



Prépa *langues*

EUROSTAGES

ANNALES DES  
CONCOURS ÉCONOMIQUES

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2023

**Conception : BANQUE ELVi**

emlyon BS – ESCP BS – ESSEC – HEC Paris

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**LANGUE VIVANTE A**

FILIÈRE ÉCONOMIQUE et COMMERCIALE et FILIÈRE LITTÉRAIRE

Mardi 2 mai 2023, de 14 h. à 18 h.

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**ALLEMAND – ANGLAIS – ESPAGNOL**

Durée : 4 heures

**N.B. :**

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

*Aucun document n'est autorisé ; 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 sa composition en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il sera amené à prendre.*

## ANGLAIS

**Ce sujet comporte les 5 documents suivants :**

- **Document 1** - *After the Queen, what is Britain?*
- **Document 2** - *Mourn the Queen, not her Empire*
- **Document 3** - *Inoxydable Monarchie Britannique*
- **Document 4 - Image** - *YouGov Republic Survey results*
- **Document 5 - Image** - *Republic.org.uk*

### **I - COMPRÉHENSION : RÉSUMÉ ANALYTIQUE COMPARATIF**

*Répondez en anglais à la question posée en 350 mots (+ ou - 10%) en identifiant et en comparant les informations pertinentes dans les documents du dossier, sans commentaire personnel ni paraphrase.*

*Question : According to the authors of documents 1 and 2, what is the legacy of Queen Elizabeth II?*

### **II - EXPRESSION PERSONNELLE : ESSAI ARGUMENTÉ**

*Répondez en anglais à la question posée en 500 mots (+ ou - 10%), en réagissant au contenu du dossier, sans paraphraser celui-ci, tout en développant votre opinion personnelle. Vous devez illustrer votre argumentation avec des exemples culturels, civilisationnels et/ou historiques du monde anglophone.*

*Question : In your opinion, will the British monarchy survive the current challenges to its existence or not?*

### **III - TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS (THÈME)**

*Traduire uniquement la partie du texte indiquée en français entre crochets [.....]  
200 mots (+ ou - 10%)*

*Translate into English from "Ayant arpenté..." to "...besoin d'un remontant."*

**Document 1** : “After the Queen, what is Britain?”, Neal Ascherson, *The Atlantic*, September 11, 2022

It wasn't exactly a shock. The ancient and beloved Queen, who had reigned much longer than most of her subjects had lived, was 96 and visibly failing. Leaning on a stick, she managed a smile last week as she invited Liz Truss, Britain's new prime minister, to form a government. And within 48 hours, she was dead. [...]

With her passing, the deepest-laid question is exposed: What is Britain?

Elizabeth II kept Britain going, in the sense that English people, who comprise roughly 80 percent of Britain's population, looked into her mirror and saw a multiple United Kingdom, a nation whose “family” (to use her word) reached across distant continents and oceans. But to many Scottish or Welsh people, England, Scotland, and Wales are the nations, and the U.K. is the state that incorporates them. The Crown itself has helped disguise an often overbearing Englishness as British. And with the Queen's departure, the fissures papered over by this mystification of an overarching British identity are bound to widen. [...]

Initially, little will change. The new King Charles III faces months of gaudy English pageantry—heralds trumpeting, golden state coaches, full-dress military parades, a funeral, a coronation—before he can get down to work. He has made an unexpectedly confident start, but, despite dalliances with environmental issues and the like, he is hardly the rebel. He is unlikely to separate the monarchy from its bizarre financial, legal, and constitutional privileges, which include exemption from laws affecting royal income or estates and the right—long disused but still on the books—to fire a government. The Queen's reign was—for England, above all—a long, tranquilizing slumber. But waking up, a far less deferential people, far more willing to challenge power, faces two linked emergencies.

One is territorial; the other is constitutional. First, King Charles's United Kingdom shows signs of breaking up. The national assemblies in Scotland and Wales—the former ruled by a Scottish National Party majority, the latter by a Labour Party one—have been overruled for more than a decade by Tory governments in London that owe their electoral mandate to the U.K.'s English populace. This is not a sustainable partnership, and the independence movements grow stronger. In Northern Ireland, the recent electoral victory of the nationalist Sinn Fein party is an indication that, sooner or later, the province will probably quit the United Kingdom for a united Ireland (and for membership in the European Union). [...]

Britain's unwritten constitution is profoundly monarchical—not because a hereditary king or queen is head of state but because it embodies an antique idea of absolute authority. After the Glorious Revolution of 1688, England overthrew royal absolutism—ending, once and for all, the supposed “divine right of kings”—but then transferred that absolute power to Parliament. The archaic English doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty means that, in theory, a prime minister with a House of Commons majority can impose their will, unhindered by any bill of rights.

