INUTILE DE PHOTOCOPIER LE TEXTE FOURNI
(voir ci-dessous)

**Précis Writing – Déroulement de l’épreuve**

Consignes adressées à mon remplaçant éventuel.

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Le responsable de l’épreuve
M. DARRIBEAUDE
Précis Writing

**What Do You Mean, The Good Old Days?**

"We long to put the clock back to the postwar years when life seemed prettier and nicer," writes [a] thirtysomething, who, like many of her contemporaries, has nostalgic fantasies about the pre-women’s liberation era when mothers were never expected to juggle jobs and families.

It is understandable that women today, who work long hours out of financial need, might yearn for more time at home. But distance has lent enchantment to that view of the 1950s and 60s. I remember those days very differently. A married woman’s life was easier only in the sense that a prisoner’s life is easy — difficult choices were made for you. Young mothers were not expected to have any job but childminding and housekeeping. Few women, and fewer married women, had real careers. But for every working mother now who fantasises about giving up work, there must have been a "captive wife" then, who felt utterly bored and frustrated by full-time domesticity. I was one of them.

I was married a week after taking my Cambridge degree in 1959. I was 21, which didn’t seem unusually young at the time. We had two sons and two daughters. Much as I adored them, I was not happy as a full-time wife and mother. Having achieved exactly what every girl was supposed to long for then, I knew I ought to be satisfied. Instead, I was prey to a mixture of undesirable emotions. There was boredom — you can dote on children, as I did, without wanting to spend every moment in their company. There was frustration — surely there ought to be something else? And there was shame — why wasn’t I happy when I had everything women were supposed to want? Then I read Betty Friedan’s book, *The Feminine Mystique*, and found I wasn’t alone. My feelings exactly matched the description of what she called "the problem that has no name", which turned out to be felt, but not admitted, by many of my contemporaries.

[...]

The restrictions and limitations that I grew up with may seem like history, but equal rights can always be whittled away. Nobody [...] could seriously wish to put the clock back to a time when women were second-class citizens. I want my daughter [...] to have the self-determination and freedom of choice that women did not have when I was young. Life wasn’t easier, prettier or nicer in the 50s and 60s, and those were not the good old days.

[405 words]

Source:
http://www.guardian.co.uk/lifeandstyle/2012/apr/28/housewives-fifties-good-old-days
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Le responsable de l’épreuve
M. DARRIBEHAUDE
ADAPTED FROM: JOHN REDWOOD - WE ARE BECOMING A MORE UNEQUAL SOCIETY

When I made my way from early childhood on a council estate to the high tables of Oxford, I needed to learn the accents and manners of those lifestyles I wished to emulate. A graduate of my local primary school, I managed to win a scholarship to a direct grants school, Kent College, Canterbury, which taught me the finer things of life. Teachers told me that a good education need not be for someone else.

Today's child from the council estate does not face that same challenge. In some ways we made it easier for them, with much more encouragement for those who do not come from public schools and [wealthy] families. But in other ways, we have made it more difficult - we have taken away access to some of the best schools by abolishing direct grants and destroying many [grammar schools]. Some believe the answer is to give all prizes. But there is no pride in winning if winning is too easy.

There is less upward mobility now than 20 years ago. The challenge for today is to recreate in our modern setting ways for children from all backgrounds to aspire to be the best in their chosen area. If it's money they want, they should be able to compete for their place in the Chelsea football team or be encouraged to set up their own company. If it's lifestyle they want, plumbers and electricians often do better than people with degrees. If they wish to pursue careers in the media, medicine, the law and public affairs, they need places at high-quality schools which will stretch them whoever their parents. I would like all to win prizes - but only if they have achieved something worthy of such recognition.

Today most people in the country would either regard themselves as middle class or as classless. The huge armies of factory workers who owned nothing and depended on the mill owner for their livelihood have largely disbanded. The Labour Party apes Conservative language, recognising its old class rhetoric demanding the automatic support of the "workers" caters for a declining minority.

(...)  

Conservatives should be angry that Labour has damaged social mobility. The abolition of grammar schools, the taxation of pension saving, the continuous increase in regulation of the self-employed and small enterprise, the sniping at the best universities, all serve the interests of those who have already secured their place in Labour's pantheon of [friends] and placemen.

