Le train est arrivé à dix heures et demie. Brenda attendait Keith sur le quai.
- Comment vas-tu, Keith ? À quelle heure est-ce que tu as quitté Londres ?
- Je pensais arriver plus tôt. Mais ça ne fait rien. [...] Est-ce que Brian est arrivé aussi ?
- Oui, il est revenu des États-Unis hier matin.

Les bagages de Keith n’étaient pas dans le train mais le chef de gare a dit :
- Ne vous en faites pas. Je promets de vous les envoyer dès qu’ils arriveront.
- J’espère que j’aurai ma tenue de cricket1 à temps. Mon nouveau pantalon est magnifique. Je l’ai seulement depuis la semaine dernière.
- Toujours élégant, Keith. Comment est-il ce pantalon ?
- Blanc, bien sûr.

Brenda a conduit Keith à la voiture, qui était garée derrière la gare.

[...]
- Dis-moi, Keith, depuis quand est-ce que nous nous connaissons ?
- Quinze ans, au moins. On jouait à la balle dans le jardin de tes grands-parents quand j’avais six ou sept ans. Tu conduis très bien, Brenda.
- Bien sûr, je conduis la voiture de mes parents depuis l’âge de seize ans. Et comment s’appelait ton affreux petit chien ? Une fois, il a mangé la balle.
- Il s’appelait Spotty. Regarde, Je me demande ce que veut dire ce panneau.
- C’est là depuis quelque temps. Je ne sais pas ce que ça veut dire, c’est du gaélique.2
- Ah ! Voilà ta maison. Et je vois ta mère. Elle tond la pelouse. Quel beau jardin !

Laurie Virelée  Un Printemps Anglais

1 Tenue de cricket = cricket whites
2 gaélique = Gaelic
‘Ready to order now?’ An eager young lad in a cheap white shirt and a tired bow-tie stood before us, his sticky tray held out in front of him like an offering.

Georgie looked at him for a moment as she took off her jacket and I noticed that her gaze made him blush. I felt sorry for him then. He was all awkward angles, all bony elbows and knees. He couldn’t be more than fifteen, a new sixteen at the very most.

‘Yes’, said Georgie. At that moment, the pub door opened and a small, dark-haired girl entered. She trailed a cloud of astonishing energy in her wake: even the tired, middle-aged men at the bar looked up from their newspapers as she passed. Georgie grinned. ‘Yes,’ she said again. ‘We’re ready now. Three pints of Guinness.’

Even if Georgie hadn’t ordered (and how was I going to drink a whole pint of that stuff?) I’d have known at once that this was Maggie.

‘Hi, Georgie,’ she said, flicking a wave of dark hair away from her face, back over one shoulder. Then she looked at me. Her eyes were a translucent green, her lips painted bright scarlet. ‘You must be Clare from Clare*. Nice to meet you.’

But she didn’t laugh at her own joke and I forgave her. ‘And you’re Maggie,’ I said. She nodded. ‘That’s me. Don’t believe everything she says about me, though.’ I smiled. ‘Oh, she didn’t give anything away. You’ve nothing to worry about.’

Maggie snorted. She settled herself more comfortably on her stool. She was dressed for maximum impact and I admired her panache. A crimson shirt, an exact match for the shade of lipstick she was wearing, and a pair of tight, black Levi’s. Her curves were evident. Her whole attitude said: if you’ve got it, flaunt it. I wouldn’t have had the nerve, not in those days. Anyhow, I didn’t have the curves, not like Maggie did. I still hid behind flowing dresses back then because somehow, I believed that they camouflaged my thinness.

At a Time like This, Catherine Dunne, Macmillan: London, 2007

* Clare = County in the Republic of Ireland
Université du Sud Toulon-Var
LLCE Anglais 1 : Littérature (111f), 1er Semestre (Mme Sibiev)
2ème session : juin 2008

Durée : 3 heures
Documents autorisés : aucun

A noter : les brouillons ne seront pas corrigés.

Section A: IDENTIFICATION – very short answers, no need for complete sentences (1 point per question)
1) What is the name of the first monster to appear in Beowulf?
2) Give the dates generally ascribed to the Old English period.
3) Identify any four of the pilgrims who feature in The Canterbury Tales.
4) Give the title of one popular ballad.
5) Identify the author of Arcadia and the Astrophel and Stella sonnet sequence (published 1591).
6) Who can Gloriana be taken to represent allegorically, in Edmund Spenser’s great work?
7) Give the titles of four Shakespearean tragedies.
8) Identify the title and author of the work which aims to “justify the ways of God to Man”?
9) Who wrote Gulliver’s Travels?
10) Give the title of any one novel by Daniel Defoe.

Section B: SHORT ANSWERS – write two or three sentences in answer to each question (4 points per question)
11) Briefly explain any two things which traditional epic poems have in common.
12) Describe the typical characteristics of a Shakespearean sonnet (number of lines, type of metre and rhyme scheme).
13) Briefly explain two ways in which Shakespeare’s tragedies often deviate from Aristotelian principles.
14) Briefly explain what the term ‘pastoral poetry’ refers to.
15) “True wit is Nature to advantage dressed”: Identify:
   a) the author of these lines,
   b) the title of the work in which they appear
   c) the name given to the literary period to which they belong
   d) the metre and rhyme scheme used in this work, and the technical term used to describe such poetic form.
16) Give a definition of a ‘dramatic lyric’ and the title of any one dramatic lyric by John Donne.
17) Briefly explain why the term ‘Augustan Age’ is sometimes used to refer to the first part of the Neoclassical period in the history of English literature.
18) Give a definition of a ‘metaphysical conceit’.

Section C: MORE DETAILED ANSWERS. Write a paragraph in response to each question (8 points for question 19 and 10 points for question 20)
19) Briefly explain two ways in which William Wordsworth differed from Alexander Pope in his conception of how poetry should be composed and/or of what poets should aim to do.

20) Explain what the terms ‘medieval theory of the humours’ and ‘comedy of humours’ refer to.

Section D: Brief Commentary: Develop your answer in a clearly organized short essay, around 400 words (20 points)
Write a brief commentary on the extract printed below. Identify the author, the title of the poem, the literary context (period, type of poetry) and the place of the extract in relation to the whole poem, before presenting a brief analysis.

But words came halting forth, wanting invention’s stay;
Invention, Nature’s Child, fled stepdame study’s blows;
And others’ feet still seemed but strangers in my way.
Thus great with child to speak, and helpless in my throes,
Biting my truant pen, beating myself for spite:
‘Fool’, said my Muse to me, ‘Look in thy heart and write!’
Why not both?
The dubious case for a Democratic dream team

BACK in March Barack Obama compared the Democratic primary to a "good movie" that has lasted "half an hour too long". The movie has long since gone bad, and half an hour has turned into an eternity. Surely it is high time for the Hollywood ending.

And what could be more Hollywood than a dream ticket? This has the support of plenty of senior Democrats. Why stop at having a nominee who has the support of 51% of Democrats, the argument goes, when we could have a dream ticket that has won 100%? A couple of months ago Hillary Clinton signalled that she would be willing to have Mr Obama as her vice-president. Perhaps it is time for her to swallow her pride and take the second place.