The Enlightenment concept of popular sovereignty, of power leased upward from below, is alien to English-dominated British governance. Power in this old country still flows from the top down. The system is almost designed for tyrants, yet politicians over the years have hung democratic drapery (universal suffrage, free speech, independent judiciary) over this autocratic armature. Today, that compromise is looking threadbare.

A less reflexively respectful generation has watched recent British governments trample over the conventions supposed to constrain executive power, most conspicuously during the Brexit debates, when Boris Johnson illegally attempted to shut down Parliament with a “prorogation.” The Elizabethan years assured the people that Britain remained a good, sound country, in spite of many a crisis, under the blessing of its monarchy. They are no longer so sure. They want more rights, more control, less advice to be quiet and keep believing. [...]

Elizabeth II tried to preserve the mystery cult of the Crown but ended up being loved and revered for the person she was. Dangerous! The mirror of monarchy then loses its enchantment. If the symbols of the sovereign matter less than the mortal who wears them, Charles III will reign unprotected except by his own merits. If he or a successor stumbles and falls, the Crown—the monarchy itself—might fall with them.

**Document 2 :** “Mourn the Queen, not her Empire”. Maya Jasanoff, *New York Times*, September 8, 2022

[...] The queen embodied a profound, sincere commitment to her duties — her final public act was to appoint her 15th prime minister — and for her unflagging performance of them, she will be rightly mourned. [...] But we should not romanticize her era. For the queen was also an image: the face of a nation that, during the course of her reign, witnessed the dissolution of nearly the entire British Empire into some 50 independent states and significantly reduced global influence. By design as much as by the accident of her long life, her presence as head of state and head of the Commonwealth, an association of Britain and its former colonies, put a stolid traditionalist front over decades of violent upheaval. As such, the queen helped obscure a bloody history of decolonization whose proportions and legacies have yet to be adequately acknowledged. [...]

In recent years, public pressure has been building on the British state and institutions to acknowledge and make amends for the legacies of empire, slavery and colonial violence. In 2013, in response to a lawsuit brought by victims of torture in colonial Kenya, the British government agreed to pay nearly 20 million pounds in damages to survivors; another payout was made in 2019 to survivors in Cyprus. Efforts are underway to reform school curriculums, to remove public monuments that glorify empire and to alter the presentation of historic sites linked to imperialism.

Yet xenophobia and racism have been rising, fueled by the toxic politics of Brexit. Picking up on a longstanding investment in the Commonwealth among Euroskeptics (both left and right) as a British-led alternative to European integration, Mr. Johnson’s government (with Liz Truss, now the prime minister, as its foreign secretary) leaned into a vision of “Global Britain” steeped in half-truths and imperial nostalgia.

The queen’s very longevity made it easier for outdated fantasies of a second Elizabethan age to persist. She represented a living link to World War II and a patriotic myth that Britain alone saved the world from fascism. She had a personal relationship with Winston Churchill, the first of her 15 prime ministers, whom Mr. Johnson pugnaciously defended against well-founded criticism of his retrograde imperialism.

And she was, of course, a white face on all the coins, notes and stamps circulated in a rapidly diversifying nation: From perhaps one person of color in 200 Britons at her accession, the 2011 census counted one in seven.

Now that she is gone, the imperial monarchy must end too. It's well past time, for instance, to act on calls to rename the Order of the British Empire, a distinction that the queen has bestowed on hundreds of Britons every year for community service and contributions to public life. The queen served as head of state in more than a dozen Commonwealth realms, more of which may now follow the example of Barbados, which decided "to fully leave our colonial past behind" and become a republic in 2021. The queen's death could also aid a fresh campaign for Scottish independence, which she was understood to oppose. Though Commonwealth leaders decided in 2018 to fulfill the queen's "sincere wish" and recognize Prince Charles as the next head of the Commonwealth, the organization emphasizes that the role is not hereditary.

Those who heralded a second Elizabethan age hoped Elizabeth II would sustain British greatness; instead, it was the era of the empire's implosion. She will be remembered for her tireless dedication to her job, whose future she attempted to secure by stripping the disgraced Prince Andrew of his roles and resolving the question of Queen Camilla's title. Yet it was a position so closely linked to the British Empire that even as the world transformed around her, myths of imperial benevolence persisted. The new king now has an opportunity to make a real historical impact by scaling back royal pomp and updating Britain's monarchy to be more like those of Scandinavia. That would be an end to celebrate.

