Banque commune d'épreuves des écoles de management (BCE), France

Session 2021, filière ECT

Langue vivante A : anglais (ELVi)

Durée : 4 heures

Ce que traite le sujet

- Traduction du français en anglais
- Traduction de l'anglais en français
- Expression écrite

Sujet reproduit sans retouche à partir de la page suivante.

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PREMIÈRE LANGUE

Lundi 3 mai 2021, 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.

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ANGLAIS LV 1

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS

A peine entrée, Norah sentit à quel point la maison était vide.

Il faisait nuit maintenant.

Le grand salon était obscur {...}

Sur les murs au crépi rugueux Norah reconnut les photos encadrées du village de vacances que son père avait possédé et dirigé et qui avait fait sa fortune.

Un grand nombre de personnes avaient toujours vécu chez cet homme orgueilleux de sa réussite, non pas tant généreux, avait toujours pensé Norah, que fier de montrer qu'il était capable de loger et d'entretenir frères et sœurs, neveux et nièces, parents divers, de sorte que Norah n'avait jamais vu le grand salon dépeuplé, quel que fût le moment de la journée où elle s'y était trouvée. {…}

Ce soir-là, déserte, la pièce dévoilait crûment la dureté de ses matériaux, carrelage brillant, murs de ciment {…}

- Ta femme n'est pas là ? demanda Norah.

Il écarta deux chaises de la grande table, les approcha l'une de l'autre, puis se ravisa, les remit à leur place.

Il alluma la télévision et l'éteignit avant même que la moindre image eût eu le temps d'apparaître.

Il se déplaçait en raclant ses tongs sur le carrelage, sans soulever les pieds.

Ses lèvres tremblaient légèrement.

- Elle est partie en voyage, laissa-t-il tomber enfin.

Oh, se dit Norah avec inquiétude, il n'ose pas avouer qu'elle l'a quitté probablement.

Marie Ndiaye, Trois femmes puissantes, Editions Gallimard 2009

ANGLAIS LV 1

TRADUCTION DE L'ANGLAIS EN FRANÇAIS

When I was at school I used to think that everyone disliked me, and it wasn't far from true. I had one friend, Roxane Weaver, but her affection was easy to discount because she was so good-natured. She would be critical of girls who smelt of sweat or had greasy hair, or spots, but that was because her mother deplored uncouthness so strongly rather than from dislike. Mrs Weaver had French ancestors. They were far back but she thought of them as being close in spirit, which was why she had given her daughter a French name. {…}

One other person at school liked me, or seemed to: the headmistress. I was flattered by her interest, enjoyed the books she lent me, and found her impressive, but I was a hypocrite when I was with her because I didn't want to resemble her. She was a scrupulous and austere woman {…}, an admirer of pure scholarship and of dedication to causes, and she wanted her school to turn out girls who would do great but unselfish things. I could see that she hoped I might be such a girl, and I knew that she was wrong.

Miss Potter's favours did me no good with the other girls, nor with the mistresses, and I knew that the adjectives most often used in connection with my name were 'conceited', 'superior', and 'affected'. That was why Mrs Fitzgerald was a comfort. She rolled down from London twice a week like a great whale, to teach us painting, and she was oblivious of the currents of feeling within the school.

Diana Athill, Don't look at me like that, Granta Books 2019

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ANGLAIS LV1

EXPRESSION ÉCRITE

Donald Trump is exiting political life much the same way he entered it, pushing conspiracy theories for personal gain. Now, as then, these aren't just any old conspiracy theories, but ones that hinge on the fundamental illegitimacy of a whole class of Americans.
Trump made his first serious foray into national politics with "birtherism," the conspiracy theory that Barack Obama was born outside the United States, making him an illegal president. It was a public expression of Trump's belief that citizenship is tied to blood and ethnicity — that some Americans are Americans, some are less so and some just aren't.

The voter fraud conspiracy to which Trump hitched his attempt to hold onto power falls under the same umbrella, an attempt to write millions of Americans out of the electorate on the basis of race and heritage, instead of just one person out of the office of the presidency. The essence of the campaign's legal and political argument, after all, is that Trump won the election, or would have, if not for mass electoral fraud, all in swing states and only then in those cities with sizable Black populations, specifically Atlanta, Detroit, Milwaukee and Philadelphia. To right the ship, his campaign asked various courts to toss out votes in these cities, invalidating hundreds of thousands of Black votes to hand the president a second term.

Here is Rudy Giuliani saying exactly this without shame or embarrassment at a news conference last week: "The margin in Michigan is 146,121 and these ballots were all cast basically in Detroit that Biden won 80-20. So you see it changes the result of the election in Michigan if you take out Wayne County. So it's a very significant case."

The Trump movement has never been about "populism" or "nationalism" or the interests of working Americans. It has always and only been about the contours of our national community: who belongs and who doesn't; who counts and who shouldn't; who can wield power and who must be subject to it.

And the answers, no matter how much the president's defenders and apologists pretend otherwise, have race at their core. Yes, Trump will take support from anyone who wants to give it to him, but the Americans that matter — whose votes must be counted, whose wishes must be heard, respected and fulfilled — are the white ones, and of them, only a subset.

I call this "Trumpism," but none of this began with the president. Trump did not force the Republican Party in Michigan and Wisconsin to create districts so slanted as to make a mockery of representative government in their states; he did not tell the North Carolina Republican Party to devise and pass a voter identification bill targeting the state's Black voters for disenfranchisement with "surgical precision"; he didn't push Republican election officials in Georgia to indiscriminately purge their voter rolls or pressure Florida Republicans into practically nullifying a state constitutional amendment — passed by ballot measure — to give voting rights to former felons.

The Republican Party's contempt for democracy and embrace of minoritarian rules and institutions predate Trump and will continue after he leaves the scene. It does not seem to matter that Republicans can clearly compete and win in high turnout elections since hostility to democratic participation has become as much a part of the party's identity as its commitment to low taxes and so-called small government.

What does this mean for the future of our politics? In the near-term, the president's haphazard attempt to nullify the election is probably the start of a new normal, in which it is standard procedure for Republican politicians to allege fraud and challenge the results, tying the outcome up in federal court until it's either untenable — or somehow successful. And even if it doesn't work, the attempt still stands as a ritual affirming the belief that some Americans count more than others, and that our democracy is legitimate only insofar as it empowers the people, narrowly defined, over the mere majority.

In "Talking to Strangers: Anxieties of Citizenship Since Brown v. Board of Education," the political theorist Danielle S. Allen observes that: "An honest account of collective democratic action must begin by acknowledging that communal decisions inevitably benefit some citizens at the expense of others, even when the whole community generally benefits." She continues: "The hard truth of democracy is that some citizens are always giving things up for others. Only vigorous forms of citizenship can give a polity the resources to deal with the inevitable problem of sacrifice."

What if the thing we need some citizens to give up is a sense of superiority, a sense that they are — or ought to be — first among equals? And what if they refuse? What do we do about our democracy when one group of citizens, or at least its chosen representatives, rejects the egalitarian ideal at the heart of democratic practice?

These aren't new questions in American history. But unless we plan to recapitulate the worst parts of our past, we will have to come up with new answers.

Jamelle Bouie, *The New York Times*
November 24, 2020

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

1 – According to the author of the text, what effects have Republicans and "Trumpism" had on the American electoral process?
Answer the question in your own words.

2 – In your opinion, is political polarization, or the divergence of political attitudes to ideological extremes, as we have seen in the United States, inevitable? Do you believe it is the responsibility of politicians, or others, to address this?
Illustrate your answer with relevant examples from the English-speaking world.

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