The "dream ticket" would reunite a party that has fractured along lines of race and class. Mrs Clinton would boost her chances of getting the presidency some day (a third of all vice-presidents have gone on to the top job). And Mr Obama would acquire a street-fighter appealing to voters that he finds hard to connect with. There are plenty of examples, including the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in 1960 and the Reagan-Bush ticket in 1980, of bitter rivals turning themselves into successful allies.

The trouble with this argument is that it overstates the benefits of an Obama-Clinton partnership and understates the costs. Mrs Clinton certainly has genuine appeal to female voters, particularly the older and less educated women who were moved by her tears in New Hampshire and have since been enthused by her dogged determination. But most of these voters are hard-core Democrats who are unlikely to vote for John McCain in November. The Democrats' biggest problem is not with white women but with white men—particularly with white working-class men—who have been drifting to the Republican Party for decades. No less than 62% of white men voted for George Bush in 2004. John McCain, a war hero and man's man, has an obvious appeal to this group; that appeal might prove irresistible if the Democrats choose a black man with a white woman.

---

1 discutable
2 haut placé
3 ravalier sa fierté
4 schamé
5 exagérer
6 minimiser
7 véritable
8 enthousiasmer
9 obstiné, tenace
10 pur et dur
11 to drift : dériver
12 incontestable, évident
The Democratic Party has plenty of people who have more genuine appeal to the white working classes than a faux populist such as the Wellesley- and Yale-educated former\textsuperscript{13} first lady. There are also several others who might do much more than Mrs Clinton to make up for\textsuperscript{14} another of Mr Obama’s potential weaknesses—his lack of foreign policy and defence experience.

The dream ticket would also be a formula for a dysfunctional administration. It is hard to imagine Mrs Clinton contenting herself with a purely symbolic role, any more than Dick Cheney has. She spent the early 1990s turning the position of first lady into a virtual co-presidency. She is married to a former president who has lost none of his self-regard\textsuperscript{15}.

Does America really want the vice-president’s office to become—or rather remain—a rival power centre to the Oval Office? That could mean going back to the 1990s, when the White House was consumed by palace intrigue between rival factions, each determined to advance their own agendas and do down\textsuperscript{16} their rivals. The presidency is difficult enough to run at the best of times, without installing a former first lady and an ex-president in the vice-president’s residence.

Mr Obama will find it hard to resist pressure for a shotgun marriage\textsuperscript{17} to Mrs Clinton. But putting Mrs Clinton on the ticket would produce benefits that could also be obtained with a carefully chosen alternative vice-president. And at worst it could lay the foundations of a failed presidency.


**QUESTIONS**

Répondez aux questions suivantes en anglais **EN PRENANT SOIN DE REFORMULER LE TEXTE.**

1) What is the source of the article? (1.5 point)
2) What are primaries? (1.5 point)
3) "BACK in March Barack Obama compared the Democratic primary to a "good movie" that has lasted "half an hour too long". The movie has long since gone bad, and half an hour has turned into an eternity". Explain. (1 point)
4) Explain the different steps of US presidential elections. (3 points)
5) Who was the favourite at the beginning of the Democratic primaries and why? (1.5 point)
6) What would be the advantages of an Obama-Clinton ticket:
   - for the Democratic party? (1 point)
   - for Barack Obama? (1 point)
   - for Hillary Clinton? (1 point)
7) Why are Clinton's benefits to Obama's campaign limited according to the newspaper? Why could an Obama-Clinton ticket be problematic for a Democratic victory? (1.5 point)
8) Give the dates of the presidency of: J.F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Ronald Reagan, George H. Bush and Bill Clinton. (2.5 points)
9) "The dream ticket would also be a formula for a dysfunctional administration". Explain. (2 points)
10) Who is Dick Cheney? (1 point)
11) What is the position of the article on an Obama-Clinton ticket? (1.5 point)

\textsuperscript{13} ancienne
\textsuperscript{14} compenseer
\textsuperscript{15} amour propre
\textsuperscript{16} dénigrer, rabaisser
\textsuperscript{17} mariage forcé
DEPARTEMENT d'anglais – UE 13 CIVILISATION

Date de l'épreuve : 2008
Durée de l'épreuve (GB + US) : 3 heures
Document(s) autorisé(s) : Aucun

SUJET DE CIVILISATION BRITANNIQUE (M. DARRIBEHAUDE)

Answer the following questions about the article printed overleaf: Morrissey blames immigration for 'disappearance' of British identity, taken from The Independent for 29 November 2007.

1°) What is "multiculturalism" (line 2)?

2°) Is it true that "The gates are flooded and anybody can have access to England and join in" (lines 4-5)? (Provide concrete evidence to justify your answer)

3°) Is Morrissey isolated in his attitude about multiculturalism and immigration? (Whether you answer 'yes' or 'no', give concrete examples that concern Britain)

4°) Why would people react like this?

5°) What is paradoxical or even ironical in Morrissey's attitude? (There are 3 aspects to consider in your answer)

Notes:

➢ English singer and lyricist Steven Patrick Morrissey (born May 22, 1959), is known by his surname Morrissey. He became successful in the 1980s as the lyricist and vocalist of the alternative rock band The Smiths. When the band broke up in 1987, Morrissey began a solo career, which led to ten Top 10 singles in the United Kingdom.

➢ "The NME" (line 4) is The New Musical Express, a pop music magazine which has been published weekly in the United Kingdom since March 1952.
Morrissey blames immigration for 'disappearance' of British identity

By Oliver Duff

Published: 29 November 2007

Morrissey has made an unexpected — and to some of his fans a thoroughly unwelcome — contribution to Britain's loaded immigration debate. The musician has delivered a swinging attack on what he perceives to be Britain's encroaching multiculturalism and the loss of national identity.

"England is a memory now," he says, in an interview with the NME published yesterday. "The gates are flooded and anybody can have access to England and join in."

He goes on: "Although I don't have anything against people from other countries, the higher the influx into England the more the British identity disappears. So the price is enormous. Travel to England and you have no idea where you are. It matters because the British identity is very attractive. I grew up into it and I find it very quaint and amusing. Other countries have held on to their basic identity, yet it seems to me that England was thrown away."

"You can't say, 'Everybody come into my house, sit on the bed, have what you like, do what you like.' It wouldn't work."

Morrissey, 48, whose parents were Irish Catholic immigrants to Manchester, left Dublin a decade ago to set up home in Los Angeles. He now lives in Rome. He denied his remarks could be interpreted as being racist or xenophobic. "Whatever England is now, it's not what it was and it's lamentable that we've lost so much," he said.

Morrissey's manager, Merck Mercuriadis, called in the lawyers and threatened the NME editor, Conor McNicholas, with court action. Ahead of publication, he accused the NME of a "hatchet job". Mr McNicholas received a letter explaining that Morrissey was "extremely concerned that the article will be defamatory of him, in particular carrying expressly or by implication the false assertion that our client is a racist or holds racist views".

Mr Mercuriadis accused the NME of trying "to create controversy to boost circulation at the expense of Morrissey's integrity".

It is not the first time that Morrissey has fallen out with the music industry bible. The NME has questioned his lyrics in songs such as the "National Front Disco", and in 1992, it accused him of flirting with racist imagery following a concert at Finsbury Park in which he appeared draped in a Union flag when there were reportedly National Front supporters in the crowd.

A spokeswoman for the NME said it stood by its story and awaited a writ. "We haven't done anything to make the interview read in a more inflammatory way," she said.
Examen de Littérature et Expression Française, Juin 2008.