**Document 3 :** "Inoxydable Monarchie Britannique", *Le Monde diplomatique*, Décembre 2020

[Ayant arpenté les rues en liesse de Londres le jour du couronnement de la reine, en 1953, les sociologues Michael Young et Edward Shils qualifièrent l'événement de « grand acte de communion nationale ». Il prenait tout son sens, écrivaient-ils, en tant qu'« expérience non individuelle, mais collective », qui fédérait des milliers de familles dans une ferveur populaire rappelant la célébration de la victoire sur l'Allemagne nazie. L'air vibrait de chaleur humaine ; même les pickpockets avaient cessé le travail, et il régnait un esprit de fraternité qui aurait fait horreur à « ceux qui ont le biais rationaliste des gens instruits de notre époque, surtout ceux d'une disposition politique radicale ou libérale ».

Aujourd'hui, alors que les inégalités ne cessent de se creuser au Royaume-Uni, la monarchie semble avoir conservé sa popularité. Presque deux Britanniques sur trois approuvent son existence. Ils ne sont que 22 % à souhaiter sa disparition, les plus hostiles étant les Écossais. Étonnant paradoxe : quand les temps sont durs, la famille royale paraît servir de dérivatif ou de consolation. Lors des noces royales des dix dernières années, il s'est toujours trouvé un badaud pour clamer que le moral de la nation avait besoin d'un remontant.]

[...]

La monarque au règne le plus long de l'histoire de l'Angleterre incarne une certaine forme d'intemporalité. Du démantèlement de l'Empire au référendum sur le Brexit (2016) en passant par le mouvement punk, seul son âge a changé. De nos jours, elle porte des fourrures synthétiques, préférées aux véritables, mais, dans le fond, la reine est l'histoire conservée dans de la glace. Elle apparaît de temps en temps, lors de catastrophes, pour rassurer son peuple. Dans un discours prononcé au début du premier confinement dû à la pandémie de Covid-19, en mars, elle évoqua, les traits figés, la chanson de guerre de Vera Lynn *We'll Meet Again* (« Nous nous retrouverons »).

La continuité est une valeur chère aux monarchistes. Dans ses *Réflexions sur la Révolution de France de 1790*, le philosophe Edmund Burke comparait la fièvre révolutionnaire du camp des

Lumières aux dispositions plus mesurées de ses collègues et compatriotes. « De telles cabales n'existent pas en Angleterre », où la Constitution émane de la « simplicité de notre caractère national », affirmait-il [...]

**Document 4 :** YouGov Republic Survey results, December 2022

**YouGov / Republic Survey Results**



Sample Size: 1690 adults in GB  
Fieldwork: 14th - 15th December 2022

Do you think we should keep the monarchy, or abolish it?

- We should keep the monarchy **1**
- We should abolish the monarchy **2**
- Don't know **3**

	Vote in 2019 GE			EU Ref 2016		Gender		Age				Social Grade		Region					
Total	Con	Lab	Lib Dem	Remain	Leave	Male	Female	18-24	25-49	50-64	65+	ABC1	C2DE	London	Rest of South	Midlands / Wales	North	Scotland	
1690	553	409	144	595	629	818	872	177	698	417	397	963	727	204	566	365	407	147	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>1</b>	60	84	50	56	55	76	58	63	35	54	67	76	60	60	51	65	66	58	50
<b>2</b>	25	10	34	28	31	15	28	22	34	30	22	15	26	23	35	20	23	26	32
<b>3</b>	15	6	15	16	13	9	14	15	31	16	11	8	14	16	13	16	11	16	19

**Document 5 :** Republic.org.uk



**Conception : BANQUE ELVi**

emlyon BS – ESCP BS – ESSEC – HEC Paris

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**LANGUE VIVANTE B**

FILIÈRE ÉCONOMIQUE et COMMERCIALE et FILIÈRE LITTÉRAIRE

Mercredi 3 mai 2023, de 8 h. à 12 h.

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**ALLEMAND – ANGLAIS - ESPAGNOL**

Durée : 4 heures

**N.B. :**

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

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## ANGLAIS

**Ce sujet comporte les 4 documents suivants :**

**Document 1** – “America has a free speech problem”, by *The New York Times* editorial board, March 18, 2022.

**Document 2** – Adapted from “Cancel culture is real but it’s not the ‘woke mob’ you should worry about”, by Arwa Mahdawi, *The Guardian*, Tuesday 1 Feb 2022.

**Document 3** – Adapted from « Censure ou progrès ? Les “sensitivity readers” qui traquent les préjugés ethniques et sexuels dans les livres, émergent dans l’édition en France », by Clémentine Goldszal, *m-le-mag*, Sunday 15th January 2023.

