

LANGUE VIVANTE OBLIGATOIRE : ANGLAIS

Durée : 2 heures

Avertissement : *L'usage de tout système électronique ou informatique est interdit pour cette épreuve.*

L'épreuve comprend trois parties :

I – Thème : 6 points sur 20

II – Compréhension de l'écrit : 6 points sur 20

III – Expression écrite : 8 points sur 20

Vous indiquerez avec précision à la fin de la question de compréhension et à la fin de l'essai, le nombre de mots qu'ils comportent. Un écart de 10% en plus ou en moins sera accepté. Des points de pénalité seront appliqués en cas de non-respect de ces consignes.

I – Traduisez le texte ci-dessous en anglais. (6 points)

Les « gilets jaunes » font leur apparition en Grande-Bretagne pour protester contre l'austérité

Après la France, la Hongrie ou encore l'Irak, les « gilets jaunes » font leur apparition en Grande-Bretagne. Le mouvement anti-austérité People's Assembly appelle sur Facebook à une « *manifestation nationale* » samedi 12 janvier à Londres.

Sur la page Facebook de l'événement, intitulé « Les gilets jaunes contre l'austérité », plus de 1 700 personnes ont pour le moment annoncé sur le réseau social qu'elles participeraient à la manifestation. D'autres organisations, dont Stand Up to Racism, qui critique la politique gouvernementale en matière d'accueil des réfugiés, ont appelé à se joindre au rassemblement.

Si la mobilisation des « gilets jaunes » britanniques était jusque-là restée confidentielle, certains groupes ont été vivement critiqués depuis quelques jours après avoir proféré des insultes ou intimidé journalistes et députés aux abords du parlement, qui a commencé mercredi à débattre sur l'accord de Brexit.

Le Monde avec AFP Publié le 09 janvier 2019

II – Lisez le texte ci-dessous et répondez en anglais à la question qui suit. (6 points)

Why Are Scientists So Upset About the First Crispr Babies?

A Chinese scientist recently claimed he had produced the world's first gene-edited babies, setting off a global firestorm. If true — the scientist has not yet published data that would confirm it — his actions would be a sensational breach of international scientific conventions. Although gene editing holds promise to potentially correct dangerous disease-causing mutations and treat some medical conditions, there are many safety and ethical concerns about editing human embryos. [...]

The scientist, He Jiankui, said he used Crispr, a gene-editing technique, to alter a gene in human embryos — and then implanted the embryos in the womb of a woman, who gave birth to twin girls in November.

That is illegal in many countries, including the United States. China has halted Dr. He's research and is investigating whether he broke any laws there. Among the concerns are whether the couples involved in Dr. He's research were adequately informed about the embryo editing and the potential risks involved. [...]

The gene is called CCR₅. It creates a protein that makes it possible for H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS, to infect people's cells. Dr. He said that with the help of an H.I.V./AIDS advocacy organization in China, he recruited couples in which the man had H.I.V. and the woman did not. He used the Crispr-Cas9 editing technique to try to disable the CCR₅ gene in their embryos, with a goal, he said, of creating babies who would be resistant to H.I.V. infection. [...]

Changing the genes in an embryo means changing genes in every cell. If the method succeeds, the baby will have alterations that will be inherited by all of the child's progeny. And that, scientists agree, is a serious undertaking that must be done with great deliberation and only to treat a serious disease for which there are no other options — if it is to be done at all.

Instead, Dr. He went ahead and disabled a perfectly normal gene, CCR₅. While people who are born with both copies of CCR₅ disabled are resistant to H.I.V., they are more susceptible to West Nile virus and Japanese encephalitis. And there are simpler and safer ways to prevent H.I.V. infection.

More worrying, Crispr often inadvertently alters genes other than the one being targeted, and there are also circumstances, called mosaicism, where some cells contain the edited gene and others do not. Dr. He claimed in a video that Crispr did not affect other genes in the twins and that the babies were “born normally and healthy,” but there is no way to know if that is true. [...]

Many scientists are concerned that Dr. He's experiment could have a chilling effect on support for legitimate and valuable gene-editing research. [...]

The biggest ethical concerns for now are with rogue scientists enticing couples who do not realize the risks to babies that might result from the experiments. And when those children grow up, the altered genes will be passed on to their children, and to their children's children, for generations to come. [...]

Abridged from The New York Times, by Gina Kolata and Pam Belluck, Dec. 5, 2018

Question: (100 mots ±10%)

According to the authors, what is fundamentally wrong with Dr He's experiment?

III - Rédigez en anglais un essai en 200 mots (±10%) (8 points)

Should scientific research be restricted in any way ?