

LV1 – ANGLAIS

DURÉE : 4 HEURES.

Les candidats ne doivent faire usage d'aucun document, dictionnaire ou lexique ; l'utilisation de toute calculatrice et 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.

ELVi

1. TRADUCTIONS

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 2 HEURES.

I. TRADUCTION DE FRANÇAIS EN ANGLAIS

Ma mère prenait le thé dans le jardin. Debout à ses côtés, légèrement incliné, une main déjà posée sur le dossier de la chaise, M. Zaremba attendait une invitation à s'asseoir qui ne venait pas. Comme il y avait un sujet de conversation qui ne laissait jamais ma mère indifférente, il n'eut aucune difficulté à éveiller son attention.

– Il y a une chose, Nina, dont je tenais à vous parler depuis quelque temps déjà. Il s'agit de votre fils.

Elle buvait toujours son thé beaucoup trop chaud, et, après s'être brûlé les lèvres, elle avait l'étrange habitude de souffler dans la tasse pour la refroidir.*

– Je vous écoute.

– Ce n'est jamais bon – je dirais même que c'est dangereux – d'être fils unique. [...]

– Je n'ai aucune intention d'adopter un autre enfant, répliqua-t-elle sèchement.

– Je ne songeais à rien de ce genre, voyons ! murmura M. Zaremba, qui n'avait pas cessé de contempler la chaise.

– Asseyez-vous.

Le peintre s'inclina pour la remercier et s'assit. [...]

– Je voudrais seulement vous dire que cela aiderait Romain s'il y avait un autre homme à vos côtés. À condition, bien entendu, qu'il s'agisse de quelqu'un de compréhensif et qui ne se montrerait pas trop exigeant.

Romain Gary, *La Promesse de l'aube*, Gallimard, 1960.

* « après s'être brûlée les lèvres » d'après le texte original.

II. TRADUCTION DE L'ANGLAIS EN FRANÇAIS

IT MUST HAVE BEEN ten in the evening when her husband stumbled through the door. From the corridor he actually called: "Honey, I'm home."

In the living room, he stopped and stared, as if he were in the wrong place. He slapped his pockets like he might find a different set of keys there.

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“Is something wrong?” he said to Claire.

He looked as if he could have aged some and then stepped right out of the portrait on the wall. His tie was a little askew but his shirt was buttoned up to the neck. The bald dome shone. He carried a leather briefcase with a silver snap, Claire introduced me. He pulled himself together and walked across to shake my hand. [...] “Pleasure to meet you,” he said, in the sort of way that meant he had no idea whatsoever why it might be a pleasure, but he had to say it anyway; he was bound to by pure politeness. His hand was chubby and warm. He placed his briefcase at the foot of the table and frowned at the ashtray.

“Girls’ night out?” he said.

Claire kissed him high, on the cheek, near his eyelid, and loosened his tie for him.

“I had some friends over.” [...]

“Come sit with us,” she said.

“I’m going to run and have a shower, hon.” [...]

He was undoing the buttons on his shirt and for a moment I thought he might take the shirt off in front of me, stand in the middle of the room like some round white fish.

Colum McCann, *Let the Great World Spin*, Bloomsbury, 2009.

2. EXPRESSION ÉCRITE

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 2 HEURES.

Hillary Clinton won the popular vote by more than two million, and she would probably be president-elect if the director of the F.B.I. hadn't laid such a heavy thumb on the scales, just days before the election. But it shouldn't even have been close; what put Donald Trump in striking distance was overwhelming support from whites without college degrees. So what can Democrats do to win back at least some of those voters?

Recently Bernie Sanders offered an answer: Democrats should “go beyond identity politics.” What's needed, he said, are candidates who understand that working-class incomes are down, who will “stand up to Wall Street, to the insurance companies, to the drug companies, to the fossil fuel industry.”

But is there any reason to believe that this would work? Let me offer some reasons for doubt.

First, a general point: Any claim that changed policy positions will win elections assumes that the public will hear about those positions. How is that supposed to happen, when most of the news media simply refuse to cover policy substance? Remember, over the course of the 2016 campaign, the three network news shows devoted a total of 35 minutes combined to policy issues – all policy issues. Meanwhile, they devoted 125 minutes to Mrs. Clinton's emails.

Beyond this, the fact is that Democrats have already been pursuing policies that are much better for the white working class than anything the other party has to offer. Yet this has brought no political reward.

Consider eastern Kentucky, a very white area which has benefited enormously from Obamaera initiatives. Take, in particular, the case of Clay County, which the *Times* declared a few years ago to be the hardest place in America to live. It's still very hard, but at least most of its residents now have health insurance: Independent estimates say that the uninsured rate fell from 27 percent in 2013 to 10 percent in 2016. That's the effect of the Affordable Care Act, which Mrs. Clinton promised to preserve and extend but Mr. trump promised to kill.

Mr. Trump received 87 percent of Clay County's vote.

Now, you might say that health insurance is one thing, but what people want are good jobs. Eastern Kentucky used to be coal country, and Mr. Trump, unlike Mrs. Clinton, promised to bring the coal jobs back. (So much for the idea that Democrats need a candidate who will stand up to the fossil fuels industry.) But it's a nonsensical promise.

Where did Appalachia's coal mining jobs go? They weren't lost to unfair competition from China or Mexico. What happened instead was, first, a decades-long erosion as U.S. coal production shifted from underground mining to strip mining and mountaintop removal, which require many fewer workers: Coal employment peaked in 1979, fell rapidly during the Reagan years, and was down more than half by 2007. A further plunge came in recent years thanks to fracking. None of this is reversible.

In the case of former coal country exceptional? Not really. Unlike the decline in coal, some of the long-term decline in manufacturing employment can be attributed to rising trade deficits, but even there it's a fairly small fraction of the story. Nobody can credibly promise to bring the old jobs back; what you can promise – and Mrs. Clinton did – are things like guaranteed health care and higher minimum wages. But working-class whites overwhelmingly voted for politicians who promise to destroy those gains.

So what happened here? Part of the answer may be that Mr. Trump had no problems with telling lies about what he could accomplish. If so, there may be a backlash when the coal and manufacturing jobs don't come back, while health insurance disappears.

But maybe not. Maybe a Trump administration can keep its supporters on board, not by improving their lives, but by feeding their sense of resentment.

For let's be serious here: You can't explain the votes of places like Clay County as a response to disagreements about trade policy. The only way to make sense of what happened is to see the vote as an expression of, well, identity politics – some combination of white resentment at what voters see as favoritism toward nonwhites (even though it isn't) and anger on the part of the less educated at liberal elites whom they imagine look down on them.

To be honest, I don't fully understand this resentment. In particular, I don't know why imagined liberal disdain inspires so much more anger than the very real disdain of conservatives who see the poverty of places like eastern Kentucky as a sign of the personal and moral inadequacy of their residents.

One thing is clear, however: Democrats have to figure out why the white working class just voted overwhelmingly against its own economic interests, not pretend that a bit more populism would solve the problem.

Paul Krugman, *The New York Times*, November 25, 2016.

**Répondre en ANGLAIS aux questions suivantes :
(Environ 250 mots pour chaque réponse)**

1. According to the author of the text, what interpretations may be given for Donald Trump's victory? **Answer the question in your own words.**
2. Do you believe an anti-establishment parallel can be drawn between the American election and Brexit? **Illustrate your answer with relevant examples.**