

ÉPREUVE MUTUALISÉE AVEC E3A-POLYTECH**ÉPREUVE COMMUNE - FILIÈRES MP - PC - PSI - TSI - TPC**

LANGUE VIVANTE A
ANGLAIS**Mercredi 6 mai : 14 h - 17 h**

N.B. : le candidat attachera la plus grande importance à la clarté, à la précision et à la concision de la rédaction. Si un candidat est amené à repérer ce qui peut lui sembler être une erreur d'énoncé, il le signalera sur sa copie et devra poursuivre sa composition en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il a été amené à prendre.

RAPPEL DES CONSIGNES

- Utiliser uniquement un stylo noir ou bleu foncé non effaçable pour la rédaction de votre composition ; d'autres couleurs, excepté le vert, peuvent être utilisées, mais exclusivement pour les schémas et la mise en évidence des résultats.
- Ne pas utiliser de correcteur.
- Écrire le mot FIN à la fin de votre composition.

L'usage d'un dictionnaire et de machines (calculatrice, traductrice, etc.) est strictement interdit.

Rédiger en anglais et en 400 mots une synthèse des documents proposés, qui devra obligatoirement comporter un titre.

Indiquer avec précision, à la fin du travail, le nombre de mots utilisés (titre inclus) ; un écart de 10 % en plus ou en moins sera accepté.

Vous aurez soin d'en faciliter la vérification, en mettant un trait vertical tous les vingt mots.

Toute fraude sera sanctionnée.

Concernant la présentation du corpus dans l'introduction, vous n'indiquerez **que la source et la date de chaque document**. Vous pourrez ensuite, dans le corps de la synthèse, faire référence à ces documents par « doc.1 », « doc.2 », etc.

Ce sujet comporte les 4 documents suivants qui sont d'égale importance :

- **document 1** - Four in 10 think British culture is undermined by multiculturalism, Robert Booth, (extrait et adapté de *The Guardian*, September 17, 2018).
- **document 2** - British Culture Wouldn't Exist Without Multiculturalism - It's Time To Take This Tired Debate Off The Table, Lucy Pasha-Robinson, (extrait et adapté de *HuffPost UK*, Online, September 17, 2018).
- **document 3** - Anti-immigration attitudes are disappearing among younger generations in Britain, Lauren McLaren, Anja Neundorff, Ian Paterson, (extrait et adapté de *The Conversation*, July 5, 2019).
- **document 4** - Illustration by Andrzej Krauze, *The Guardian*, February 16, 2017.

Document 1 - Four in 10 think British culture is undermined by multiculturalism

The UK population is slightly more positive than negative about the impact of immigration. A large minority of people in the UK believe multiculturalism has undermined British culture and that migrants do not properly integrate, according to some of the broadest research into the population's attitudes to immigration. The study, conducted over the last two years, also reflects widespread frustration at the government's handling of immigration, with only 15% of respondents feeling ministers have managed it competently and fairly. On balance, the UK population appears to be slightly more positive than negative about the impact of immigration; however, 40% of respondents agreed that having a wide variety of backgrounds has undermined British culture. More than a quarter of people believe MPs never tell the truth about immigration and half the population wants to see a reduction in the numbers of low-skilled workers coming into Britain from the EU. The study was based on a survey of 3,667 adults carried out in June by ICM (Independent Communications and Marketing), as well as 60 citizens' panels carried out on behalf of the thinktank British Future and the anti-racism group Hope Not Hate.

"The lack of trust we found in the government to manage immigration is quite shocking," said Jill Rutter, the director of strategy for British Future. "People want to have their voices heard on the choices we make, and to hold their leaders to account on their promises. While people do want the UK government to have more control over who can come to the UK, most of them are 'balancers' – they recognise the benefits of migration to Britain, both economically and culturally, but also voice concerns about pressures on public services and housing." [...] However, 63% of people felt migrant workers supported the economy by doing the jobs British workers did not want to, and a similar number said they brought valuable skills for the economy and public services such as the NHS. Fifty-nine percent believed that the diversity brought by immigration has enriched British culture, but half said public services were under strain from immigration and that migrants were willing to work for less, putting jobs at risk and lowering wages. The study found that people in large cities were the most likely to be positive about immigration, with scores declining as settlements became smaller, with rural residents the least positive. [...] The report's authors are calling for an official "national conversation" about immigration that would give people a chance to express their concerns "so anxieties are not driven underground or exploited by those seeking to stoke division".