1) A quelle période situez-vous le courant réaliste-naturaliste ? Quelles en sont les principales caractéristiques ? Citez 4 exemples d'auteurs et œuvres appartenant à ce courant. (5pts)

2) Vous commenterez cet extrait du Génie du Christianisme de François-René de Chateaubriand en montrant à quel courant littéraire il appartient : vous appuierez vos remarques sur le texte ainsi que sur vos connaissances du courant et de l'auteur. (15pts)

Un soir je m'étais égaré dans une grande forêt à quelque distance de la cataracte de Niagara ; bientôt je vis le jour s'étendre autour de moi, et je goûtais dans toute sa solitude, le beau spectacle d'une nuit dans les déserts du Nouveau-Monde.

Une heure après le coucher du soleil, la lune se montra au-dessus des arbres, à l'horizon opposé. Une brise embuee que cette reine des nuits amenait de l'orient avec elle, semblait la précéder dans les forêts comme sa fraîche haleine. L'astre solitaire monta peu à peu dans le ciel : tantôt il suivait paisiblement sa course azurée ; tantôt il reposait sur des groupes de nus, qui ressemblaient à la cime de hautes montagnes couronnées de neige. Ces nus, ployant et déployant leurs voiles, se déroulèrent en zones diaphanes de satin blanc, se dispersaient en légers flocons d'écumes, ou formèrent dans les cieux des bancs d'une ouate éblouissante, si doux à l'œil, qu'on croyait ressentir leur mollesse et leur élasticité. La scène sur la terre n'était pas moins ravissante : le jour bleuté et velouté de la lune, descendait dans les intervalles des arbres, et poussait des gerbes de lumières jusques dans l'épaisseur des plus profondes ténèbres. La rivière qui coulait à mes pieds, tour à tour se perdait dans les bois, tour à tour reparaissait toute brillante des constellations de la nuit, qu'elle répétait dans son sein. Dans une vaste prairie, de l'autre côté de cette rivière, la clarté de la lune dormait sans mouvement, sur les gazons. Des bouleaux agités par les brises, et dispersés çà et là dans la savane, formaient des îles d'ombres flottantes, sur une mer immobile de lumière. Auprès, tout était silence et repos, lors la chute de quelques feuilles, le passage brusque d'un vent subit, les gémissements rares et interrompus de la hulotte ; mais au loin, par intervalles, on entendait les roulements solennels de la cataracte de Niagara, qui, dans le calme de la nuit, se prolongeaient de désert en désert, et expiraient à travers les forêts solitaires.

La grandeur, l'étonnante mélancolie de ce tableau, ne sauraient s'exprimer dans les langues humaines ; les plus belles nuits en Europe ne peuvent en donner une idée. En vain dans nos champs cultivés, l'imagination cherche à s'étendre ; elle rencontre de toutes parts les habitation des hommes : mais dans ces pays déserts, l'âme se plait à s'enfoncer dans un Océan de forêts, à errer aux bords des lacs immenses, à planer sur le gouffre des cataractes, et pour ainsi dire à se trouver seule devant Dieu.

Génie du christianisme, Première partie, Livre V
Exsistence de Dieu prouvée par les merveilles de la nature, ch 12

NB : Vous veillerez tout particulièrement à soigner l'expression et la correction de la langue dans la rédaction de vos réponses.
Pour les étudiants étrangers l'usage d'un dictionnaire bilingue est autorisé.
Exercice 1

Traduisez en faisant particulièrement attention au choix des déterminants en anglais. (Évitez l'emploi de a lot of)

1. Il y a une fumée en haut de la montagne.
2. Trois livres, ce n'est pas beaucoup d'argent.
3. Quelques poussière ont suffi pour dérégler votre montre.
4. Pour les fenêtres du rez-de-chaussée, employez un verre épais qui protège du bruit.
5. Sur le bureau, il n'y avait que deux ou trois papiers.
6. Ici, les paysans se plaignent qu'il y a trop de lapins.
7. Je n'ai pas beaucoup de renseignements à ce sujet.
8. Ils emploient du papier, plutôt que du tissu, c'est moins cher.
9. Nos amis anglais mangent rarement du lapin.
10. Nous prenons trois whiskies et une bière.
11. Est-ce qu'il y a de la place pour ranger un meuble de plus ?
12. Il n'a pas fait beaucoup de progrès.

6.3.5 Traduisez

1. Le docteur a insisté pour qu'il prenne un mois de repos.
2. Je n'y ai pas réfléchi une seconde.
3. Le premier prix de la saison littéraire sera décerné la semaine prochaine.
4. La ferme est à vingt kilomètres d'ici en voiture, mais à pied cela fait seulement douze kilomètres. A vous de choisir : un quart d'heure de voiture ou une demi-journée de marche !
5. Je me demande à quoi il va ressembler après dix ans d'absence.
6. Le bulletin météo d'aujourd'hui est dans le journal d'hier.
7. Il a demandé un an de congé pour pouvoir élever les trois enfants de feu sa femme.
8. Tout ce dont j'ai besoin, c'est d'une bonne nuit de sommeil.
9. J'ai encore la moitié des bagages de ma grand-mère dans la voiture, je n'ai pas pu tout porter.
10. La fille d'une amie à moi va arriver dans une heure.

Exercice 2

Traduisez en faisant particulièrement attention au choix des déterminants en anglais.

1. L'aigle est devenu le symbole de l'Amérique.
2. N'employez pas de bois, c'est dangereux: le bois brûle trop facilement.
3. Quand le château a été attaqué, le bois a brûlé, et il n'est resté que les pierres.
4. L'autre jour, j'ai vu un aigle dans la vallée de l'autre côté de la colline.
5. Gilda a horreur des films d'épouvante.
6. Les chiens ont mange tout ce que je leur avais donné.
7. Tonny a bu la bière qui restait au fond de mon verre.
8. Ce n'est pas difficile de nourrir un chien: les chiens mangent n'importe quoi.
9. J'ai parfois vu des films d'horreur qui me faisaient rire.
10. L'année dernière, nous avons étudié la philosophie grecque.
12. J'ai acheté une table et des chaises: si tu portes la table, je m'occuperai des chaises.
13. Ils ont acheté du bois pour faire une table, mais comme le bois est très cher, ils ont acheté le bois le moins cher du magasin.
14. Oui, je prendrai de la confiture avec plaisir, et pouvez-vous me passer le beurre s'il vous plaît ?
Annexes

L’homme élégant est descendu de la limousine. Il fume une cigarette anglaise. Il regarde la jeune fille au feutre d’homme et aux chaussures d’or. Il vient vers elle lentement. C’est visible, il est intimidé. Il ne sourit pas tout d’abord, tout d’abord il lui offre une cigarette. Sa main tremble. Il y a cette différence de race, il n’est pas blanc, il doit la surmonter, c’est pourquoi il tremble. Elle lui dit qu’elle ne fume pas, non merci. Elle ne dit rien d’autre, elle ne lui dit pas laissez-moi tranquille. Alors il a moins peur. Alors il lui dit qu’il croit rêver. Elle ne répond pas. Ce n’est pas la peine qu’elle réponde, que répondrait-elle. Elle attend. Alors il lui demande : mais d’où venez-vous ? Elle dit qu’elle est la fille de l’institutrice de l’école de filles de Sadec. Il réfléchit et puis il dit qu’il a entendu parler de cette dame, sa mère, de son manque de chance avec cette concession qu’elle aurait achetée au Cambodge, c’est bien ça n’est-ce pas ? Oui c’est ça.

