

#### **SESSION 2024**

# CAPES CONCOURS EXTERNE ET CAFEP

Attention, le sujet du concours externe étant différent du sujet du troisième concours, merci de vérifier que vous composez bien au titre du recrutement auquel vous concourez.

SECTION : LANGUES VIVANTES ÉTRANGÈRES ANGLAIS

SECTION : LANGUES RÉGIONALES BASQUE, BRETON, CATALAN, CRÉOLE, OCCITAN-LANGUE D'OC

SECTION : LANGUES KANAK DREHU

## EPREUVE ECRITE DISCIPLINAIRE

Durée : 6 heures

L'usage de tout ouvrage de référence, de tout dictionnaire et de tout matériel électronique (y compris la calculatrice) est rigoureusement interdit.

Il appartient au candidat de vérifier qu'il a reçu un sujet complet et correspondant à l'épreuve à laquelle il se présente.

Si vous repérez ce qui vous semble être une erreur d'énoncé, vous devez le signaler très lisiblement sur votre copie, en proposer la correction et poursuivre l'épreuve en conséquence. De même, si cela vous conduit à formuler une ou plusieurs hypothèses, vous devez la (ou les) mentionner explicitement.

NB: Conformément au principe d'anonymat, votre copie ne doit comporter aucun signe distinctif, tel que nom, signature, origine, etc. Si le travail qui vous est demandé consiste notamment en la rédaction d'un projet ou d'une note, vous devrez impérativement vous abstenir de la signer ou de l'identifier. Le fait de rendre une copie blanche est éliminatoire.

# **INFORMATION AUX CANDIDATS**

Vous trouverez ci-après les codes nécessaires vous permettant de compléter les rubriques figurant en en-tête de votre copie. Ces codes doivent être reportés sur chacune des copies que vous remettrez.

# ► Concours externe du CAPES de l'enseignement public :

Langue vivante étrangère Anglais:						
	Concours	Section/option	Epreuve	Matière		
	EBE	0422E	101	9403		
• Langua r	·égionale Ba	eano :				
Langue	•	•	_			
	Concours	Section/option	Epreuve	Matière		
	EBE	OLLOE	102	9403		

<ul> <li>Langue regionale Breto</li> </ul>	on:		
Concours	Section/option	Epreuve	Matière
EBE	0441E	102	9403

Langue régionale Catala	an:		
Concours	Section/option	Epreuve	Matière

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EBE	0442E	102	9403

Langue régionale Créole :						
Concours	Section/option	Epreuve	Matière			
EBE	0449E	102	9403			

Langue régionale Occitan-Langue d'Oc :							
Con	cours	Section/option	Epreuve	Matière			
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Langue kanak - Drehu	•		
Langue Kanak - Drenu			

Concours	Section/option	Epreuve	Matière
EBE	0476E	102	9403

# ► Concours externe du CAFEP/CAPES de l'enseignement privé :

Langue vivante étrangère Anglais:						
Concours	Section/option	Epreuve	Matière			
EIRIFI	049,9,E	101	9403			

Langue régionale Basque :						
Concours	Section/option	Epreuve	Matière			
EBF	OLLOE	102	9403			

Langue régionale Brei	on :		
Concours	Section/option	Epreuve	Matière

EBF	04416	102	9403

Langue regionale Catalan .							
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	EBF	0442E	102	9403			

## PREMIERE PARTIE – COMPOSITION EN LANGUE ETRANGERE

# Compare and contrast the following documents.

<u>Axe</u>: Faire entendre sa voix: représentation et participation.

#### **Document A**

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## DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.1

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to such a course.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the institution of a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they were accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the women under this government, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to demand the equal station to which they are entitled.

The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise.

He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice.

He has withheld from her rights which are given to the most ignorant and degraded men—both natives and foreigners.

Having deprived her of this first right of a citizen, the elective franchise, thereby leaving her without representation in the halls of legislation, he has oppressed her on all sides.

From "Declaration of Sentiments", The First Convention Ever Called to Discuss the Civil and Political Rights of Women, Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 19-20, 1848.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This declaration was signed by 68 women and 32 men.

#### **Document B**

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WHAT'S WRONG WITH "EQUAL RIGHTS" FOR WOMEN?

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# The Fraud of The Equal Rights Amendment

In the last couple of years, a noisy movement has sprung up agitating for "women's rights." Suddenly, everywhere we are afflicted with aggressive females on television talk shows yapping about how mistreated American women are, suggesting that marriage has put us in some kind of "slavery," that housework is menial and degrading, and—perish the thought—that women are discriminated against. New "women's liberation" organizations are popping up, agitating and demonstrating, serving demands on public officials, getting wide press coverage always, and purporting to speak for some 100,000,000 American women.

It's time to set the record straight. The claim that American women are downtrodden and unfairly treated is the fraud of the century. The truth is that American women never had it so good. Why should we lower ourselves to "equal rights" when we already have the status of special privilege?

The proposed Equal Rights Amendment states: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." So what's wrong with that? Well, here are a few examples of what's wrong with it.

