Concours national d'accès aux écoles de management (CNAEM), Maroc

Session 2017, filière ECS

Anglais

Durée : 2 heures

Ce que traite le sujet

- Section One : Reading Comprehension and Commentary
- Section Two : Translation and Writing

Sujet reproduit sans retouche à partir de la page suivante.

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Royaume du Maroc
Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Formation des Cadres

PRESIDENCE DU CNAEM 2017

CONCOURS NATIONAL D'ACCES AUX ECOLES DE MANAGEMENT

CNAEM 2017

Filière : **ECT /ECS**

Epreuve de : **ANGLAIS**

Date : **Mercredi 17 Mai 2017**

Heure : **15H à 17H**

Durée : **2H**

Notes à lire par le candidat

- **Chaque candidat n'a droit qu'à un seul « cahier d'épreuve ».**
- **Le candidat doit écrire son nom de famille, prénom, centre et numéro d'examen dans la partie réservée à ceci en haut de la 1ère page du cahier d'épreuve, avant de commencer à rédiger, pour valider sa feuille de composition.**
- **L'usage de toute machine (calculatrice, traductrice, etc.) ou dictionnaire est strictement interdit.**
- **Si un candidat est amené à repérer ce qui peut lui sembler être une erreur d'énoncé, il le signalera sur sa copie et devra poursuivre sa composition en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il a été amené à prendre.**

Pre-Tasks: Read the following article and answer the questions below:

Automation may mean a post-work society but we shouldn't be afraid

When researchers Frey and Osborne predicted in 2013 that 47% of US jobs were susceptible to automation by 2050, they set off a signal of a frightening social concern. But the key word is "susceptible".

The automation revolution is possible, but without a radical change in the social conventions surrounding work it will not happen. The real society characterized by human misery fears the mass unemployment and psychological aimlessness it might bring, we prevent the third industrial revolution. Instead we end up creating millions of low skilled jobs that do not need to exist.

The solution is to begin to de-link work from wages. You can see the beginnings of the separation on any business flight. Men and women curved over laptops and tablets, elbows so close that if it were a factory it would be closed on health and safety grounds.

But it is a factory, and they are working – some of the time. They flip from spreadsheet to a movie to email to solitaire: nobody sets a timer – unless in one of the time-hoarding professions like law. *At the high skill end of the workforce we increasingly work to targets, not time.*

– But to properly set free the automation revolution we will probably need a combination of a universal basic income, paid out of taxation, and an aggressive reduction of the official working day. Typically, northern Europe is ahead of the curve: Sweden cut the working day to six hours, while experimenting with the idea of a basic citizen's income.

The basic income has its proponents on the right as well as the left, with the former seeing it as a cut-price form of welfare. But its most useful contribution would come as a one-time subsidy for the rapid automation of the economy.

If *that* happens, it's worth considering in detail how the technologies might interact. There's a lot of focus on robotisation, with anthropomorphic white creatures now capable of disco dancing in unison. But the real potential of automation may lie in artificial intelligence, machine learning and self-healing systems.

In "the last job on Earth" animation, the worker Alice gets frustrated when the machine refuses to dispense her medicine. As society becomes increasingly automated we may well reach a point where real time epidemiology will use sensors to assess our health and tell our worker: you're likely to get sick tonight, we put some medicine into the AC system of your home.

A low-work society is only a dystopia if the social system is geared to distributing rewards via work. In the early 19th century, the Utopian Socialists tried not only to imagine an alternative but to implement it, in slightly crazy closed communities inspired by the writings of philosopher Charles Fourier.

Fourier famously predicted work could become play – its qualities could absorb the qualities of aimlessness, humor, even eroticism. We would flit from one kind of work to another, oblivious of its productive function.

Marxism was founded on the rejection of this idea: anti-utopian socialism became focused on reducing work to a minimum while maximizing free time.

Today, with all the scared communities based on work challenged by the possibility of its disappearance, the best you can say about the play versus work debate is: it's complicated. Many of us work through a single handheld device which, on top of our contacts, emails, screenplays and so on contains much of our externalized self.

We can already see the self fragmenting; becoming "multichannel", as networked communications eat into spaces like the dinner table, the shared bed, the otherwise hierarchical office.

The biggest mystery of the post-work society is what happens to the self when it cannot define itself against corporate identity, skill set or seniority. [...].

By Paul Mason accessible @<https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business>

Section One: *Reading Comprehension and Commentary*

Task One: In your own word answer the following questions, do not copy the text:

a) What does the writer of the article mean by "*At the high skill end of the workforce we increasingly work to targets, not time.* (lines 11-12)?

b) What does "*that*" in (line 18) refer to?

Task Two: In no-more than **a 50-words paragraph** comment on the writer's assumption *expressed in the title of the article*, give a **title** to your paragraph *and* specify the number of words used at the end of your paragraph.

Section Two: *Translation and Writing*

Task One: **Translate** the underlined paragraph into French: **From** (line13) **...to** (line 15).

Task Two: **write a persuasive essay on the following topic and argue either for or against Lindsey German's view take only one position:**

"It is a fact that no social human sustainable development could be achieved without women's liberation from social constrains."

Travailler les chapitres de ce sujet

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