**Document 4** – Cartoon by Johannes Leak, “History outlives its own relics”, *The Australian*, 12th June 2020.

### I – COMPRÉHENSION : RÉSUMÉ ANALYTIQUE COMPARATIF

*Répondez en anglais à la question posée en 250 mots (+ ou - 10%) en identifiant et en comparant les informations pertinentes dans les documents du dossier, sans commentaire personnel ni paraphrase.*

**According to ideas and arguments developed by the columnists in texts 1 and 2, how worrying is the ever-increasing prevalence of woke culture and cancel culture? Answer in your own words.**

### II – EXPRESSION PERSONNELLE : ESSAI ARGUMENTÉ

*Répondez en anglais à la question posée en 350 mots (+ ou - 10%), en réagissant au contenu du dossier, sans paraphraser celui-ci, tout en développant votre opinion personnelle. Vous devez illustrer votre argumentation avec des exemples culturels, civilisationnels et/ou historiques du monde anglophone*

**Provided the excesses of woke culture and cancel culture are put aside and objectively assessed, to what extent may the “culture wars” bring about positive social and cultural breakthroughs?**

### III - TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS (THÈME)

*Traduire uniquement la partie du texte indiquée en français entre crochets [...]  
150 mots (+ ou - 10%)*

**Translate into English from « Jointe par téléphone quelques jours avant Noël, Lionel Shriver n’en démord pas... n’est rien moins qu’une peur d’affronter la colère des réseaux sociaux et les appels au boycott. »**

## Document 1

“America has a free speech problem”, by *The New York Times* editorial board, March 18, 2022

For all the tolerance and enlightenment that modern society claims, Americans are losing hold of a fundamental right as citizens of a free country: the right to speak their minds and voice their opinions in public without fear of being shamed or shunned.

This social silencing, this depluralizing of America, has been evident for years, but dealing with it stirs yet more fear. It feels like a third rail, dangerous. For a strong nation and open society, that is dangerous.

How has this happened? In large part, it's because the political left and the right are caught in a destructive loop of condemnation and recrimination around cancel culture. Many on the left refuse to acknowledge that cancel culture exists at all, believing that those who complain about it are offering cover for bigots to peddle hate speech. Many on the right, for all their braying about cancel culture, have embraced an even more extreme version of censoriousness as a bulwark against a rapidly changing society, with laws that would ban books, stifle teachers and discourage open discussion in classrooms.

Many Americans are understandably confused, then, about what they can say and where they can say it. People should be able to put forward viewpoints, ask questions and make mistakes and take unpopular but good-faith positions on issues that society is still working through — all without fearing cancellation.

However you define cancel culture, Americans know it exists and feel its burden. In a new national poll commissioned by *Times Opinion* and Siena College, only 34 percent of Americans said they believed that all Americans enjoyed freedom of speech completely. The poll found that 84 percent of adults said it is a “very serious” or “somewhat serious” problem that some Americans do not speak freely in everyday situations because of fear of retaliation or harsh criticism.

This poll and other recent surveys from the Pew Research Center and the Knight Foundation reveal a crisis of confidence around one of America's most basic values. Freedom of speech and expression is vital to human beings' search for truth and knowledge about our world. A society that values freedom of speech can benefit from the full diversity of its people and their ideas. At the individual level, human beings cannot flourish without the confidence to take risks, pursue ideas and express thoughts that others might reject.

Most important, freedom of speech is the bedrock of democratic self-government. If people feel free to express their views in their communities, the democratic process can respond to and resolve competing ideas. Ideas that go unchallenged by opposing views risk becoming weak and brittle rather than being strengthened by tough scrutiny. When speech is stifled or when dissenters are shut out of public discourse, a society also loses its ability to resolve conflict, and it faces the risk of political violence.

## Document 2

“Cancel culture is real but it’s not the ‘woke mob’ you should worry about”, by Arwa Mahdawi,  
*The Guardian*, Tuesday 1 Feb 2022.

Hello, my name is Arwa Mahdawi and I would like to cancel myself, please. I have a book to sell, you see, and it would seem that the easiest way to drum up a lot of free publicity these days is to declare yourself the latest victim of cancel culture. /.../ “Nobody can say anything any more!” the usual pundits lament in their 972nd piece on whether cancel culture has gone too far. “Free speech is dead! It’s just like Nineteen Eighty-Four!”

I don’t know if Big Brother is going to let me share this, but I have something terribly shocking to tell you about cancel culture. Here we go: you should definitely be worried, but it’s not the woke mob you need to be worried about. A depressing amount of energy is being expended on arguing whether calling someone out for using language a lot of people perceive as bigoted is “cancel culture”. But, while endless arguments rage about the intolerant left, free speech is under a terrifying assault from the right.