This Amendment will absolutely and positively make women subject to the draft.<sup>1</sup> Why any woman would support such a ridiculous and un-American proposal as this is beyond comprehension. Why any Congressman who had any regard for his wife, sister or daughter would support such a proposition is just as hard to understand. Foxholes are bad enough for men, but they certainly are *not* the place for women—and we should reject any proposal which would put them there in the name of "equal rights."

It is amusing to watch the semantic chicanery of the advocates of the Equal Rights Amendment when confronted with this issue of the draft. They evade, they sidestep, they try to muddy up the issue, but they cannot deny that the Equal Rights Amendment will positively make women subject to the draft. Congresswoman Margaret Heckler's answer to this question was, Don't worry, it will take two years for the Equal Rights Amendment to go into effect, and we can rely on President Nixon to end the Vietnam War before then!

Literature distributed by Equal Rights Amendment supporters confirms that "under the Amendment a draft law which applied to men would apply also to women." The Equal Rights literature argues that this would be good for women so they can achieve their "equal rights" in securing veterans' benefits.

Another bad effect of the Equal Rights Amendment is that it will abolish a woman's right to child support and alimony, and substitute what the women's libbers think is a more "equal" policy, that "such decisions should be within the discretion of the Court and should be made on the economic situation and need of the parties in the case."

Under present American laws, the man is *always* required to support his wife and each child he caused to be brought into the world. Why should women abandon these good laws—by trading them for something so nebulous and uncertain as the "discretion of the Court"?

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> the draft (US): a system in which young people are required to join the armed forces of a country for a period of service.

The law now requires a husband to support his wife as best as his financial situation permits, but a wife is not required to support her husband (unless he is about to become a public charge). A husband cannot demand that his wife go to work to help pay for family expenses. He has the duty of financial support under our laws and customs. Why should we abandon these mandatory wife-support and child-support laws so that a wife would have an "equal" obligation to take a job?

By law and custom in America, in case of divorce, the mother always is given custody of her children unless there is overwhelming evidence of mistreatment, neglect or bad character. This is our special privilege because of the high rank that is placed on motherhood in our society. Do women really want to give up this special privilege and lower themselves to "equal rights", so that the mother gets one child and the father gets the other? I think not. [...]

From Phyllis Schlafly, *The Phyllis Schlafly Report*, February 1972 issue.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Phyllis Schlafly (1924-2016) was a conservative activist who was known for successfully campaigning against the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution. Her monthly newsletter called *The Phyllis Schlafly Report* was published for fifty years.



Demonstrators gathered in front of the US Supreme Court as the justices heard arguments in December 2021 in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health*, a case about a Mississippi law that bans most abortions after 15 weeks.

Photograph by Chip Somodevilla / Getty Images, illustrating an online article from National Public Radio (www.npr.org) published on December 10, 2021.

## **DEUXIEME PARTIE – TRADUCTION**

# Les candidats traduiront <u>les deux textes</u> ci-dessous.

#### **1-THEME**

Nous étions trois autour de la table, moi, ma fille Léonie et sa copine Jeanne. C'était, en soi, une petite révolution. Depuis cinq ans, j'avais instauré le rituel du dîner dominical en tête-à-tête avec ma progéniture. Aucun tiers n'était accepté. J'avais suivi le conseil de mon ex-épouse, Agnès, de *sanctuariser un moment père-fille*. Agnès, aux conseils si précieux, dont la sagesse me manquait cruellement depuis notre divorce, à présent que je devais tracer ma route solitaire.

Léonie habitait à Pontoise, dans le quartier Saint-Martin qui étirait ses rues étroites et humides autour de la gare. Elle ne m'avait jamais invité chez elle et j'en avais pris mon parti : sans doute craignait-elle mes sarcasmes lorsque je découvrirais la décoration de sa bonbonnière *butch* qu'elle avait dû reconstituer à l'identique, après son déménagement, avec ses posters de Christine & the Queens et ses effluves de papier d'Arménie. Il était terrible d'inspirer un tel sentiment à son enfant [...].

Abel Quentin, Le Voyant d'Étampes, Éditions de l'Observatoire, 2021.

## 2 - VERSION

A dozen miles above Montpelier he enters a wilderness of heaving shadows, broken only occasionally by the lights of farmhouses. He rounds a quick bend in the road – remembered from his and Alicia's trip north back in January – and slips through a notch in the mountains. The Winooski River gushes noisily at the side of the road, and high rocky cliffs huddle tight to his left and on the far bank of the river. He can't see the cliffs, can see only the road illuminated by the headlights of the Plymouth. He knows the cliffs are there in the deeper darkness. And the wide bend in the river, he remembers, marks the presence less than five miles away of the village of Plainfield – twenty or thirty white houses, a handful of stores, and the half dozen dormitories and classroom buildings and administration and maintenance buildings of Goddard College, where he is about to become more or less gainfully employed.

Russell Banks, Foregone, No Exit Press, 2021.