

ANGLAIS

DURÉE : 1 HEURE 30.

CONSEILS MÉTHODOLOGIQUES

L'épreuve d'anglais a pour objectif d'évaluer le niveau de grammaire, de vocabulaire et d'orthographe du candidat ainsi que son aptitude à la compréhension de la langue écrite.

L'épreuve comporte 2 parties :

PARTIE 1 :

grammaire et vocabulaire (50 questions)

Dans cette partie, le candidat démontrera sa richesse dans la langue anglaise à travers ses connaissances linguistiques.

Les questions porteront sur le niveau général requis dans l'enseignement secondaire.

PARTIE 2 :

2 textes de compréhension écrite (20 questions)

Cette partie comporte 2 textes extraits d'articles de presse portant sur l'actualité internationale, des faits de société, des analyses d'évènements.

L'évaluation de la compréhension de la langue écrite porte aussi bien sur le sens explicite du texte que sur sa signification profonde ou implicite.

C O N S I G N E S

Lisez attentivement les instructions suivantes avant de vous mettre au travail :

Cette épreuve est composée de deux parties :
Partie 1 : Grammaire et vocabulaire ;
Partie 2 : Compréhension de textes.

Chaque question comporte quatre items, notés A. B. C. D.. Pour chaque item, vous devez signaler s'il est vrai en l'indiquant sur la grille de réponses en marquant la case sous la lettre V ; ou faux en l'indiquant sur la grille de réponses en marquant la case sous la lettre F. Une réponse est donc une suite de quatre marques V ou F.

Exemples :

3	A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V	<input type="checkbox"/> F
	B	<input type="checkbox"/> V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
	C	<input type="checkbox"/> V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
	D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V	<input type="checkbox"/> F
4	A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V	<input type="checkbox"/> F
	B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V	<input type="checkbox"/> F
	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V	<input type="checkbox"/> F
	D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V	<input type="checkbox"/> F
5	A	<input type="checkbox"/> V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
	B	<input type="checkbox"/> V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
	C	<input type="checkbox"/> V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
	D	<input type="checkbox"/> V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
6	A	<input type="checkbox"/> V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
	B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V	<input type="checkbox"/> F
	C	<input type="checkbox"/> V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
	D	<input type="checkbox"/> V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F

Règle d'attribution des points :

Vous disposez d'un capital de points initial. Chaque erreur entraîne une pénalité (P) qui entame votre capital. Une absence de réponse entraîne une pénalité (p) qui entame aussi votre capital (p est inférieur à P). Enfin, un bonus est attribué si vous répondez correctement aux quatre items d'une même question.

Vous vous servirez de la feuille jointe pour indiquer vos réponses en noircissant les cases situées à côté des lettres correspondantes.

COEFFICIENTS ATTRIBUES A CETTE EPREUVE		
ESDES 2	ESSCA 3	IÉSEG 3

PART I: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

- 1) **A.** Will I need any vaccination?
B. Am I going to need a visa?
C. I'm staying at the Hilton hotel.
D. I've been there last month.

- 2) **A.** I'm afraid I can't take you to the airport.
B. Nobody may not smoke inside the plane.
C. You should see that film.
D. I couldn't to go there alone!

- 3) **A.** Will you carry the display stand for me, please?
B. Shall you help me with the survey, please?
C. Would I lie to you?
D. I wish you are here with me.

- 4) **A.** Interactivity creates togetherness with other peoples.
B. Let get together and play bridge!
C. Computers make life more easy.
D. Technology allows us to interact with less prejudices.

- 5) **A.** Some nations will go on to exploit others.
B. Internet makes the world a more bigger place.
C. Politicians always foolish people.
D. Ads will be ads.

- 6) **A.** Social networking has registered a huge growth up the past few years.
B. Wait here for few moments!
C. They would never dare ask you that.
D. They used to check in on candidates.

- 7) **A.** She works for an European trade union.
B. A university and a hotel can be seen from his window.
C. This is like to be a modern trend.
D. I've never dreamt to tell his that!

- 8) **A.** What kind of things could employers found on network sites?
B. Recrutement experts say all employers use internet.
C. Employers should not look at your web profile before hiring you.
D. The present government begin to run into difficulties.

- 9) **A.** The price of the shares varies according to economical calls.
B. I deal with Mr. Kelin's clients this week because he is away.
C. I'm Heinrich Brandt, I'm Austrian and I am coming from a small village near Vienna.
D. We interview people from outside the company at the moment.