Want to know what real cancel culture looks like? Well, just sit back and look at the unprecedented surge of book banning efforts happening across the United States. Last year, for example, a county prosecutor’s office considered charging library employees in a conservative Wyoming city for stocking books about sex education and containing LGBTQ themes. Around the same time, Moms for Liberty, a rightwing advocacy group, tried to get a number of books banned from Tennessee schools because they contained content that disturbed them. They deemed a book about Galileo to be “anti-church”, and were outraged that a book about Martin Luther King contained “photographs of political violence”.

More recently, a school board in Tennessee banned Maus, Art Spiegelman’s Pulitzer prize-winning graphic novel about the Holocaust, from its classrooms. Their reasoning? It contained eight swear words and a picture of a naked cartoon mouse. Yep, you read that right. What upset these people most about a book detailing how Jewish people were gassed to death in concentration camps by Nazis were some curse words.

Let’s be clear: there is nothing particularly novel about uptight school boards in conservative areas getting worked up over material they deem offensive. However, what is happening in the US at the moment is a lot scarier than a few over-involved parents clutching their pearls over naked mice. As the American Library Association noted last year, there has been a “dramatic uptick in book challenges and outright removal of books from libraries.” The free-speech organisation, PEN America, has voiced similar concerns. “It’s a pretty startling phenomenon here in the United States to see book bans back in style, to see efforts to press criminal charges against school librarians,” the organisation’s chief executive recently told the *New York Times*.

It’s not just school boards trying to police what kids can read about: it’s politicians, too. Last year, Ron DeSantis, the governor of Florida, introduced proposed legislation that would let parents sue schools for teaching critical race theory to kids. To be cute, he called this the Stop the Wrongs to Our Kids and Employees (W.O.K.E) Act. Now, Florida is trying to pass a bill that critics have nicknamed the “Don’t Say Gay” bill, which would let parents sue schools or teachers who bring up topics related to sexual orientation and gender identity. /.../

In an interview with the *Washington Post* last week, Spiegelman warned that what is happening now should be seen as a “red alert”. Maus being banned was no anomaly, but “part of a continuum, and just a harbinger of things to come”. /.../

### Document 3

Adapted from « Censure ou progrès ? Les “sensitivity readers” qui traquent les préjugés ethniques et sexuels dans les livres, émergent dans l’édition en France », by Clémentine Goldszal, *m-le-mag*, Sunday 15th January 2023

Autrice de dix-sept romans, dont le best-seller *Il faut qu'on parle de Kevin* (2003), l'Américaine Lionel Shriver, 65 ans, est connue pour ses positions très affirmées contre les efforts du milieu littéraire en faveur de l'inclusivité et de la diversification des écrivains et des personnages de fiction. « Le plus gros problème avec le wokisme [terme péjoratif appliqué aux luttes contre les discriminations], ce sont ses méthodes : l'injure et la vengeance », claironnait-elle ainsi, le 16 juin 2021, dans le quotidien conservateur britannique *Evening Standard*. En 2017, elle s'inquiétait, dans une chronique du plus à gauche *The Guardian* des possibles effets délétères du sensitivity reading sur la créativité des auteurs.

[Jointe par téléphone quelques jours avant Noël, Lionel Shriver n'en démord pas : « Le sensitivity reading est un travail d'édition totalement subjectif. S'exciter sur ce qu'un groupe de personnes va penser d'un livre est une erreur et un gaspillage d'énergie qui force les auteurs à la prudence. Or, plus on est prudent, moins on est créatif. Si l'on a peur de marcher sur les pieds des gens, on ne danse pas ! »

Elle alerte sur le risque de voir les écrivains s'interdire tout décalage ou sarcasme par peur d'être accusé d'intolérance. « Qui peut dire, par exemple, qu'un personnage ne dirait pas ça ? C'est mon personnage, et il parle comme je veux qu'il parle ! Le sensitivity reading légifère contre l'excentricité des personnages. » Pour elle, la sensibilité accrue aux questions d'intolérance, de sexisme ou de racisme affichée par les éditeurs partisans du sensitivity reading n'est rien moins qu'une peur d'affronter la colère des réseaux sociaux et les appels au boycott.]

Document 4

Cartoon by Johannes Leak, "History outlives its own relics", *The Australian*, 12th June 2020.



**Conception : BANQUE IENA**

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

**LANGUE VIVANTE A**

**FILIÈRE ÉCONOMIQUE et COMMERCIALE  
et FILIÈRE LITTÉRAIRE**

Vendredi 5 mai 2023, 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).

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**When British schools ignore Irish history, is it any wonder Brexit is such a mess?**

Before emigrating from Ireland to teach in England in 2006, I assumed British people would know as much about me as I did about them. I was put right just one year into the job, in an east London staffroom, when a colleague teased: “Why the salad, Jen? I thought you Irish loved a potato.”

