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

Session 2023, filière ECT

Langue vivante B : 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 :
prepahelp.com/annales/bce/ect/2023/lvb-anglais

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BCE
BANQUE COMMUNE D'ÉPREUVES

Code sujet : 76 GB

Conception : BANQUE ELVi

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LANGUE VIVANTE B

FILIÈRE ÉCONOMIQUE et COMMERCIALE et FILIÈRE LITTÉRAIRE

Mercredi 3 mai 2023, de 8 h. à 12 h.

ALLEMAND – ANGLAIS - ESPAGNOL

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 sa composition en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il sera amené à prendre.

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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.

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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.]

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Document 4

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



Travailler les chapitres de ce sujet

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