Il répète que c’est tout à fait extraordinaire de la voir sur ce bac. Si tôt le matin, une jeune fille belle comme elle l’est, vous ne vous rendez pas compte, c’est très inattendu, une jeune fille blanche dans un car indigène.

Il lui dit que le chapeau lui va bien, très bien même, que c’est... original... un chapeau d’homme, pourquoi pas ? elle est si jolie, elle peut tout se permettre. Elle le regarde. Elle lui demande qui il est. Il dit qu’il revient de Paris où il a fait ses études, qu’il habite Sadec lui aussi, justement sur le fleuve, la grande maison avec les grandes terrasses aux balustrades de céramique bleue. Elle lui demande ce qu’il est. Il dit qu’il est chinois, que sa famille vient de la Chine du Nord, de Fou-Chouen. Voulez-vous me permettre de vous ramener chez vous à Saigon ? Elle est d’accord. Il dit au chauffeur de prendre les bagages de la jeune fille dans le car et de les mettre dans l’auto noire.

Chinois. Il est de cette minorité financière d’origine chinoise qui tient tout l’immobilier populaire de la colonie. Il est celui qui passait le Mékong ce jour-là en direction de Saigon.

Marguerite Duras, L’Amant, 1984

2009-2008
LLCE Anglais I
Sem. 2 / Session 1
Thème
2h

194
Mme du Châtelet bénéficia d'un environnement exceptionnel et d'une éducation tout à fait atypique pour l'époque. Ses parents avaient un vrai respect pour les choses de l'esprit et faisaient vivre leurs enfants dans une atmosphère qu'on qualifierait aujourd'hui d'intellectuelle. La Marquise de Créqui s'étonnait de l'avidité de savoir qui était le propre des parents. Ils avaient même sacrifié trois pièces de la maison à l'établissement d'une bibliothèque bien remplie. Très jeunes, les enfants eurent le droit d'y prendre des livres avec une liberté fort rare en ce temps-là.

Dans ses souvenirs, Mme de Créqui, qui n'était pas Emilie, rapporte que sa jeune cousine avait même le droit d'avoir la Bible dans sa chambre. Curieuse de tout, la petite fille voulait tout comprendre. Elle ne manquait pas de demander des explications à sa mère quand les mystères du Livre saint s'avéraient trop épais.

(...) Impressionnés par l'austérité, la précocité et l'amour de l'étude de leur fille, ses parents voulaient encourager le développement de son intelligence. Forte de leur mépris des préjugés régnants, ils cherchèrent à lui donner la meilleure éducation, celle que l'on donnait aux fils de famille.
Perhaps the secret was to live in the moment. Or try to find a way of doing that. Hadn't he once managed to convince himself, after all, that 'there are moments in life worth purchasing with worlds.' And wasn't this just such a moment, when you looked at it from a certain angle? The sun was shining. It was a bright, crisp, late October morning. Sunlight sparkled off the water, sending shards of light dancing in the air in fantastic patterns as the waves crashed against the shingle. It was only ten o'clock, with the prospect of a whole, leisurely day in front of him. And, to top it all, he was sitting at this wooden table, overlooking the beach, cradling a cappuccino in his hands, in the company of a beautiful, stylish eighteen-year-old woman who for the last few days had been hanging on to his every word and even now was looking at him with unfeigned love and admiration. He could feel the envious glances of every other middle-aged man at the café. It was unfortunate - from one point of view - that she was his niece, rather than his girlfriend. But then, you couldn't have everything; and life was never perfect. Benjamin had learned these simple truths long ago.

It was autumn, 2002, and he had been separated from Emily for fifteen months.

'Three weeks, was all it took her,' Benjamin was complaining to Sophie. 'Three weeks, and she starts going out with the bloody church warden. Next thing I know, he's moved in with her. Living in my house.'

Sophie sipped her cappuccino and said nothing, merely smiled at him with her warm hazel eyes in a way that immediately - and inexplicably - made him feel better.

I went out following the path I could see from my window. It must have rained heavily during the night for the red clay was very muddy. I passed a sparse plantation of coffee trees, then straggly guava bushes. As I walked I remembered my father's face and his thin lips, my brother's round conceited eyes. They knew. And Richard the fool, he knew too. And the girl with her blank smiling face. They all knew.

I began to walk very quickly, then stopped because the light was different. A green light. I had reached the forest and you cannot mistake the forest. It is hostile. The path was overgrown but it was possible to follow it. I went on without looking at the tall trees on either side. Once I stepped over a fallen log swarming with white ants. How can one discover truth I thought and that thought led me nowhere. No one would tell me the truth. Not my father nor Richard Mason, certainly not the girl I had married. I stood still, so sure I was being watched that I looked over my shoulder. Nothing but the trees and the green light under the trees. A track was just visible and I went on, glancing from side to side and sometimes quickly behind me. This was why I stubbed my foot on a stone and nearly fell. The stone I had tripped on was not a boulder but part of a paved road. There had been a paved road through this forest. The track led to a large clear space. Here were the ruins of a stone house and round the ruins rose trees that had grown to an incredible height. At the back of the ruins a wild orange tree covered with fruit, the leaves a dark green. A beautiful place. And calm - so calm that it seemed foolish to think or plan. What had I to think about and how could I plan? Under the orange tree I noticed little bunches of flowers tied with grass.

Jean Rhys, *Wide Sargasso Sea* 1966
According to the task given to your group, answer the questionnaire or choose one of the following subjects and write an introduction and a conclusion in full. Give a detailed plan of the development. (The whole task should take up no more than a double exam sheet.)

Note: If you are asked to answer the questionnaire on *Great Expectations*, you will have to write a commentary or an essay on the American literature program or vice versa.

**LESSAY**

Guilt and retribution in *Great Expectations*.

**II COMMENTARY**

Turn over for the text.

**III Answer the following questions about *Great Expectations* in no more than two sentences for each:**

1. What did the convict ask Pip to bring him on the marshes? (1 point)
2. What was the cause of the fight between Joe and Orlick? (1 point)
3. What was Pip summoned to Satis House for on his first visit? (1 point)
4. What reward did Miss Havisham give Pip for entertaining her? (1 point)
5. Where was Mr Pocket's role in Pip's life? (1 point)
6. Who was Molly (her story, her present occupation)? (1 point)
7. Who gave Herbert the money to start in business? (1 point)
8. Who was seen sitting behind Pip at the performance of Hamlet by Mr Wopsle? (1 point)
9. How did Pip's attempt to get Magwitch out of the country fail? (1 point)
10. What had changed for Joe when Pip came back to the village after spending 10 years abroad? (1 point)
At last we went back into the house, and there I heard, with surprise, that my guardian had come down to see Miss Havisham on business and would come back to dinner. The old wintry branches of chandeliers in the room where the mouldering table was spread, had been lighted while we were out, and Miss Havisham was in her chair and waiting for me. It was like pushing the chair itself back into the past, when began the old slow circuit round about the ashes of the bridal feast. But, in the funereal room, with that figure of the grave fallen back in the chair fixing its eyes upon her, Estella looked more bright and beautiful than before, and I was under stronger enchantment.

