

Année universitaire 2014-2015

Durée : 2 heures

CONCOURS D'ADMISSION
ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE EN LANGUE FRANÇAISE

Je suis ce que je suis

La tulipe ne sera une rose
Et la rose ne sera un pissenlit
à quoi sert espérer être une rose
Quand au fond "Je suis ce que je suis"

Je suis peut-être une tulipe
qui s'éveille à tous les printemps
Démontrant ses couleurs, ses principes,
Jugée souvent bien hors du temps

Je suis peut-être une rose
dégageant l'arôme de l'amour
on se pique sur mon côté morose
mais le bonheur revient au détour

Je suis peut-être un pissenlit
répandu et plutôt mal compris
mais sachez quand il est bien servi
il donnera du goût à votre vie

Qu'importe la fleur que vous soyez
vous avez tous un rôle à jouer
mais vous devez vous rappeler
Celui qui vous a créé

La tulipe ne sera une rose
Et la rose ne sera un pissenlit
à quoi sert espérer être une rose
Quand au fond "Je suis ce que je suis"

Roger Kemp

Si je diffère de toi...

« Si je diffère de toi, loin de te léser, je t'augmente », Saint-Exupéry, *Lettre à un otage*. (...)

La richesse est dans la différence. Mais beaucoup plus profond, plus fondamental est le besoin d'être unique, pour « être » vraiment. Notre obsession d'être reconnu comme une personne originale, irremplaçable ; nous le sommes réellement, mais nous ne sentons jamais assez que notre entourage en est conscient. Quel plus beau cadeau peut nous faire l'« Autre » que de renforcer notre unicité, notre originalité, en étant différent de nous ? Il ne s'agit pas d'édulcorer les conflits, de gommer les oppositions ; mais d'admettre que ces conflits, ces oppositions doivent et peuvent être bénéfiques à nous.

La condition est que l'objectif ne soit pas la destruction de l'Autre, ou l'instauration d'une hiérarchie, mais la construction progressive de chacun. Le heurt, même violent, est bienfaisant ; il permet à chacun de se révéler dans sa singularité ; la compétition, au contraire, est presque toujours sournoise, elle est destructrice, elle ne peut aboutir qu'à situer chacun à l'intérieur d'un ordre imposé, d'une hiérarchie nécessairement artificielle, arbitraire.

Albert Jacquart, Eloge de la différence, Ed. Du Seuil, 1978

Dans les deux textes ci-dessus, les auteurs font l'éloge de la différence.

Dans un texte d'environ 300 mots dans lequel vous ferez appel à votre expérience personnelle et à vos lectures, tentez de définir votre propre conception de la différence et de la singularité dans un monde où le conformisme bat son plein : est-il sain que les hommes et femmes de nos jours tentent incessamment d'imiter leurs idoles quitte à effacer leur propre identité ?

Note /20 :

Idées : /8

Cohérence : /1

Plan/Transition : /2

Lexique : /1

Syntaxe : /4

Grammaire/Orthographe : /4

It's an Emergency in Any Language

Voice of America VOA - 08/31/2014

In most countries, people can make a telephone call to ask for medical or police help using just three numbers. In the European Union, the number is 1-1-2. Some Asian countries use 9-9-9. In North America, the number is 9-1-1. Wherever you are in the world, when you call for help, you do not want the person answering to say “I don’t understand you.”

In the United States, most of the workers who answer calls for emergency help speak just one language -- English. But many people in the United States, and people coming here from other countries, do not speak English. So VOA went to a center where requests for help are received to find out what happens when the person calling speaks a language that emergency workers do not understand. We are about to hear a request for help. The phone call was answered by a worker in the Willamette Valley 9-1-1 Center in Salem, Oregon, in the northwestern United States. But it could have been almost anywhere in America -- in most urban areas, workers receive requests for emergency help every day in a language other than English.

Dispatcher: “9-1-1”

Caller: [Cannot be understood]

Dispatcher: “Do you have an emergency?”

Caller: [“Español?”]

Dispatcher: “Do you have an emergency?”

Caller: “Si!”

Dispatcher: “OK. Just a moment...”

Now, the worker will call someone at an agency that employs people who speak the caller’s language. Every 9-1-1 center in the northwestern United States works with such agencies, called emergency translation services.

TeleLanguage: “Thanks for calling. What language?”

Willamette Valley 9-1-1 Center: “Spanish.”

TeleLanguage: “One moment please.”

Computer voice: “Thank you. Your call may be monitored or recorded for quality...”

On this call, it takes almost one minute for a translator to be connected to the person calling for help. Andrea Tobin is a training manager at the emergency center and a longtime worker there. She says the wait can be difficult for both the emergency workers and the person who needs help. “We get pretty tense, especially if we know it is a medical call -- or this person that is in obvious distress.”

