

ESSAIS DE MARGAUX ET D'ELLA - EVALUATION

L'énoncé

“In your opinion, what are the prospects for young Europeans in view of the current economic situation?”

Justify your answer with relevant examples.”

(Sujet CCIP 2012 Langue vivante 1)

Environ 250 mots sont exigés.

L'essai transformé de Margaux !

Note : 19/20

Given the economic turmoil, for the first time, parents fear their children may live under¹ their own living standards in the years to come. Therefore, it raises the question of the prospects for young Europeans.

One solution could be to leave Europe, to emigrate, looking for better prospects. But not just anywhere else², it has to be in countries that create rather high-skilled jobs that Europeans could apply for³. Nowadays, the American dream is fading and people would rather fulfill their “Asian dream” in view of **Asia incredible growth**⁴. Indeed, Asian countries and emerging countries may have the answer for young Europeans who no longer expect much from Europe. Latin America, the region of the 21st century according to Deng Xiao-Ping, may also be a good fit for young Europeans.

And yet, in my opinion, young Europeans should not relinquish⁵ hope for good prospects in Europe. Europe should be able to champion⁶ its crisis, provided politicians implement comprehensive reforms. “Growth [may be] right around the corner”. Although, I understand Spanish Indignados protesters that **feel like**⁷ their futures are being taken away from them. It is normal to doubt the future given the current economic downturn. Even though the situation is not that bad in all European countries⁸.

To conclude, young Europeans are not the only ones to doubt their prospects. The uprisings all over the World⁹, such as those of Chilean students or Egyptians, prove¹⁰ that¹¹. In any case, the harder young people try to live up to their expectations, the better their prospects should be.

258 mots (256 mots en réalité)

Commentaires : Un essai bien construit, des structures et un vocabulaire variés, sans écho ni formules trop scolaires. Une seule grosse faute de grammaire sur un cas possessif. Un propos classique mais précis.

¹ word choice: I would say “below” instead of “under,” clearer in my opinion but can also be a question of style

² I would not put “else” in this case. It is redundant. If you want to use “else,” you would have to have a comparison to something else. Ex. “I want to go anywhere else but here.”

³ The preposition “for” should not end a sentence. La bonne tournure serait : “But not just anywhere, it has to be in countries that create rather high-skilled jobs to which Europeans could apply”

⁴ Grammaire : cas possessif. « Asia’s incredible growth » et non pas « Asia incredible growth »

⁵ To relinquish : renoncer. Verbe peu utilisé par les candidats donc différenciant !

⁶ wrong word : you champion a cause, something positive... On dira plutôt overcome/defeat/...

⁷ It is superfluous; OK for more of a spoken style.

⁸ This is a phrase, not a sentence. Instead, she could say, “It is worth noting that the situation is not that bad in all European countries.” Or another option: “However, in fact, the situation is not that bad in all European countries”.

⁹ world

¹⁰ prove

¹¹ I would say “this,” not “that.” This is simply style, not strict grammar.

L'essai de Margaux

Given the economic turmoil, for the first time, parents fear their children may live below their own living standards in the years to come. Therefore, it raises the question of the prospects for young Europeans.

One solution could be to leave Europe, to emigrate, looking for better prospects. But not just anywhere, it has to be in countries that create rather high-skilled jobs to which Europeans could apply. Nowadays, the American dream is fading and people would rather fulfill their “Asian dream” in view of Asia’s incredible growth. Indeed, Asian countries and emerging countries may have the answer for young Europeans who no longer expect much from Europe. Latin America, the region of the 21st century, according to Deng Xiao-Ping, may also be a good fit for young Europeans.

And yet, in my opinion, young Europeans should not relinquish hope for good prospects in Europe. Europe should be able to overcome its crisis, provided politicians implement comprehensive reforms. “Growth [may be] right around the corner.” Although, I understand Spanish Indignados protesters that feel their futures are being taken away from them. It is normal to doubt the future given the current economic downturn. However, in fact, the situation is not that bad in all European countries.

To conclude, young Europeans are not the only ones to doubt their prospects. The uprisings all over the world, such as those of Chilean or Egyptian students, prove this. In any case, the harder young people try to live up to their expectations, the better their prospects should be.

La déception d'Ella

Note : 8/20

The crisis of Credit of 2008 combined with the crisis of the Euro currency in 2009 resulted in an unweakening¹² of most European economies. What are the prospects for young Europeans in view of the current economic situation? What does Europe have to offer to¹³ young Europeans?

Drowning¹⁴ European economies have often resulted in fewer job prospects for young Europeans. For example, a recent survey showed that in the UK, it is twice harder¹⁵ to find a job when you are 25 than¹⁶ it was ten years ago¹⁷. The situation is very bad for it touches people that¹⁸ are well qualified but cannot find jobs. **Evidence of this lies** in the lack of involvement from the young in their studies which is felt in several European countries, (even though David Cameron tried to solve this problem by opening a new kind of schools in 2011)¹⁹!