The time so melted away, that our early dinner-hour drew close at hand and Estella left us to prepare herself. We had stopped near the centre of the long table, and Miss Havisham, with one of her withered arms stretched out of the chair, rested that clenched hand upon the yellows cloth. As Estella looked back over her shoulder before going out at the door, Miss Havisham kissed that band to her, with a ravenous intensity that was of its kind quite dreadful. Then, Estella being gone and we two left alone she turned to me, and said in a whisper: "Is she beautiful? Graceful? Well-grown? Do you admire her?"

"Everybody must who sees her, Miss Havisham."

She drew an arm around my neck, and drew my head close down to hers as she sat in the chair. "Love her, love her, love her! How does she use you?"

Before I could answer (if I could have answered so difficult a question at all), she repeated. "Love her, love her, love her! If she favours you, love her. If she wounds you, love her. If she tears your heart to pieces—and as it gets older and stronger, it will tear deeper—love her, love her, love her!"

Never had I seen such passionate eagerness as was joined to her utterance of these words. I could feel the muscles of the thin arm round my neck, swell with the vehemence that possessed her.

"Hear me, Pip! I adopted her to be loved. I bred her and educated her, to be loved. I developed her into what she is, that she might be loved. Love her!" She said the word often enough, and there could be no doubt that she meant to say it; but if the often repeated word had been hate instead of love—despair—revenge—dire death—it could not have sounded from her lips more like a curse.

"I'll tell you," said she, in the same hurried passionate whispers "what real love is. It is blind devotion, unquestioning self-humiliation, utter submission, trust and belief against yourself and against the whole world, giving up your whole heart and Soul to the smiter—as I did!"

When she came to that, and to a wild cry that followed that, I caught her round the waist. For she rose up in the chair, in her shroud of a dress, and struck at the air as if she would as soon have struck herself against the wall and fallen dead.
According to the task given to your group, answer the questionnaire or choose one of the following subjects and write an introduction and a conclusion in full. Give a detailed plan of the development. (The whole task should take up no more than a double exam sheet.)

Note: If you are asked to answer the questionnaire on *Great Expectations*, you will have to write a commentary or an essay on the American literature program or vice versa.

I. Write a sensible essay on the following subject

Poetic justice in *Great Expectations*.

Or

Comment on the following passage:

It began the moment we sat down to dinner. Mr. Wopsle said grace with theatrical declamation - as it now appears to me, something like a religious cross of the Ghost in Hamlet with Richard the Third - and ended with the very proper aspiration that we might be truly grateful. Upon which my sister fixed me with her eye, and said, in a low reproachful voice, "Do you hear that? Be grateful."

"Especially," said Mr. Pumblechook, "be grateful, boy, to them which brought you up by hand."

Mrs. Huckle shook her head, and contemplating me with a mournful presentiment that I should come to no good, asked, "Why is it that the young are never grateful?" This moral mystery seemed too much for the company until Mr. Huckle tersely solved it by saying, "Naturally vicious." Everybody then murmured "True!" and looked at me in a particularly unpleasant and personal manner.

Joe's station and influence were something feeblest (if possible) when there was company, than when there was none. But he always aided and comforted me when he could, in some way of his own, and he always did so at dinner-time by giving me gravy, if there were any. There being plenty of gravy to-day, Joe spooned into my plate, at this point, about half a pint. A little later on in the dinner, Mr. Wopsle reviewed the sermon with some severity, and intimated - in the usual hypothetical case of the Church being "thrown open" - what kind of sermon he would have given them. After favouring them with some heads of that discourse,
he remarked that he considered the subject of the day's homily, ill-chosen; which was the less excusable, he added, when there were so many subjects "going about."

"True again," said Uncle Pumblechook, "You've hit it, sir! Plenty of subjects going about, for them that know how to put salt upon their tails. That's what's wanted. A man needn't go far to find a subject, if he's ready with his salt-box." Mr. Pumblechook added, after a short interval of reflection, "Look at Pork alone. There's a subject! If you want a subject, look at Pork!"

"True, sir. Many a moral for the young," returned Mr. Wopsle; and I knew he was going to lug me in, before he said it: "might be deduced from that text."

("You listen to this," said my sister to me, in a severe parenthesis.)

Joe gave me some more gravy.

"Swine," pursued Mr. Wopsle, in his deepest voice, and pointing his fork at my blushes, as if he were mentioning my Christian name; "Swine were the companions of the prodigal. The gluttony of Swine is put before us, as an example to the young." (I thought this pretty well in him who had been praising up the pork for being so plump and juicy.) "What is detestable in a pig is more detestable in a boy."

"Or girl," suggested Mr. Hubble.

"Of course, or girl, Mr. Hubble," assented Mr. Wopsle, rather irritably, "but there is no girl present."

"Besides," said Mr. Pumblechook, turning sharp on me, "think what you've got to be grateful for. If you'd been born a Squeaker.."

"He was, if ever a child was," said my sister, most emphatically.

Joe gave me some more gravy.

"Well, but I mean a four-footed Squeaker," said Mr. Pumblechook. "If you had been born such, would you have been here now? Not you--"

"Unless in that form," said Mr. Wopsle, nodding towards the dish.

"But I don't mean in that form, sir," returned Mr. Pumblechook, who had an objection to being interrupted: "I mean, enjoying himself with his elders and betters, and improving himself with their conversation, and rolling in the lap of luxury. Would he have been doing that? No, he wouldn't. And what would have been your destination?" turning on me again.

"You would have been disposed of for so many shillings according to the market price of the article, and Dunstable the butcher would have come up to you as you lay in your straw, and he would have whipped you under his left arm, and with his right he would have tucked up his frock to get a penknife from out of his waistcoat-pocket, and he would have shed your blood and had your life, No bringing up by hand then. Not a bit of it!"

Joe offered me more gravy, which I was afraid to take.
II QUESTIONS
Answer shortly but with full sentences

1 The Hulks:
   - What are they?
   - In what way are they related to the plot?
   - In what way are they related to the plot?
   - What is their symbolic meaning?

2 The fight at Satis House:
   - Who is involved?
   - Who was a witness? What reaction did it bring about?

3 Mr. Jaggers:
   - On what occasion did Pip first meet him?
   - How will he be related to Pip?

4 Mr. Wemmick:
   - What is his job?
   - In what way can he be considered in an unfavourable light?
   - What is the ritual at his house in Walworth?

One point for each question
Deux groupes seront constitués par triage au sort.

Un groupe traitera au choix le sujet de dissertation ou de commentaire proposé par Mme Sibley et répondra au questionnaire proposé par M. Heinrich. L’autre groupe traitera au choix le sujet de dissertation ou de commentaire proposé par M. Heinrich et répondra au questionnaire proposé par Mme Sibley.

Les groupes désignés par tirage au sort seront précisés au tableau avant le début de l’épreuve avec rappel de ces consignes.

Il est rappelé que pour la dissertation et le commentaire, seules l’introduction et la conclusion sont à rédiger. Le développement sera présenté sous forme de plan détaillé. La qualité de l’expression sera bien sûr prise en compte.

**Sujet de Dissertation/Commentaire: The Great Gatsby**

Choose ONE of the following questions:

- Write a literary commentary on the extract from F. Scott Fitzgerald’s novel *The Great Gatsby* printed on the next page.