- 10) **A.** What percentage of American children watch TV at night?
B. How many time do German children spend in front of their computers?
C. How many children did you see at school?
D. Where does she goes?
- 11) **A.** Four out of five children read books in their own time.
B. Ten in twenty men watch sports every week.
C. 83% of British kids turn in the TV after returning home.
D. Most 16-years-olds use Internet daily.
- 12) **A.** I'm just writing to let you know how I'm getting on with my studies.
B. Last week I've went to Sydney.
C. For the last year or so he acted as our distributor.
D. I'd better send this off to you now.
- 13) **A.** He is never happy with what he hears.
B. She isn't very pleased about what she did.
C. He's forced to rise his voice.
D. Retailers want unhurried customers.
- 14) **A.** Shop-owners will have to make their stores more stimulating.
B. The message will must be transferred today.
C. We often missjudge our clients.
D. They swapped the blue colour for a mix of red and green.
- 15) **A.** Work in team can be difficult.
B. You are free to determinate your roles.
C. When delivering a group presentation you must stay focused.
D. I am not agree with this!
- 16) **A.** I'll make do!
B. Don't say me that!
C. She needn't cry, things will get better.
D. Look to me!
- 17) **A.** You can think also of a judge.
B. You may use some power point aid as well.
C. Everything should be perfectly planned.
D. He works on a TV newcast.
- 18) **A.** I've got too many informations.
B. She bought two furnitures for her new office.
C. She's working on her PhD, she's not available to talk to you now.
D. He cries a lot, he is very sensible.
- 19) **A.** YouTube rised to prominence as a place with a lot of users.
B. The crisis unfielding in Iran has an international impact.
C. Some videos showed police misconductecy.
D. A police officer tackled a cyclist.

- 20) A. We could go eventually to the cinema tonight.
B. What specific skills does the school aim at developing?
C. What are the drawbacks of citizen journalism?
D. What is the professional journalists' attitude toward citizen journalism?
- 21) A. 30% of the polls gave Mr. Obama victory, 25% thought John McCain had won, and 36% said it was a drawing.
B. He passed the test with flying colours.
C. Unless he didn't speak about security he wins the campaign.
D. The US took its eye of the ball in Afghanistan.
- 22) A. The TV debate focused in foreign policy.
B. The economic crises is gripping the US.
C. The plan to rescue the US economy is worth 700 billion dollars.
D. Several polls suggested Obama would win.
- 23) A. The written press is a means of communication.
B. A TV show was broadcast yesterday evening on CNBC.
C. Last year this car cost less.
D. A reporter is a person which gathers news.
- 24) A. You cannot walk down the street without seeing advertisings.
B. Football teams would have less money if they aren't sponsored.
C. Nobody is forced to look at ads.
D. People are less happier as they were 30 years ago.
- 25) A. We shouldn't buy foods with added vitamins.
B. Adverts try to compete in price.
C. We need to buy food every week.
D. We are fond with entertainment.
- 26) A. Adds help us do better choices.
B. A newspaper is constituted by articles.
C. His t-shirt is made of China.
D. She is much happy than before.
- 27) A. I asked him what was the problem with his car.
B. The government is intent on bashing the rich.
C. Don't underestimate the religious right!
D. What difference make the Iraqi bombings?
- 28) A. To stay number one when times are tough takes innovation.
B. New York City passed a law requiring owners of large buildings to conduct energy surveys.
C. The presidential election was narrowly won by the incumbent.
D. The talks are aimed at reaching an agreement by April.
- 29) A. A long-awaited election law was ratified yesterday.
B. Greece's credit rating was downgraded.
C. Stockmarkets were to fall amid fears of a wider crisis.
D. Bank bosses warned of a bank rain.