“When it is Spanish, it is pretty quick and easy for us to understand. When it is a different dialect, it becomes more complicated for us because we don’t recognize them all. And then they put us on hold while they get an interpreter for the language that we need. That can sometimes be very quick. Sometimes it is 30 seconds or a minute.” The most-common language needing translation is Spanish. Others include Russian, Vietnamese, and Chinese. Some managers of emergency call centers in urban areas of the northwestern United States say they are experiencing an increase in requests for help from people speaking languages heard in African and Middle Eastern countries. Translation companies like Telelanguage and LanguageLine say they can help people in 200 languages. Mark Buchholz is the director of the Willamette Valley 9-1-1 center. He says using these services is less-costly than employing workers who speak more than one language. Only three of his 55 workers speak more than one language. Two of them speak English and Spanish. A third speaks English and Russian. Mr. Buchholz says centers like his try to employ people who speak more than one language, but he says it is not easy to find these workers.

“It’s really tough to require a second language as a requirement to work for us. While it is important -- we do pay a bonus -- the volume isn’t significant enough for us to have that as an exclusive requirement for hiring.” A man has called the Salem, Oregon 9-1-1 center for help. He is speaking in Spanish. He says two men in a car are chasing him. The interpreter is listening to the man, then talking to the emergency worker, who will send police to help the man once they know where he is.

Caller: [Words in Spanish]

Interpreter: “Lee Street, One Way?”

Caller: “Ya.”

Interpreter: “I am standing right at the corner of One Way and Lee Street.”

Dispatcher: “We don’t have a One Way.”

It took the three people another minute to find out that the man was on the corner of Lee and 12th Street. Lee Street is a one-way street -- cars are only permitted to drive on the street in one direction. The caller thought that was the name of the street. Interpreters who join calls like this may be in another state. The companies that employ them tell the workers they can do the work from their home. These companies also help business call centers, banks, schools and courts. In the emergency we just heard, the police were able to quickly help the man who called. Several managers of emergency call centers say it is important to be able to say the name of your country and your language in the language of the country you are visiting or living in. That may save you important time.

Having read the article above, write a well-structured 5-paragraph argumentative essay on the following topic taking a clear stance regarding the following topic. Provide valid arguments to support your stance.

Translation services catered to the needs of emergency callers lessens the need to learn the official language of the country they are residing in.

متاعب الحياة - بقلم أحمد أمين

الحق أن هناك صنفين من المتاعب: متاعب حقيقية ومتاعب وهمية، وربما كانت الأخيرة أكثر من الأولى؛ فمن كان فقيراً لا يجد ما يسد رمقه ورمق أسرته فهذا مصدر تعب حقيقي، ومن رزقت بزوج غير صالح فَتَعَبُها منه تعب حقيقي.

ولكن هذا وأمثاله قليل بجانب المتاعب الوهمية التي يخلقها الإنسان خلقاً والتي تعود إلى حالة مرضية في نفسه أكثر مما تعود إلى سبب خارجي متعب حقاً.

ولنستعرض الآن نماذج من الناس يتعبون متاعب جمّة، ومصدر تعبهم هم أنفسهم، وكان في إمكانهم ألا يتعبوا إذا غَيَّرُوا نفسيتهم، وأصلحوا من نظرتهم إلى الحياة.

هنالك الرجل الذي لا يعمل عملاً إلا وأغضب من حوله؛ فإذا وُظِّفَ أتعب زملاءه بما يجرحهم من كلام، أو ما يصدر عنه من تصرف، وإذا ساق سيارة لم يبال بما يصنع في الطريق، وإذا أشرف على أسرته لم يعبأ بزوجته ولا ولده، وإذا تصرف أي تصرف في الحياة استطاع بقدرته العجيبة أن يحول تصرفه إلى معركة مهما كان نوع العمل بسيطاً.

وهناك المرأة التي تخلق من كل شيء سبباً للنزاع حول ما تشتري، وحول ما تلبس، وحول ما تسكن، ولا يعجبها أي تصرف من تصرفات زوجها، ولا يعجبها أي عمل من أعمال أولادها؛ فهي ناقمة أبداً ساخطة أبداً متعبة لنفسها ولأسرتها أبداً.

وهناك العيَّابون والظنَّانون الذين لا يعجبهم العجب، فلا أسرته تعجبهم ولا حكومتهم تعجبهم، ولا الجرائد إذا قرؤوها، ولا المجلات إذا تصفحوها، ولا التعليم إذا عرضت عليهم أساليبه، ولا أي نظام في بلدهم يعجبهم، ثم هم يعيِّبون ولا يقترحون، ويهدمون ولا يبنون، فاسودَّ العالم أمامهم، وسودوه من حولهم.

ما هي المتاعب الوهمية التي تعانيها أنت أو أحد أصدقائك؟ هل هي تعلق مرضي بوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي (فايسبوك، واتساب)؟ هل هي غيرة من نجاح الآخر وتفوقه؟ هل هي هوس بالموضة وابتكاراتها؟ وكيف يمكن التغلب عليها؟

لخص أفكارك بنص لا يتخطى الـ 300 كلمة.