**OR**

- Write an essay on the following subject:

  Hope and Despair in *The Great Gatsby*.
The Great Gatsby

The bedroom was the emptiest room of all—except where the real Oracle he nearly toppled down a flight of stairs to read. *And the room and surrounding presence were of wax and my other friend standing in the room's presence in a lapse of time, the only thing in the world that moved was the sound of the fan, which was rolling. Two children were playing in the garden, the afternoon sun, which was just falling, was reflected on the green table and chairs; and they would say, 'It's a long time before the child's play is done.'"
Section A: SHORT ANSWERS: Write one or two sentences in answer to each question (8 points in total)

1) What was Gatsby doing the first time Nick saw him? (1pt)
2) What violent act does Tom commit against Myrtle and why? (1pt)
3) How does Gatsby describe Daisy's voice? (1pt)
4) What preparations does Gatsby insist on making in advance of the tea-party with Daisy at Nick's house? (2 pts)
5) Who is Meyer Wolfshiem? (1pt)
6) Why had Nick Carraway originally moved to New York? What decision did he take after Gatsby's death? (2 points)

Section B: MORE DETAILED ANSWERS. Write three or four sentences in response to each question, no more than 25 lines in total for this section. (12 points in total).

7) Who is Owl Eyes and what is his role in the novel? (2 pts)

8) How did Gatsby react to seeing Daisy's child, and what does this tell us about him? (2 points)

9) Describe the valley of ashes. What could it represent? (4 points)

10) What symbolic meaning(s) could be attributed to the use of the colour green in the novel? (4 points)
Université du Sud Toulon-Var
Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines

LLCE Anglais 1ère année : Littérature U.S.  Semestre 2 (Cours de Mme Sibley)
2ème session : septembre 2008

Documents autorisés : aucun
A noter : les brouillons ne seront pas corrigés.

Deux groupes seront constituées par triage au sort.

Un groupe traitera au choix le sujet de dissertation ou de commentaire proposé par Mme Sibley et répondra au questionnaire proposé par M. Heinrich.
L'autre groupe traitera au choix le sujet de dissertation ou de commentaire proposé par M. Heinrich et répondra au questionnaire proposé par Mme Sibley.

Les groupes désignés par tirage au sort seront précisés au tableau avant le début de l'épreuve avec rappel de ces consignes.

Il est rappelé que pour la dissertation et le commentaire, seules l'introduction et la conclusion sont à rédiger. Le développement sera présenté sous forme de plan détaillé. La qualité de l'expression sera bien sûr prise en compte.

Sujet de Dissertation/Commentaire: The Great Gatsby

Choose ONE of the following questions:

- Write a literary commentary on the extract from F. Scott Fitzgerald’s novel The Great Gatsby printed on the next page.

OR

- Write an essay on the following subject:

  Enchantment and illusion in The Great Gatsby.
Daisy began to sing with the music in a husky, rhythmic whisper, bringing out a meaning in each word that it had never had before and would never have again. When the melody rose her voice broke up sweetly, following it, in a way contralto voices have, and each change dipped out a little of her warm human magic upon the air.

'Lots of people come who haven't been invited,' she said suddenly. 'That girl hadn't been invited. They simply force their way in and he's too polite to object.'

'I'd like to know who he is and what he does,' insisted Tom. 'And I think I'll make a point of finding out.'

'I can tell you right now,' she answered. 'He owned some drug-stores, a lot of drug-stores. He built them up himself.'

The dilatory limousine came rolling up the drive.

'Good night, Nick,' said Daisy.

Her glance left me and sought the lighted top of the steps, where 'Three o'clock in the Morning', a neat, sad little waltz of that year, was drifting out the open door. After all, in the very casualness of Gatsby's party there were romantic possibilities totally absent from her world. What was it up there in the song that seemed to be calling her back inside? What would happen now in the dim, incalculable hours? Perhaps some unbelievable guest would arrive, a person infinitely rare and to be marvelled at, some authentically radiant young girl who with one fresh glance at Gatsby, one moment of magical encounter, would blot out those five years of unwavering devotion.

I stayed late that night. Gatsby asked me to wait until he was free, and I lingered in the garden until the inevitable swimming party had run up, chilled and exhilarated, from the black beach, until the lights were extinguished in the guest-rooms overhead. When he came down the steps at last the tanned skin was drawn unusually tight on his face, and his eyes were bright and tired.

'She didn't like it,' he said immediately.

'Of course she did.'

'She didn't like it,' he insisted. 'She didn't have a good time.'

He was silent, and I guessed at his unutterable depression.

'I feel far away from her,' he said. 'It's hard to make her understand.'

'You mean about the dance?'
Questionnaire on The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald

Remember, you should only answer these questions if you do the commentary/dissertation on Great Expectations.

**Section A: SHORT ANSWERS:** Write one or two sentences in answer to each question (8 points in total)

1) Why does Gatsby organise extravagant parties for people he doesn't know? (1 point)
2) What phrase does Gatsby repeatedly use to address Nick and other people? (1 point)
3) Who is Dan Cody and which person in American history does his name allude to? (2 pts)
4) Where does Daisy see Gatsby again for the first time since marrying Tom? (1 pt)
5) What is the first name of Tom’s mistress and what symbolic significance could be attributed to that name? (2 pts)
6) Who is surprised to notice that the books in Gatsby’s library are ‘real’? (1 pt)

**Section B: MORE DETAILED ANSWERS. Write three or four sentences in response to each question, no more than 25 lines in total for this section. (12 points in total)**

7) What does Jordan reveal had happened on the night before Daisy and Tom’s wedding? (2 pts)

8) What does Mr Gatz show Nick, written inside a copy of Hopalong Cassidy, as evidence of his son’s early determination to ‘improve’ himself? What aspect of American history does this episode allude to? (2 points)

9) What do ‘the eyes of Dr T J Eckleburg’ refer to literally in the novel? What symbolic meaning(s) could be attributed to them? (4 points)

10) Suggest what symbolic meaning(s) could be attributed to the use of the colour yellow in the novel. (4 points)
The impressionists
Why strife\(^1\) in the Labour Party may be disastrous for Gordon Brown

Mr Cameron's predicament\(^2\), when he became Tory leader in 2005, was very similar to Mr Blair's when he took control of Labour in 1994. Both had to revive parties demoralised by successive election defeats and recently threatened with oblivion\(^3\). In both instances the parties were divided and introspective.

Studiously emulating\(^4\) his mentor, Mr Cameron has reiterated and reiterated a message of reform and reassurance, long after the political class has tired of hearing it. He, too, has tried to build a winning coalition by running against his base: just as Mr Blair accepted the Thatcherite economic heritage, so Mr Cameron has swallowed the Blairite social one, despite the reactionary\(^5\) instincts of many in his party. Mr Blair’s own departure from office has helped: whereas lots of Tories only pretended to hate him, they are genuinely\(^6\) allergic to his successor, Gordon Brown. That has given them some of the steely discipline\(^7\) of the original New Labour cabal\(^8\).

The Camerons have not yet found a set of symbolic policies to rival the election pledges\(^9\) Mr Blair’s team developed (they still have a year, and probably two, to find them). But the most important way in which Mr Cameron’s impression has fallen short\(^10\) has been beyond\(^11\) his control. Even after last autumn’s non-election fiasco and the multiple embarrassments that followed, Labour under Mr Brown looked a much more formidable opponent than John Major. But Mr Brown is in grave danger of losing the political asset\(^12\) that has until now made analogies between him and Mr Major seem far-fetched\(^13\): the unity and loyalty of his party.