- 30) A. Companies had not invested so much in new assets as had been previously thought.
B. I wish I were rich!
C. The Dreamliner's maiden much-delayed test-flight is due to take place by the end of the year.
D. Toyota passed General Motors to become the world's biggest carmaker.
- 31) A. The company has been plagued by highly publicised recalls.
B. They pulled themselves together in the nick of time.
C. Motorola has never recovered from the aftermaths of the telecoms bubble that bursted in 2000-2001.
D. That firm is an internet-savvy consumer powerhouse.
- 32) A. A promised increase in the inheritance-tax threshold has been shelved in Britain.
B. Bankers's bonuses are at the political centre of this issue.
C. Banks will certainly find way around this proposal.
D. To err in either direction is to court disaster.
- 33) A. He ought to have produced a convincing blueprint for deficit reduction.
B. The chancellor of the exchequer failed to do that.
C. Mr. Brown is wary of withdrawing the fiscal stimulus.
D. Britain has a lots of experience of class politics.
- 34) A. Some Maoists mutter grimly about ditching the peace deal.
B. India was seemingly intent on unpicking a peace settlement it helped knit together.
C. More and more grievances are left to fester.
D. They came close of turning a country into a failed state.
- 35) A. They have to show that they respect both the peace process with the government.
B. In that dictatorship the army called the shoots.
C. Many small American firms depend of relationships with small local banks.
D. Smaller firms are too puny to tap capital markets.
- 36) A. Banks are being shut at the fastest rate since 1922.
B. Policymakers are now scrambling to forestall a crunch.
C. I would to meet you at your HQ tomorrow afternoon.
D. Internet, a technology created for military use, has gone in to become widely used by civilians.
- 37) A. Lately these ideas are moving in another direction, too.
B. What has this shift been caused of?
C. The new supercomputer will cost around one-tenth much as a conventional one.
D. Many happy returns of the day!
- 38) A. We Bahrainis never have been ones to draw attention to ourselves.
B. Should you go there, take your gun with you!
C. Drop by anytime you want!
D. That doesn't mean we are a nation of recluses however.

- 39) **A.** They have misuse science to stock fear.
B. I know of no survey that confirms this.
C. It is high time you recognise your mistake!
D. The true culprits are the latter-day Nostradamuses.
- 40) **A.** Monsanto puts the chart before the horse.
B. Letters are welcomed and should be addressed to the editor.
C. I am disposable from 10 AM to 2 PM everyday.
D. Never have I seen a big event like this to run so well!
- 41) **A.** How big a role should governments play in telling public what to eat?
B. The world's poorer do not get enough food.
C. Rich countries are face to an obesity epidemy.
D. Come to our website and listen interviews with authors!
- 42) **A.** The UN peace forces have overall responsibility for ensuring security in the conflict area.
B. The European Central Bank is seeking for a Director General.
C. Interesting candidates should submit a cover letter and a CV.
D. Please find enclosed my CV.
- 43) **A.** Could you borrow me your car, please?
B. Applicants should have strong knowledges of policy and practice relevant to scientific research.
C. You will carry out computer forensic examinations to be admissible as evidence for tribunal proceedings.
D. I once met a man whose cat had unveiled a murder.
- 44) **A.** In my mind, this news article is entirely false!
B. Now comes the test of whether the world economy can cope in harsher times.
C. The health service scarcely seemed to stir.
D. In the first time, he was petrified with terror!
- 45) **A.** He picked up a nasty illness while he was at the hospital for a cardiovascular emergency.
B. I can move hardly.
C. Hospitals have been able to purchase expensive new equipment as scanners.
D. Despite its flaws, the health service provides prompter treatments for patients.
- 46) **A.** Yet no sooner had the talks started that they began to drag.
B. If the Cypriot problem were solved, the way should be clear for closer co-operation.
C. The Turkish were punished for not opening their ports and airports to Cyprus.
D. On the long term Britain should think more of its taxpayers.

- 47) A. I'm missing some of my books, I think someone stole them!
 B. I haven't hearing from her these past few months.
 C. The Venetian commander of Famagusta was flayed alive after he surrendered.
 D. I met Jane while I was shopping.
- 48) A. I doubt that it could improve our life!
 B. They had not had enough time to organize their oral presentation.
 C. I'm normally using a credit card when I do my shopping.
 D. Next year's budget deficit will be similar to this year.
- 49) A. I'll tell you all about it when I'll get there.
 B. The police are threatening to defy a non-strike law.
 C. He won against all odd.
 D. His Western education appeared to have paid off.
- 50) A. The new president is the lesser of the two evils.
 B. Europe's poorest country, Moldova faces an other year of political limbo.
 C. His win owes less to his record than to voters' wish to see him honour past promises.
 D. In spite the tough rhetoric, the prime minister has taken a calculated risk.

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXTE 1

“More remarkably, Mr. Obama has reaped those plaudits without seeming to abandon his commitment to the same policies that conservatives routinely attacked during the campaign – his pledge to expand health care coverage, to withdraw troops from Iraq and to increase government spending on infrastructure and alternative energy projects. On the contrary, Mr. Obama has indicated that he will follow his belief in activist government with an economic stimulus package much larger than what he proposed in the campaign.

All this raises the question: can Mr. Obama indeed be forging the new style of politics he invoked so often during the election – one that transcends the partisan divisions that have marked recent administrations? If so, what will he replace it with, a bipartisan style of governance that splits the differences between competing ideological camps, or a “post-partisan” politics that narrows gaps or even renders them irrelevant?