5 Contrary to the stereotype, Irish people don’t just happen to love potatoes. Pushed on to infertile land in west Ireland, most notoriously at Oliver Cromwell’s command, farmers had been encouraged to grow the ill-fated crop by their British colonisers. But when the blight came, little was done to help them. The resulting Great Hunger brought the death or emigration of 2 million people – more than a quarter of the Irish population – between 1845 and 1852.

10 Potato jokes aren’t funny to me – government turning its back on its own people during a time of crisis rarely is – but I heard dozens of similar gags during my 12 years in English and international British schools. They were never nasty – they just came from a place of absolute ignorance. Rubbing shoulders with colleagues in history departments, I quickly came to a realisation: while Irish students arguably learn too much about Ireland’s colonisation, British students certainly learn too little.

15 In every Irish classroom, children are reared on stories of oppression and rebellion. Every child understands the intricacies of Anglo-Irish relations. As a secondary English teacher, I can’t avoid plays, novels and poetry dealing with our complicated relationship with Britain. Irish students leave school with the historical and emotional weight of colonisation on their shoulders. Compare that to Britain, where teaching English rightly involves texts focused on class, misogyny and injustice, often set around the second world war, but rarely relating to Britain’s relationship with Ireland, despite Ireland’s literary clout and proximity. [...]

20 Studying Othello in my A-level English class, we had a debate on race. I asked my intelligent, wonderful students whether white people can experience ethnic prejudice as seen in the play. No, they said. “What about Britain’s treatment of the Irish?” I asked. They looked at me blank-faced – of course they did. In response, I told them about the infamous signs my grandfather saw while living in London in the 50s: “No blacks, no Irish, no dogs.”

25 This failure of British schools to teach students anything about Ireland has far-reaching consequences. For one, if educated British people do not understand the difference between Ireland and the United Kingdom, they cannot understand Brexit. Take the Conservative MP Andrew Bridgen, who in 2018 confidently declared English people had a right to an Irish passport due to the common travel area. Or how about Boris Johnson, who, when concerns were raised about the possibility of a hard border, brushed off fears as “pure millennium bug stuff”, and later as a “folly”. Try using that word to any of the families and communities  
30 affected by decades of violence and devastating loss.

35 Even now, as Ireland and Britain continue to grapple with highly sensitive trade agreements in the wake of Brexit, knowledge of this kind matters. In June, Liz Truss, then foreign secretary and probably Britain’s next prime minister, summed up so much when, with a straight face, she pronounced *taoiseach*\* as “tea-sock”. In delicate negotiations, considering the historical British policy of eradicating the Irish language in Ireland, it’s paramount that elected politicians, at the very least, get Irish names right. When Queen Elizabeth spoke a few words in Irish at a state dinner in Dublin Castle, the former seat of British power in Ireland, she did something very significant. She showed Irish people and Irish culture her respect. Politicians must look to their recently deceased and beloved monarch for inspiration in this regard.

40 While British people are taught not to know – not to care – about Ireland’s history, Irish people carry the pain of it around with us. Every political gaffe, every time an Irish celebrity is wrongly claimed as British, every mix-up of Britain, Ireland and the United Kingdom – every time it happens, is corrected and happens again – sets our relationship back. It makes Irish people feel as if their nationality, their distinct cultural difference, is a detail too insignificant to learn about. Yes, it’s time we move on – but to do so requires  
45 respect and knowledge on both sides.

Jennifer Horgan, *The Guardian*, 3 October 2022 (adapted)

Note. \**taoiseach*: Gaelic term for the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic.

**I. VERSION (sur 20 points)**

Traduire en français de “*Contrary to the stereotype, ...*” jusqu’à “*...learn too little.*” (de la ligne 4 à la ligne 13)

**II. EXPRESSION (sur 40 points)**

**1. Question de compréhension du texte**

What does the writer of this opinion piece say about the importance of teaching Irish history in British schools?

(180 mots, ± 10% sur 20 points)

**2. Question d’expression personnelle**

Identity, culture, language... Do regional or national differences still really matter in an increasingly globalised world?

(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) Traduire en anglais**

New Delhi entretient de longue date des relations tumultueuses avec les grands groupes de la tech, notamment Twitter : à plusieurs reprises au cours des deux dernières années, le gouvernement a réclamé à la firme à l’oiseau bleu de supprimer des dizaines de comptes. Certains soutenaient la création d’un État sikh indépendant, d’autres étaient accusés de faire circuler de fausses informations sur les manifestations d’agriculteurs qui ont secoué le pays pendant plus d’un an, à partir de l’hiver 2020. Le gouvernement a également exigé de la plate-forme qu’elle retire des contenus critiquant sa gestion catastrophique de la deuxième vague de Covid-19.

