

## **CAPES/CAFEP EXTERNE D'ANGLAIS SESSION 2014**

### **EPREUVE DE MISE EN SITUATION PROFESSIONNELLE**

#### **Première partie :**

Vous procéderez à la présentation, à l'étude et à la mise en relation des trois documents proposés (A, B, et C non hiérarchisés).

#### **Deuxième partie :**

Cette partie de l'épreuve porte sur les documents A et B.

A partir de ces supports, vous définirez des objectifs communicationnels, culturels et linguistiques pouvant être retenus dans une séquence pédagogique de palier 2 du collège, en vous référant aux programmes. En vous appuyant sur la spécificité de ces supports, vous dégagerez des stratégies pour développer les compétences de communication des élèves.

## Document A

### Burnt toast: How Obama bungled his salute to the Queen

[http://www.washingtonpost.com/the-reliable-source/2011/02/02/AB309KP\\_page.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/the-reliable-source/2011/02/02/AB309KP_page.html)



U.S. President Barack Obama at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.  
(Lewis Whyld/AP)

President Obama finished his state visit to Britain Wednesday with a glittering dinner for Queen Elizabeth in London — and, thankfully, no more awkward toasts. His diplomatic gaffe the night before made headlines, even though it wasn't clear how the heck it happened. A breakdown:

5     *The setup:* The president was finishing his remarks at Tuesday's dinner at Buckingham Palace when he set down his note cards and picked up his glass. "Ladies and gentlemen, please stand with me and raise your glasses as I propose a toast: To Her Majesty the Queen..."

10    *The screwup:* At this point, the band launched into "God Save the Queen" — but Obama continued speaking over the music: "...for the vitality of the special relationship between our peoples, and in the words of Shakespeare, 'To this blessed plot, this Earth, this realm, this England.' To the Queen." She gave him a look, he set down his glass, and then stood motionless until the music stopped. *Then* everyone picked up their glasses. *Oops.*

15    *Crossed signals:* Unlike U.S. state dinners, national anthems are traditionally played in Britain after each toast. When the bandleader heard Obama salute the queen, the musicians started playing — unaware that the president wasn't quite finished.

*Contributing factors:* Awkward wording of the toast, Obama's decision to forge ahead gamely instead of... knowing when to quit.

20    The president made light of the incident, telling British Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg Wednesday, "I thought that it was like, it was like out of the movies when the soundtrack kinda comes in." "I thought you did exactly the right thing," Clegg assured him.

25    The British tabloids, usually quick to point out a protocol breach, appeared smitten by the Obamas and made little mention of the gaffe. The State Department declined to comment; a spokesman for the British Embassy said this "really isn't an issue — by all accounts, it was a very enjoyable evening."

*Washington Post*, May 27, 2011

## Document B

*Ce document est à visionner sur le lecteur qui vous a été remis.*

**Video:** “Lionel meets the Duchess”, extract from *The King’s Speech* (2010)

**Source:** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tiIspoQnPEA>

## Document C

The emergence of permanent representation took a particular significance for international relations in that it generated for the first time a new cadre of individuals, professional diplomats, who in many respects shared more in common with one another than they did with fellow nationals in their home countries. Professional diplomats tended to be drawn from similar, usually aristocratic, ranks of the domestic societies that they represented. They shared common socializing experiences, and, later, schooling, even before taking up their first diplomatic post. Once assigned to a foreign posting, a diplomat joined a very particular and distinct community of practitioners in a foreign capital or major city that came to be known as the *corps diplomatique*. *Corps diplomatiques* are the communities of professional diplomats posted to the same city around the world, who share knowledge and relationships to facilitate the conduct of diplomatic business. They serve as monitors of the proper observance of diplomatic practice and procedures by diplomatic representatives and home states alike. Periodically they have occasion to act collectively, as in instances when one of their members is threatened or harmed whilst in post. For example, when the Peruvian terrorist organization Tupac Amaru took several hundred hostages in an armed attack on a diplomatic reception at Japan’s embassy in Lima and held some of the hostages for several months, Lima’s *corps diplomatique* participated actively in negotiation and mediation to secure the release of their colleagues. Usually ‘chaired’ informally by the longest-serving ambassador or head of mission, each *corps* has its own customs, norms and hierarchy.

Over the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, norms of diplomatic practice emerged as an integral part of the Westphalia system of nation-states. Governments exchanged permanent representation. Governments received, recognized and accredited the appointed representatives of other states in similar ways. Governments consulted one another regularly through their diplomats and usually communicated through diplomatic channels before resorting to violence against one another. Diplomatic protocol, the observance of shared customs and manners by diplomats and their interlocutors in government and society, evolved into norms of practice, as, by regularizing expectations of how practitioners of diplomacy would behave, it served to make it easier for them to do their jobs. Diplomatic protocol became a form of communication. Seating arrangements at a state dinner, for example, were established means for a host to convey information to guests about their respective ranking or importance in the context of the proximate circumstances surrounding the occasion. Particular forms of language used in official toasts at such occasions performed a similar rôle. Collectively these norms of diplomatic practice could be identified as a distinctive diplomatic culture, which itself is a by-product of the Westphalian nation states system. Since it came into being, diplomatic culture has continued to evolve in response to technological change, change in the social structure of the states in the system, and other factors. Nonetheless, diplomatic culture has tended to retain its core characteristics despite the emergence of new types of non-nation state actors, telephonic and internet communication, and the entry of non-aristocratic individuals into their nations’ diplomatic services. Hence diplomatic culture can be understood as a distinctive attribute of the Westphalia system of nation-states. [...]

Geoffrey Pigman, *Contemporary Diplomacy* (2010)