Mr Brown’s government is beginning to look ominously\(^14\) fractious\(^15\) too. (...) Parliamentary revolts come and go. But this one is apparently matched\(^16\) by unease\(^17\) within government too. Mr Brown’s team virulently denies talk of splits\(^18\) inside Number 10, and of rancour\(^19\) in the cabinet itself.

---

\(^1\) dissensions, querelles
\(^2\) situation difficile
\(^3\) oubli
\(^4\) to emulate : imiter
\(^5\) reactionary = against change
\(^6\) vraiment
\(^7\) discipline de fer
\(^8\) a cabil = a small group of people who meet secretly : une cabale.
\(^9\) promises
\(^10\) to fall short : ne pas répondre aux attentes.
\(^11\) En dehors de
\(^12\) avant, avantage
\(^13\) tiré par les cheveux
\(^14\) de façons inquiétante
\(^15\) irritable
\(^16\) s’accompagne de
\(^17\) malaise
\(^18\) divisions
\(^19\) rancour
The prime minister still retains a vital advantage that Mr Major lacked: a sizeable parliamentary majority (and while bad for Labour, the opinion polls are not as terrible as they became for the Tories). But the risk is that infighting leaves the government timid and wary of confrontation.

On April 4th, Mr Brown gave a speech. His theme—one about which he has thought deeply and feels passionately—was the need to reform global institutions to meet the 21st-century challenges of climate change, migration, failed states, and so on. He talked convincingly and impressively, wowing his audience of international politicians and policy experts with his intellect and even his wit.

If he were a star history professor, he could enjoy that sort of adulation all the time. But Mr Brown is not an academic. The Labour unrest provides more evidence that he may lack the leadership that his job requires. He sometimes seems to be only impersonating a prime minister.

The Economist, 10 April 2008.

QUESTIONS

Répondez aux questions suivantes en anglais EN PRENANT SOIN DE REFORMULER LE TEXTE.

1) What is the source of the article? (1.5 point)

2) Why is David Cameron compared with Tony Blair? (1 point)

3) "Both had to revive parties demoralised by successive election defeats and recently threatened with oblivion" :
   - What does it mean for the Conservative party? What has been the evolution of the Conservative party since 1997? (1.5 point)
   - Give the names and dates of the Conservative leaders who preceded Cameron since 1997. (2 points)

4) "just as Mr Blair accepted the Thatcherite economic heritage" :
   - What is Thatcherism? (1.5 point)
   - What did Tony Blair do with Thatcher's legacy? (1.5 point)

5) What is David Cameron trying to do with his party? Does he have the support of the majority of his party? (1.5 point)

6) To what extent has Blair's resignation contributed to reunify the Tory party according to the article? (1.5 point)

7) "they still have a year, and probably two, to find them". Why? What does it refer to? (1 point)

8) "But Mr Brown is in grave danger of losing the political asset that has until now made analogies between him and Mr Major seem far-fetched: the unity and loyalty of his party".
   - Explain (1.5 point)
   - What are the dates of the Major government? (0.5 point)
   - What do you know about the Major government? (1.5 point)

9) What is happening in the Labour party and government today and why is it problematic for Gordon Brown? (1.5 point)

10) What is the quality of Gordon Brown mentioned in the text? (1 point)

11) What is the problem with Gordon Brown according to the article? (1 point)

---

29 querelles internes, luttes intestines
21 to be wary of: être hésitant, méfiant
22 enthousiasmat
23 esprit, intelligence
24 agitation
25 se faire passer pour
Now what?
David Cameron has pulled off a remarkable political turnaround. But he has more to do.

THERE are moments in political history when the tectonic plates can be felt moving below the surface. For Britain, this seems to be one such. New Labour has reigned since 1997, when John Major's post-Thatcherism gave way to Tony Blair's silver-tongued advocacy of better public services at home, liberal intervention abroad and the glories of globalisation everywhere. Even after he left office a year ago, the Conservative opposition looked doomed, and its centrist leader, David Cameron, destined to be another in a sequence of short-lived Tory would-be prime ministers.

Yet the shift in British politics is now palpable. Gordon Brown, Mr Blair's successor, is a workaholic with a tin ear for public discourse; Britain's much-vaunted economy, which he ran proudly for a decade as chancellor, is having difficulties; and, if opinion polls are any guide, Mr Cameron looks like being a shoo-in at the next general election, due by June 2010.

This astonishing change of fortune raises two big questions. Is it durable enough to make Mr Cameron prime minister? And would he prove a good one?

The short answer to the first question is: probably. The Tories need to make huge gains to win a parliamentary majority at the next general election, but they are making progress. Labour's slump in the opinion polls—it is around 20 points behind in most surveys—may be too deep for it to recover from.

An easy explanation for this reversal is that Mr Cameron has been lucky: he happened to be in charge when the circumstances were favourable for a Tory revival. That, however, is simplistic. Mr Cameron deserves credit for making his party eligible to benefit from Labour's difficulties. He launched a campaign to change the Tories' image, ditching the archaic attitudes to race and sexuality that once made voting Conservative unthinkable for many British people; he also expanded his party's policies on poverty and social justice. These days, when it attacks him as a hardline right-winger, Labour often seems to be fighting an enemy that no longer really exists.

June 2010 is a long way off. But nobody now would rather start the race in Labour's shoes: to that extent, the next election is already Mr Cameron's to lose.
Hence the importance of the second question. Some doubt Mr Cameron's potential as prime minister on the ground that he does not have enough coherent policies. That is not fair. It is too early to expect the Tories to have a detailed and costed programme for government; indeed, if they had produced one, Mr Brown would probably have stolen more of their ideas by now. Anyway, the Conservatives have plenty of fairly sensible policies, for example on family-friendly employment rules and education reform.

What they don't have is a prospectus for a new Conservative revolution. But then Mr Cameron is not that sort of Tory. Under his modernising glitz, he is an old-fashioned, pragmatic gradualist. On the key question of public-service reform he in essence pledges to adopt the agenda of choice and competition in schools and hospitals where Mr Blair stopped.

The Economist, 10 July 2008.

QUESTIONS

Répondez aux questions suivantes en anglais EN PRENANT SOIN DE REFORMULER LE TEXTE.

1) What is the source of the article? (1.5 point)

2) "There are moments in political history when the tectonic plates can be felt moving below the surface. For Britain, this seems to be one such". Explain. (1.5 point)

3) What is the name given to the ideology of New Labour and what does it advocate? (3.5 points)

4) What has been the evolution of the Conservative party since 1997? Give the names and dates of the successive Conservative leaders since 1997. (3 points)

5) Why does victory seem to be likely for Cameron at the next General Election? (1.5 point)

6) When did the last General election take place? When do General Elections take place in Britain? (2 points)

7) To what extent is Cameron responsible for the improvement of the situation of the Conservative party? What has he done to it? (2 points)

8) "These days, when it attacks him as a hardline right-winger, Labour often seems to be fighting an enemy that no longer really exists". Explain. (1.5 point)

9) What is the opinion of the article on David Cameron? (2 points)

10) "Under his modernising glitz, he is an old-fashioned, pragmatic gradualist". What does it mean? (1.5 point)

---

15 chiffre
17 sensé, raisonnable
18 faste, vernis
19 promettre
CONSUMER UNEASE WITH U.S. HEALTH CARE GROWS

By Julie Appleby

The U.S. care system is becoming more precarious to most Americans, who are rattled by rising costs, questions about quality and fears about the future.