Actually, insiders in Mr. Obama's emerging team foresee a third option: a series of left-leaning programs that draw on Americans' desire for action and also on Mr. Obama's moderate, even conservative, temperament, to hurdle the ideological obstacles that have lately paralysed Washington.

Not that he is the first president to offer soothing words. But time and again, ideological divisions have thwarted the promise of non ideological problem-solving. In all three presidential elections of the 21st century, voters have split along clear ideological lines.

Meeting with the nation's governors in Philadelphia, Mr. Obama pointedly reached out to the Republican executives. There is also the boost Mr. Obama has received from Republican disarray, who are so shell-shocked that they are incap-

ble of presenting an alternative vision. And, what's more, the economic downturn is breeding defections from the ranks of ideological purists, while Mr. Obama might forgo tax increases on affluent Americans.

But that is precisely the kind of shift that worries a very different but also ideologically inflected group: Obama backers on the progressive left, particularly the legions who embraced his campaign on the Internet. As Markos Moulitsas Zuniga, founder of the influential Web site DailyKos, says, "I don't want him to split the difference."

Adapted from *The New York Times*, December 13, 2008.

- 51) A. Mr. Obama is in trouble because of the conservative policies.
 B. Mr. Obama might stick to the same strategy.
 C. Mr. Obama was congratulated for his actions.
 D. Mr. Obama's economic projects will increase.
- 52) A. Mr. Obama appears to be letting go of his long-lasting promises.
 B. Mr. Obama's opponents kept attacking some of his policies during the campaign.
 C. Mr. Obama is not willing to invest more money in stimulating the government.
 D. The US President does not care about the environment.
- 53) A. Mr. Obama's capacity to renew the economy in the USA is questioned.
 B. One wonders whether Mr. Obama knows how to create a new political style.
 C. Mr. Obama supports the existence of two ideological camps.
 D. The differences between Republicans and Democrats could be erased by the new administration.
- 54) A. During his campaign Mr. Obama often spoke of a new way of doing politics.
 B. The precedent US governments have worked close together with the opposition.
 C. Mr. Obama wants to take sides.
 D. The differences between the American ideological camps are of no consequence.
- 55) A. The programs would be endangered by Obama's conservative spirit.
 B. The Americans' desire to act is of a rightist tradition.
 C. Mr. Obama's close staff predicts another change.
 D. The ideological obstacles could be nourished by Obama's moderate temperament.
- 56) A. Mr. Obama's staff is leftist.
 B. The Americans want action and they need leftist changes.
 C. The envisaged programs would also provoke changes in the American administration.
 D. Mr. Obama's conservative temperament would paralyse Washington.
- 57) A. Voters demanded non-ideological problem-solving.
 B. The ideological purists increase in number due to the economic crisis.
 C. Mr. Obama accused the Republicans of being incapable to bring forth new ideas.
 D. There is going to be a change in taxes.

- 58) **A.** No one before Mr. Obama has tried to calm the opposition.
B. Often through ideological fights came the solutions to non ideological problems.
C. Mr. Obama contradicted the Republicans.
D. Mr. Obama behaved in a cooperative manner with the Republicans on purpose.
- 59) **A.** On his Web site, DailyKos, Mr. Zuniga says he doesn't want Obama to split the difference.
B. All of Obama's left-wing backers supported him on the Internet.
C. A certain change worries a part of Obama's supporters.
D. Obama's supporters represent a progressive left.
- 60) **A.** The progressive left is less ideologically marked.
B. There are more and more purists, due to the economic crisis.
C. The Republicans are still under the shock and cannot have a proper political reaction.
D. Obama's conservative supporters started his Internet campaign.

TEXTE 2

From the village of Vijay Pura in the Indian state of Rajasthan, the global financial crisis seems remote. In Rajasthan, this resilience is also the result of government policy. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), extended to every rural district in April 2008, is supposed to offer 100 days of work a year, at the minimum wage, to every rural household that needs it. Rajasthan, a parched state with a long history of drought-relief works, comes closer to fulfilling that promise than anywhere else, providing 68 days of work on average in the year to March 2008, according to a survey published in *Frontline*, an Indian newsweekly. Rajasthan also attracted 14% of the total foreign visitors during 2009-2010 which is fourth highest in all states of India. It positioned fourth place also in domestic tourist visitors. Tourism accounts for eight percent of the state's domestic product. Many old and neglected palaces and forts have been converted into heritage hotels. Tourism has increased employment in the hospitality sector

But, having weathered the financial crisis, rural India must now weather the weather. The monsoon rains, which feed India's unirrigated farmland, have been fickle. In a worst-case scenario, India's agricultural output could shrink by up to 7% in the fiscal year ending in March 2010, which would drag India's GDP growth down to 5.2%, slower than in the thick of the financial crisis. Rural India constitutes 69% of India's population. 6% of rural population earns less than \$2 per day and most of Indian households earn \$67 per month. Nearly 50% of the villages in the country do not have all weather roads, making physical communication to these villages highly expensive.