Au mois de février 2022, une jeune activiste pour le climat, Disha Ravi, a été arrêtée pour avoir partagé un document Google qui listait les moyens de soutenir les agriculteurs. Cette « boîte à outils » lui a valu d’être accusée de conspiration et de sédition, passibles de prison en Inde.

D’après Carole Dieterich, Le Monde, 12 novembre 2022



**Conception : BANQUE IENA**

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**LANGUE VIVANTE B**

**FILIÈRE ÉCONOMIQUE et COMMERCIALE  
et FILIÈRE LITTÉRAIRE**

Judi 4 mai 2023, 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 langue vivante B 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 sa composition en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il sera amené à prendre.*

## Bike activism

5 As protests go, few are as good-natured as those led by Bike Grid Now, a Chicago-based group of cyclists. On one held early in the morning of October 26th, three dozen or so cyclists gathered outside the Loop, Chicago's downtown, before cycling together to Daley Plaza, next to City Hall. Riding various sorts of bicycles, they cycled around the block, spreading across all three lanes, before pausing outside the entrance to block car traffic. After a police officer, who was also on a bicycle, politely told them that they had five minutes before he would have to arrest them, they rang their bells and chanted demands for bike lanes. A few minutes later the group, made up largely of 30-something white professionals, dispersed to their jobs in the nearby offices.

10 Such protests now happen in Chicago almost weekly.[...]The Windy City has at least half a dozen groups demanding more safety for cyclists. Similar protests have been held in cities including Oakland in California, Portland in Oregon and Miami, Florida.

15 Bike activism is hardly new. The freeway trespass was organised by Critical Mass, a movement that emerged in San Francisco 30 years ago. Yet the pace has accelerated, largely thanks to trends unleashed by covid-19. Though official data suggest fewer people are cycling to work (and only around 0.5% of Americans do so) than before the pandemic, reversing what had been a long, slow rise, that is probably because more are working from home. In reality, more cyclists are probably on America's roads than ever. Bicycle sales have soared—electric bikes outsold electric cars last year—and municipal cycle-hire schemes in New York, Chicago and elsewhere recorded more users than ever this past summer.

20 As more people are getting on bikes, they are also realising how unsafe many American streets are. Though bike lanes are proliferating in many cities, they are still rarely protected or enforced. [...]In 2020, 1,260 people nationwide were killed in crashes on bikes, a 44% increase on a decade before, according to the National Safety Council, a non-profit group.[...]

25 Christina Whitehouse, who set up a website, Bike Lane Uprising, to report people who park in Chicago's bike lanes, says the site has been inundated with such reports. But she thinks cyclists are making at least a little headway in forcing change. The city has, for example, put concrete barriers in some bike lanes to stop drivers from entering them. Ms Whitehouse says officials did this in response to protests. "There are so many bikers who are becoming single-issue voters," she says. They may be starting a virtuous cycle.

Adapted from *The Economist*, Nov 10th 2022.

**I. VERSION (sur 20 points)**

Traduire en français de “*As protests go...*” jusqu’à “ *... their jobs in the nearby offices.*”

(de la ligne 1 à la ligne 8 )

**II. EXPRESSION (sur 40 points)**

**1. Question de compréhension**

According to the journalist, what were the bike activists’ motivations?

(150 mots, ± 10 % sur 20 points)

**2. Question d’expression personnelle**

To what extent can activism influence political decisions?

(250 mots, ± 10 % sur 20 points)

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

**III. THEME (sur 20 points)**

*Traduire en anglais en respectant l’ordre des phrases*

1. Je me demande s’ils parviendront à un accord avant la fin de la semaine.
2. J’ai croisé John la semaine dernière, je ne l’avais pas vu depuis des mois.
3. Plus il y aura de femmes au sommet, plus les écarts de salaire avec les hommes se réduiront.
4. Ils regrettent de ne pas avoir acheté de places pour la finale à Paris.
5. C’est le pire scandale que les universités américaines aient connu ces dernières années.
6. Combien de temps leur faudra-t-il avant de se décider ?
7. La plupart des pays membres étaient d’accord pour accueillir des réfugiés.
8. On lui a conseillé de courir plusieurs fois par semaine.
9. Je peux te donner un conseil ? Éteins ton portable la nuit.
10. S’ils étaient partis plus tôt, ils n’auraient pas raté leur train.

# prépa

8

## Langues vivantes A

Séries ECG et Technologique

Mardi 18 avril 2023 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

Although Devangi Patel, 33, has been working as an anesthesiologist at a large medical center outside Atlanta for only two years, her goal is to afford to walk away from her job at 50.