Robert Booth, *The Guardian*, September 17, 2018

Document 2 - British Culture Wouldn't Exist Without Multiculturalism - It's Time To Take This Tired Debate Off The Table

A study claiming four in 10 people believe multiculturalism has undermined British culture is just another reminder to the UK's minority ethnic communities they will never be British enough. As a born and bred product of British multiculturalism, it's hard for me to comprehend the ongoing demonisation of immigrants. Growing up in a mixed-race family was getting a new pencil case before the start of term; plastering Spice Girls posters on my wall; eating fish and chips on a Friday in the school canteen; Sundays spent wrapped in the love of my nana's chicken curries, gulab jaman and jalebis.

My childhood feels typically British because multiculturalism is my norm – something that, in my lifetime, has been the bedrock of British culture and, historically, a source of great pride. Yet, in this post-Brexit climate, it's hard not to notice the mood shifting. At a time when global anti-immigrant sentiment is reaching fever pitch, a study claiming that four in 10 people believe multiculturalism has undermined British culture feels like sticking the knife in. It's just another reminder to the UK's migrant or minority ethnic communities that they will never be British enough. It's baffling to me that a sizeable minority of people could feel that British culture is being stifled by multiculturalism. [...]

To those who don't support multiculturalism, I'd love to ask: do you know any immigrant families? Have you taken the time to understand who they are or their stories? Or do you just hate people who don't look like you? People are scared of what they don't know but surely it's time we stopped indulging ignorance. It's hurtful and alienating to the millions of us whose legitimacy is placed second to the views of the xenophobic. This constant othering of migrants, first-generation or otherwise, is tiring. I know immigration – and it's not something to fear. My Muslim grandfather grew up in India, the son of an army officer supporting the British during World War II. He idolised British customs and since his arrival to the UK in the 50s has dedicated his life to working as a doctor for the NHS. He wears tweed and eats marmalade on toast – but he also attends his local mosque and eats lime pickle. Surely he's as British as they come? And isn't that exciting?

We have to stop conflating immigration with low-skilled workers and segregation of communities – it is bigoted and unrepresentative. No two immigrant families are the same, every family has their story. It's frustrating to see the same tired tropes of British immigrants wheeled out with clockwork regularity – and the framing of this study feels particularly unhelpful. It feels sad remembering how many times I tried to assimilate as a child and downplay my ethnicity – “no, but my mum was born here”, “we're not really *Indian* Indian”, “we don't eat Indian food that much” – trying to preempt the ignorant questioning that would follow as soon as I mentioned my heritage. But as an adult, I feel fiercely unapologetic, and increasingly unwilling to be an educator to those who need convincing why immigration is good.

The researchers did find a majority (59%) of those surveyed felt diversity brought by immigration had enriched British culture and 63% felt migrant workers supported the economy and brought valuable skills to the UK, so clearly all is not lost. These are the stats we need to be focusing on – the resounding consensus that multiculturalism is important and continues to make a valuable contribution to our society. Instead of continuing this tired debate, we should be turning our attention to what it means to be British today, in all its richness and difference, and celebrating what makes our culture so unique. That's where representation in media and popular culture becomes so important, along with social mobility in education and employment. It's time the multiculturalism debate is taken off the table, because it's already here. Multiculturalism has happened – deal with it.

Lucy Pasha-Robinson, *HuffPost UK, Online*, September 17, 2018

Document 3 - Anti-immigration attitudes are disappearing among younger generations in Britain

Britain's long-running drama of exiting the European Union has revealed stark generational differences. Among some of the explanations suggested for the 2016 referendum result was how people perceived the issue of immigration. Our research, published in a new working paper, looked at how views on immigration change over time among different age groups. Our findings – that there are significant, persistent differences between generations when it comes to their attitudes to immigration – are particularly relevant in the context of the UK's Brexit referendum. Long before the Brexit referendum, we began investigating whether people in Western democracies that had experienced large-scale, post-war immigration might be growing more tolerant of living in a more diverse society. Some research suggests such a shift is unlikely, as people tend to respond to increases in diversity by feeling threatened and hostile. Others, however, predict that more diversity may lead to more contact between groups of people from different ethnic origins, which may eventually increase tolerance and acceptance.

