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

Session 2023, filière ECT

Langue vivante A : anglais (ELVi)

Durée : 4 heures

Ce que traite le sujet

- I. Compréhension : résumé analytique comparatif
- II. Expression personnelle : essai argumenté
- III. Traduction du français en anglais (thème)

Sujet reproduit sans retouche à partir de la page suivante.

Résumé des parties, chapitres de cours liés et autres années :
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LANGUE VIVANTE A

FILIÈRE ÉCONOMIQUE et COMMERCIALE et FILIÈRE LITTÉRAIRE

Mardi 2 mai 2023, de 14 h. à 18 h.

ALLEMAND – ANGLAIS – ESPAGNOL

Durée : 4 heures

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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 ."

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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.

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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

YouGov

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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	60	84	50	56	55	76	58	63	35	54	67	76	60	60	51	65	66	58	50
2	25	10	34	28	31	15	28	22	34	30	22	15	26	23	35	20	23	26	32
3	15	6	15	16	13	9	14	15	31	16	11	8	14	16	13	16	11	16	19

Document 5 : Republic.org.uk



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