[± 400 words]

Source: THE INDEPENDENT  
Published: 13 July 2005
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Le responsable de l’épreuve
M. DARRIBEHAUDE
What (...) has been the thread common to the diverse targets of American intervention which has brought down upon them the wrath, and often the firepower, of the world's most powerful nation? In virtually every case involving the Third World (...), it has been, in one form or another, a policy of "self-determination": the desire, born of perceived need and principle, to pursue a path of development independent of US foreign policy objectives. Most commonly, this has been manifested in (a) the ambition to free themselves from economic and political subservience to the United States; (b) the refusal to minimize relations with the socialist bloc, or suppress the left at home, or welcome an American military installation on their soil; in short, a refusal to be a pawn in the Cold War; or (c) the attempt to alter or replace a government which held to neither of these aspirations; i.e., a government supported by the United States.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that such a policy of independence has been (...) expressed by numerous Third World leaders and revolutionaries as one not to be equated by definition to anti-Americanism or pro-communism, but as simply a determination to maintain a position of neutrality and non-alignment vis-a-vis the two superpowers. Time and time again, however, (...) the United States was not prepared to live with this proposition. Arbenz of Guatemala, Mossadegh of Iran, Sukarno of Indonesia, Nkrumah of Ghana, [and many others] ... all, insisted Uncle Sam, must declare themselves unequivocally on the side of "The Free World" or suffer the consequences. (...)

Perhaps the most deeply ingrained reflex of knee-jerk anti-communism is the belief that [there] is [always] a clandestine force lurking behind the facade of self-determination, stirring up the hydra of revolution, or just plain trouble, here, there, and everywhere; yet another incarnation (...) of the proverbial "outside agitator", (...) who has made his appearance regularly throughout history (...).

(...) In the 1960s (...) J. Edgar Hoover "helped spread the view (...) that any kind of mass protest is due to a conspiracy promulgated by agitators, often Communists, 'who misdirect otherwise contented people'."

The last is the key phrase, one which encapsulates the conspiracy mentality of those in power—the idea that no people, except those living under the enemy, could be so miserable (...) as to need recourse to revolution or even mass protest; that it is only the agitation of the outsider which misdirects them along this path.
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Le responsable de l’épreuve
M. DARRIBEHAUDE
THE PROPAGANDA WAR ON DEMOCRACY

In 1987, the Australian sociologist Alex Carey, a second Orwell in his prophesies, wrote Managing Public Opinion: the corporate offensive. He described how in the United States "great progress [had been] made towards the ideal of a propaganda-managed democracy", whose principal aim was to identify a rapacious business state "with every cherished human value". The power and meaning of true democracy, of the franchise itself, would be "transferred" to the propaganda of advertising, public relations and corporate-run news. This "model of ideological control", he predicted, would be adopted by other countries, such as Britain.

To many who work conscientiously in the media [...] this will sound alarmist; it is not like that in Britain, they will say. Ask them about censorship by omission or the promotion of business ideology and war propaganda as news, [...] and their defensive response will be that no one ever instructed them to follow any line: no one ever said not to question the Prime Minister about the horror he had helped to inflict on Iraq [...]. "Blair always enjoys his interviews with Paxo¹," says [...] the head of BBC Television News, without a hint of irony.

Blair should enjoy them; he is always spared the imperious bombast of Jeremy Paxman, the BBC’s political "interrogator", whose work is now a pastiche and kept mostly for official demons. Typically, when the leader of the anti-war party Respect defeated [a Labour MP] in London, Paxman asked him a nonsensical question about whether or not he was "proud of having got rid of one of the few black women in parliament", followed by mockery of the very idea that his opponent, an unabashed Blairite warmonger, should account for the deaths of tens of thousands of innocent people.

Seven years ago, when [...] one of the UN’s most respected humanitarian aid directors resigned [...] in protest at the Anglo-American-led embargo, calling it "an act of genocide", he was given the Paxo treatment. "Aren’t you just an apologist for Saddam Hussein?" he was mock-asked. The following year, Unicef revealed that the embargo had killed half a million Iraqi children. [...] Today, napalm is used in Iraq, but the armed forces minister is allowed to pretend that it isn’t. [...] 

[...]

It is [the] right-to-know [of the public] that is being lost behind a wilful illusion. [...] there has never been more information or media in the "mainstream", yet most of it is now repetitive and profoundly ideological: captive of the insidious system Carey described.

John Pilger,
The New Statesman, May 16, 2005

[± 400 words]

¹ Jeremy Paxman

2/ Vous comparerez les deux traductions selon le nombre d'opérations de correction nécessaires pour rendre les deux premiers paragraphes du texte compréhensibles en français ; vous consignerez ce nombre et sauvegarderez votre document en lui donnant le nom de votre nom de famille (6pts)

3/ Vous enregistrerez une macro-commande sous Word qui effectue les opérations suivantes (8pts) :
   - Remplacer « avons » par un espace
   - Remplacer les « u » suivis d’un espace par des « ûmes » suivis d’un espace

4/ Vous appliquerez la macro-commande aux textes en français créés en 2/ et copierez le contenu de la macro-commande (mode édition > modifier macro) à la fin du document ; enfin, vous sauvegarderez le document (3pts).