"If you can afford it, it's the best health care system in the world, but increasingly, people aren't able to afford it," says Clyde Bishop, a research scientist in Delaware. He was among those polled about the health care system in a national telephone survey taken in September by USA Today.

The poll found a growing unease in America about the cost of health care, confusion about the causes and desire for major reform. An overwhelming 80% of respondents said they were dissatisfied with the total the nation spends on health care estimated to hit $2.2 trillion this year. The survey, based on a sample of 1,201 adults has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Major drivers of medical inflation include rising prices for medical services, hospital prices, growing labor costs. America’s obesity epidemic is also fuelling spending on medical care.

One of the debates is whether the U.S. should adopt some kind of universal coverage such as those in Europe, where everyone has healthcare financed mainly through taxes. Or if it should stick with the current system, which relies on voluntary efforts by employers and a private market.

Most survey respondents, 56% said they prefer a universal system. But support for changes to the system dropped to about one-third or less when respondents were asked if they would support universal coverage if it included restrictions on the doctors or treatments they could have or if it cost them more than they are now paying in taxes or premiums.
Last year, the percentage of people who received health insurance through their jobs was 59.5%. That’s the lowest rate since 1993. While most large companies offer insurance, smaller companies increasingly do not.

Nationally, 16% of the population are uninsured according to the census. The rising number of uninsured is a “critical problem” for the USA.

Usa Today, 10/06/2006

QUESTIONS

Répondez aux questions suivantes en anglais en évitant de paraphraser le texte :

1) How is social protection managed and organized in the U.S? (3 points)
2) Does the system of employer-provided insurance cover every American employee today? Develop. (3 points)
3) Which problems do people have to face concerning health insurance if they are not covered by their employers? (2 points)
4) Which categories of population are mostly uncovered? Why? (3 points)
5) Explain the word “premiums” as quoted in the text. (1 point)
6) “If you can afford it, it’s the best system health care system in the world, but increasingly, people aren’t able to afford it”. Comment this quotation. (3 points)
7) What are the causes of the rising cost of health care as quoted in the text? (2 points)
8) Do the survey respondents support the idea of universal coverage? What do they think about it? (3 points)
Ethnic Minorities in U.S. Still Suffer From Discrimination

By Sarah Danell

Ethnic minorities in the United States are still feeling the sting of discrimination as many of them complained at being victimized by racial profiling by police, job rejection, workplace bias and poor service in stores and restaurants.

A survey by The Washington Post, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and Harvard University published as a front-page story by The Washington Post on Friday, showed that about four out of 10 blacks -- 37 percent -- said they had been "unfairly stopped by police" just because they were black.

Complaints of racial profiling by police are especially higher among black men, which reached 52 percent, as compared to the 25 percent among black women, it added.

In addition, one in five Latino and Asian men also reported that they had experiences of being stopped unfairly by police who had no other motivations than racial discrimination.

More than a third of all blacks interviewed complained that they had been rejected for a job or failed to get a promotion just because of the color of their skin. One in five Latinos and Asians also said they had been biased against in the workplace due to their race or ethnicity.

According to the survey, the overwhelming majorities of blacks, Latinos and Asians also reported they had suffered at least one of such prejudices as poor service in stores or restaurants, disparaging comments, and suspicions from people they encountered because of their race or ethnicity.

Black people met with far more discrimination than either Latinos or Asians, and black men reported facing prejudice more often than black women, the survey found. Nearly half -- 46 percent -- of all blacks said they had experienced discrimination in the past 10 years, including 55 percent of black men and 40 percent of black women.

Four in 10 Latinos and Asians also complained that they, too, had encountered incidences of being prejudiced in the past 10 years. The Washington Post reported.

Incidences of targeting minorities by police have been widely publicized all over the country.
in the past years, but some police insisted that their actions should be justified since minorities are more prone to commit crimes, the newspaper said.

Not long ago, African Americans in Cincinnati, Ohio, staged a city-wide demonstration against the shooting death of an innocent black youth by police. The emotion-packed protests against racial discrimination developed into a rioting later, causing serious damages to the city.

*The Guardian*, Tuesday October 19, 2004

**QUESTIONS**

1) What is the main topic of the text? (2 points)
2) Which communities form the most important minority groups in the US? (2 points)
3) According to the text, which community appears to be more discriminated than other groups? (2 points)
4) Quote the social and economic difficulties faced by minorities. (4 points)
5) Do Asians face the same difficulties as other communities regarding integration? Develop. (4 points)
6) Which measure was adopted by the US to fight discrimination? Develop. (4 points)
7) “Black people met with far more discrimination than either Latinos or Asians, and black men reported facing prejudice more often than black women, the survey found.” Comment on this sentence. (2 points)
No more complacency: freedom is in retreat

For a while it looked right. Since 1974 90 countries have become free. By 2000-60 per cent of the world's people lived in democracies. Even holdouts against the tide seemed only to make the point. In the 1980s the persistence of communist rule in China was treated as the exception that was merely testing the rule. The Chinese leaders were on the wrong side of history. The economic liberalism they had embraced as a defensive mechanism would soon force a political revolution. But for the past few years democracy has been in global retreat. Notwithstanding a small occasional triumph here and there, in Latin America, Africa and in Eastern Europe, the tide has been turned. The most significant defeat of all has been in China, where the success of limited capitalism has not been matched by political freedom. Two decades on, and three times as rich as it was, China seems less susceptible to real change than it did when the students lit up Tiananmen Square in 1989. China's success is no longer seen as a temporary aberration, a sort of unsustainable balancing act that would sooner or later collapse. It is viewed increasingly by ambitious autocrats everywhere as an alternative model to the vexingly unpredictable Western version. Its biggest recruit is Vladimir Putin's Russia, which steadily tightens its grip on the reins of political power as its business leaders exploit the lucrative opportunities of free global markets.

As Robert Kagan, the neoconservative historian and occasional speech-writer for John McCain, argues persuasively in The New Republic, this is the defining historical struggle of the 21st century. The stakes seem on the surface somewhat lower than they were in the Cold War, the threat less immediate. China watchers say that what drives Beijing's leaders above all is a determination to survive at the pinnacle of an unwieldy country whose size and diversity represents a constant challenge to its stability. Russia may be increasingly autocratic from proposals to expand NATO. Meanwhile, the global struggle against Islamism weakens the resolve, resources and unity of the West, while Russia and China deflect jihadists' ambitions through useful accommodation with the practitioners in Iran, Syria and Palestine.

Above all, in the democratic world, fattened by prosperity and complacent in the implausibility of the victory of our values, are more prone than ever to the corrosive luxury of self-doubting: the sort of domestic posturing that results in a mayor of London extolling the virtues of Fidel Castro or Hugo Chavez. For liberalism to prevail it will not necessarily require open confrontation or military buildup, or even the empty gestures of Olympic boycotts. But it will require a good deal more willingness by the West to defend itself and its interests and to stand up for liberal democracy around the world rather more effectively and enthusiastically than it has.

We shouldn't forget that the outcome of the struggles between liberal democracy and its enemies were no more predetermined in the 20th century — look at where we stood in 1940 or 1979 — than they are today. It was only thanks to the resilience of Western populations and brilliant statesmanship that our values triumphed then.

Who can be so confident, surveying the state of morale and leadership today, that such a triumph is inevitable in this century?