Dr. Patel is not alone in her quest to become financially independent—and at a relatively early age. It seems that a generational shift is well underway: many millennial workers do not aspire to retire in their mid- or late 60s, like their parents. Instead, many with professional careers are seeking to leave their jobs by 50 and work for themselves or take a lower-paying role that is more aligned with their interests.

But while many millennial workers want financial independence in their 50s, it is not easily achieved—it will most likely require saving between 50 and 60 percent of their salary. Millennials, who were born between 1981 and 1996, came into their professional lives during the Great Recession and are navigating a world in which traditional pathways to wealth, like homeownership, are out of reach for a larger percentage of them than of those a generation ago.

Their attitudes are also being shaped, in part, by uncertainty: they are witnessing significant economic shifts just as they are striving to establish themselves.

Lisa Rabasca Roepe, *The New York Times*, 24 September 2022

### 2 - THÈME

Il y avait un peu plus de deux ans de cela. P. M. et Nora étaient allés passer plusieurs semaines à New York, où Nora avait une affaire compliquée de succession à régler. Ils étaient mariés depuis assez peu de temps. Ils vivaient dans un grand hôtel de Park Avenue. Ils s'agitaient beaucoup, les affaires le jour, les cocktails, les dîners, le théâtre et les clubs ensuite.

C'est dans cette atmosphère-là que P. M., un matin, avait lu dans le journal qu'un braquage avait eu lieu dans un cabaret de Rock Island. Il n'y avait que quelques lignes.

*Jusqu'à présent, la police n'a arrêté qu'un certain Donald Ashbridge, qui a opposé une vive résistance et qui a grièvement blessé un agent. Il était en état d'ivresse.*

Voilà comment, après des années, il avait eu des nouvelles de son frère. Bien entendu, il n'en avait pas parlé à Nora. Les jours suivants, il avait cherché en vain des détails dans les quotidiens.

Georges Simenon, *Le Fond de la bouteille*, 1949

### 3 - ESSAI - Les candidats traiteront l'un des deux sujets proposés et indiqueront le nombre de mots employés (de 250 à 350).

1. Should Charles III modernise the British monarchy?
2. Can civil disobedience be justified?

# prépa

4

## Langues vivantes B

Séries ECG et Technologique

**Lundi 17 avril 2023 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**

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## ANGLAIS

### 1 - VERSION

Philadelphia has had a curfew for kids and teenagers since the 1950s, but—faced with a second straight year of record homicides and surging violent crime—the city is now doubling down on its efforts to get minors off the streets at night: a new ordinance temporarily expanded the city’s 10 p.m. curfew to 16- and 17-year-olds, who could previously be out until midnight.

Across the country, more local leaders and police are turning to curfews for teenagers in an effort to tamp down violent crime, which has been surging since 2020. In September, officials in Prince George’s County, began more strictly enforcing a 10 p.m. curfew for anyone under 17 on weekdays in response to Labor Day weekend violence in which four people were killed. “At this point, these kids don’t need a hug; they need to be held accountable,” county executive Angela Alsobrooks declared.

While it may sound like common sense to get kids home and off the streets at night, researchers say that there is no evidence that curfews reduce crime. “There are a handful of studies that have been done on juvenile curfews, and unfortunately the overall conclusion is they have little impact,” Dave Myers of the University of New Haven says. “They tend to be popular at face value.”

T Josiah Bates, *Time*, 10 October 2022

### 2 - THÈME

Mardi 13 septembre, les unionistes sont venus en nombre recevoir Charles III à Belfast. Le besoin de célébrer la monarchie est d’autant plus fort que la communauté unioniste est dans une mauvaise passe. Ici, à Shankill, un quartier protestant de Belfast, en Irlande du Nord, la reine est plus qu’un symbole : c’est un sujet de lutte.

Ambiance totalement différente à Falls Road, à quelques centaines de mètres de là. Dans ce quartier républicain, personne n’est allé voir le « roi britannique », comme on l’appelle. « C’est un monarque qui vient dans un territoire occupé », commente Jack Mac Siamais, un ancien de l’Armée républicaine irlandaise qui a passé sept années en prison il y a quatre décennies.

Voilà presque un quart de siècle que les armes se sont tuées en Irlande du Nord. Élisabeth II avait effectué un profond travail de réconciliation. En 2011, elle a visité la République d’Irlande, tout de vert vêtue.

Éric Albert, *Le Monde*, 14 septembre 2022

**3 - ESSAI** - Les candidats traiteront l’un des deux sujets proposés et indiqueront le nombre de mots employés (de 250 à 350).

1. Has Brexit been a success so far?
2. How should the environment be better protected?



Prépa *langues*

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EUROSTAGES

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