So far, much of the existing research on attitudes to immigration has largely ignored the potential importance of generational differences. Yet other research has found these different generations have different views on various social issues, including valuing individual freedom over order and environmental protection. Researchers have long contended that such generational differences are likely because the conditions when people “come of age” politically and socially – generally thought

to be between the ages of 15 to 20 – are instrumental in shaping their opinions, attitudes, and behaviours later in life.

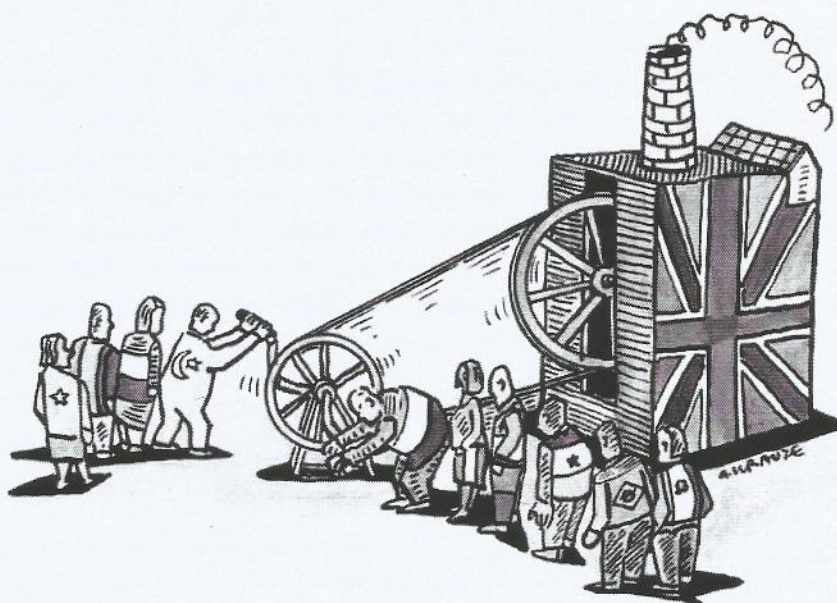
In our research, we used a public opinion dataset that spans 2002-17 to follow the attitudes of several generations of British citizens. We looked at how their attitudes to immigration shifted over this period and whether the views of some generations were persistently different from one another. Our statistical analysis shows that those born between approximately 1920 and 1960 are generally among the most negative about immigration, with those born around 1940-5 holding the most negative attitudes to immigration of all. For generations born after 1960, we found a small but steadily significant movement towards more positive attitudes to immigration among younger generations. [...]

As the country has become more diverse, and more open to immigration, younger generations who've grown up with this increased diversity are the most positive about it. So something about the experiences of these younger generations appears to be leading them to different conclusions about immigration compared to their elders. One possibility is that the younger groups are experiencing far more contact with immigrant minorities than their elders, and our research shows that this is indeed the case. It's also possible that younger generations came of age at a time when public debates around immigration were changing and social norms along with them – and people were becoming more intolerant of intolerance. Exposure to more affordable international travel and to friends and relatives who've worked abroad may allow these younger groups to empathise more with being a "foreigner" than their parents do, or maybe they feel more like "citizens of the world". [...]

Our findings highlight the possibility of growing tolerance of diversity in the UK as a result of "generational replacement", as those born after 1970 become more central to society in the coming decades. This makes it more likely that continued diversity brought about by immigration could soon be met with more positive reactions. This is clearly relevant in relation to the promise by Brexiteers to "take back control" of immigration in the context of the UK's relationship with the EU – and one of the main drivers for the 2016 referendum in the first place. These findings therefore seem crucial to the UK's impending departure from the EU. In the not-too-distant future, a key element which drove the vote to Leave – concerns over immigration – may carry far less importance.

Lauren McLaren, Anja Neundorff, Ian Paterson, *The Conversation*, July 5, 2019

Document 4 - Illustration



Andrzej Krauze, *The Guardian*, February 16, 2017

FIN