True, European Economies²⁰ bad **shapes**²¹ **has**²² reflected on²³ Young Europeans and it might appear there are low prospects for young Europeans in view of the current economic situation. Still, 25% of the 500 biggest companies in the world are located in Europe (better than the US), and young Europeans can find jobs in several branches that are always successful. For example, all the structure²⁴ for the Olympic Games of 2012 **have**²⁵ created a lot of jobs: tourism is always in well²⁶ **shape**²⁷ in Europe. When it comes to Education²⁸, young Europeans are lucky for Europe have²⁹ great universities that can prepare them for international carriers³⁰. **Evidence of this lies**³¹ in the rates³² of British Universities : Cambridge and Oxford are world-renowned.

Clearly, the situation might be better for young Europeans but it could also be worth³³, **and there are still prospects for them**³⁴.

270 mots³⁵ (288 mots en réalité)

Commentaires : Malgré une certaine élégance dans le style par endroit et un effort de précision sur les exemples, cet essai présente trop d'imperfections (tournures non idiomatiques, orthographe de certains mots) et d'erreurs inadmissibles : trois fautes grossières de conjugaison (indicatif à la 3^e personne du singulier). Le mensonge sur le décompte des mots ne fait qu'amplifier la mauvaise impression laissée au correcteur. Autre écueil : la répétition de formules ou mots laissant entrevoir les « ficelles » (le mot « shape » ou l'expression « evidence of this lies in »). Enfin, la conclusion est indigne d'un étudiant en prépa HEC.

¹² Weakening

¹³ this "to" is not needed, but not wrong technically

¹⁴ Word choice, not used usually to talk about the economy. Utiliser "stalling", "flailing"...

¹⁵ Grammar : « twice as hard ».

¹⁶ I would say "versus ten years ago" rather than "than" in this case.

¹⁷ For your information, we would usually say "twice as hard for 25 year olds" we would not say "you" in this type of essay or article. Nonetheless, the sentence is grammatically correct.

¹⁸ "that" is for objects generally, "who" for people. This said, some people break this rule in casual circumstances.

¹⁹ Parenthèses inutiles.

²⁰ « economies » et non pas « Economies »

²¹ « Poor performance » would be better here

²² Grammaire : erreur grossière de collège. Il fallait « have » ici

²³ « Affected » would be better here.

²⁴ « structural needs » would be better here.

²⁵ Grammaire : même erreur de collège. Il fallait « has » dans ce cas...

²⁶ « in great shape » instead of « well shape »

²⁷ Seconde utilisation du mot « shape »...

²⁸ Pas de majuscule : « education »

²⁹ Grammaire : encore la même erreur... « Europe has » et non pas « Europe have ».

³⁰ « Careers » et non pas « carriers ».

³¹ Seconde utilisation de l'expression « Evidence of this lies in »... Le correcteur voit les ficelles...

³² Wrong word. High ratings/rankings.

³³ « worse » et non pas « worth ».

³⁴ Conclusion excessivement banale.

³⁵ Nombre de mots trop élevé et sous-estimé par-dessus le marché : suicidaire pour la note !

L'essai d'Ella

The crisis of Credit of 2008 combined with the crisis of the Euro currency in 2009 resulted in a weakening of most European economies. What are the prospects for young Europeans in view of the current economic situation? What does Europe have to offer to young Europeans?

Stalling European economies have often resulted in fewer job prospects for young Europeans. For example, a recent survey showed that in the UK, it is twice as hard to find a job when you are 25 versus ten years ago. The situation is very bad for it touches people who are well qualified, but cannot find jobs. Evidence of this lies in the lack of involvement of the young in their studies which is felt in several European countries, even though David Cameron tried to solve this problem by opening a new kind of school in 2011! ³⁶

True, European economies' poor performance has affected young Europeans and it might appear there are low prospects for young Europeans in view of the current economic situation. Still, 25% of the 500 biggest companies in the world are located in Europe (better than the US), and young Europeans can find jobs in several branches that are always successful. For example, all the structural needs for the Olympic Games of 2012 have created a lot of jobs: tourism is always in great shape in Europe. When it comes to education, young Europeans are lucky, for Europe has great universities that can prepare them for international careers. Evidence of this lies in the high ratings/rankings of British Universities : Cambridge and Oxford are world-renowned.

Clearly, the situation might be better for young Europeans, but it could also be worse, and there are still prospects for them.

En un mot

Retenez que pour faire la différence en anglais aux concours, on doit respecter quelques facteurs clés :

- Visez le zéro faute de grammaire : ce qui veut dire qu'il faut absolument se relire « lentement » et non pas à la va-vite. Avec une relecture lente, Ella aurait trouvé ses fautes de 3^{ème} personne du singulier et aurait vu que « worth » s'écrivait « worse »...
- Evitez à tout prix les échos : aucun mot « class » ne doit être répété sinon le correcteur repère les ficelles.
- Evitez de tenter des associations de mots trop risqués : Margaux avait par exemple tenté to « champion a crisis »...
- Ne mentez jamais sur le décompte des mots.
- Soyez passionnés par la question posée, où faites semblant de l'être : tout propos banal sera sanctionné. Vous avez suffisamment travaillé pendant deux ans. L'inspiration doit vous venir.
- Faites la différence avec des mots élégants (to relinquish par exemple) et non pas avec des formules toutes faites que les correcteurs exècrent (On the other hand, Moreover,...). Ou bien trouvez des expressions élégantes, par exemple tirées de The Economist, que vous aurez apprises par cœur.

³⁶ This sentence is still too long; we call this a run-on sentence...