The drought will raise food prices, adding to inflation. That will force the Reserve Bank of India to tighten monetary policy. Goldman Sachs expects it to raise rates by as much as three percentage points 2010. Spending on drought relief will also add to the government's yawning fiscal deficit, which will exceed 10% of GDP this fiscal year, if the budget gaps of the state governments are included. A study by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative using a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) found that there were 421 million poor living under the MPI in eight north India states of Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa,

Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This number is higher than the 410 million poor living in the 26 poorest African nations.

India's historians often hark back to the days of manufacturing in the 18th century, when Indian artisans produced calicoes and other fabrics of such appeal that Britain's spinners, weavers and printers clamoured successfully for import bans to protect their livelihoods. During Britain's industrial revolution, however, Indian weavers were "thrown back on the soil". India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, wrote that India's industrial destiny had been thwarted by imperial economics. In 2010, thanks to a failure of the monsoon and a recovery of the world economy, India's agriculture will at last give way to its manufacturing prowess.

According to a recently released World Bank report, India is on track to meet its poverty reduction goals. However by 2015, an estimated 53 million people will still live in extreme poverty and 23.6% of the population will still live under US\$1.25 per day. This number is expected to reduce to 20.3% or 268 million people by 2020. However, at the same time, the effects of the worldwide recession in 2009 have plunged 100 million more Indians into poverty than there were in 2004, increasing the effective poverty rate from 27.5% to 37.2%.

Adapted from *The Economist*, The World in 2010.

- 61) A. The financial crisis did not attain Rajasthan.
 B. The financial crisis has no effects on India any more.
 C. The government gave up the fight against the financial crisis.
 D. The government helps fight against the financial crisis.
- 62) A. In 2008 Rajasthan provided less than 68 days of work.
 B. Rajasthan welcomed 14% of the Indian tourists in 2009-2010.
 C. The employment in the tourism sector increased by eight per cent.
 D. Rajasthan occupies the 4th place amongst Indian states in terms of foreign visitors.
- 63) A. The NREGA offers a total amount of 100 days of work per person.
 B. Every rural family has to do 100 days of work for the NREGA.
 C. In Rajasthan, the government provides 50% of the NREGA offer.
 D. The people of Rajasthan feel relieved because the authorities fulfilled there promises.
- 64) A. India's production is not expected to decrease more than 7%.
 B. By March 2010, India's agricultural output could increase.
 C. India's GDP growth is severely altered by the financial crisis.
 D. Rural territories make up for less than half of India.
- 65) A. In rural India the weather represents a real problem.
 B. The monsoon brought too much rain.
 C. India's agricultural production depends on the fiscal year.
 D. The consequences of the financial crisis on India's GDP are worse than those provoked by the weather.
- 66) A. A quarter of the Indian households earn less than \$2 a day.
 B. 50% of the villages of Rajasthan do not have proper roads.
 C. Rural families earn approximately \$800 per year.
 D. Inflation does not worsen the Indian economy.

- 67) **A.** Too much rain will affect inflation.
B. Goldman Sachs will raise rates in 2010.
C. The government's budget will cover the spending needs caused by the bad weather.
D. The deficit will increase by 10%, including the gaps of the state governments.
- 68) **A.** The Reserve Bank of India will be obliged to increase rates.
B. The fiscal deficit is not likely to go beyond ten per cent.
C. More than four hundred million poor people live in Southern India.
D. The number of poor persons in India matches the number of poor people on the African continent.
- 69) **A.** Indian historians accuse the manufacturing era of the current problems of the Indian economy.
B. Indian manufacturers had to impose bans in order to save their businesses.
C. Nehru said that Britain had a bad influence on India's industrial destiny.
D. India's manufacturing capacity will improve in 2010.
- 70) **A.** No improvement is expected in the next ten years for India's poor.
B. The recession had no visible effect on the Indian population.
C. In four years from now, nearly a quarter of India's population will still live in extreme poverty.
D. Some years ago the Indians were poorer than today.