NOM :

PRENOM :

NUMERO PARCOURSUP :



EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

DUREE : 30 minutes Coefficient 3

CONSIGNES SPECIFIQUES

Lisez attentivement les consignes afin de vous placer dans les meilleures conditions de réussite de cette épreuve.

Vous devez traiter la totalité des 45 questions afin d'obtenir la note maximale. Aucun brouillon n'est distribué, les pages blanches de ce sujet peuvent être utilisées à cet effet. L'usage de la calculatrice ou de tout autre appareil électronique (connecté ou non) est interdit. Aucun document autre que ce sujet et sa grille réponse n'est autorisé.

Attention, il ne s'agit pas d'un examen mais bien d'un concours qui aboutit à un classement. Si vous trouvez ce sujet "difficile", ne vous arrêtez pas en cours de composition, n'abandonnez pas, restez concentré(e).

Les autres candidats rencontrent probablement les mêmes difficultés que vous !

Barème :

Une seule réponse exacte par question. Afin d'éliminer les stratégies de réponses au hasard, chaque réponse exacte est gratifiée de 3 points, tandis que chaque réponse fausse est pénalisée par le retrait de 1 point.

Part I - GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentences and put the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

1.	After you've finis a. answered	on answering		ext question. to answer						
2.	You can use the weekly discussion forum to ask questions, discuss content andand assignments as directed.									
	a. to submitting	b. submit		c. submitting	d.	submitted				
3.	-	the department that				•				
	a. can be to make	e b. ought to be ma	sht to be made		e made	d. must make				
4.	Whena tough day at work, all I want to do is go home and relax in front of Netflix.									
	a. I was had	b. I was having		c. I'll have	d.	I've had				
5.	I expect my lectu	irer to	for not handing in my hom			k on time.				
	a. tell me off	b. set me up	me up c. ask		d. come ι	come up me				
6.	The Japanese hav	ve never	to flat-sharing in the wa			t the Europeans have.				
	a. given b. fa	allen c. i	run	d. taken						
7.	If he the tram onto a different track, he will save the five engineers, but the tra									
		•	eer who would otherwise have survived. vill divert c. diverted d. had diverted							
	a. diverts	b. Will divert	C. div	erted	d. had div	/erted				
8.	If you	If you the Prime Minister, what would you do to improve France?								
	a. are b. v	vill be c. v	vould be		d. were					
9.	9. The weather is unusually hot this month, has started to make peop									
	a b. t	hat c. what		d. which						
10. The mugs, were dirty, were left on the counter.										
	a. most of them	b. many o	f whom	c. most of wh	nich d.	many of that				
11. Sorry I'm late - I stopped a man cross the road.										
	a. helping b. t	o help c. a	and help	d. hel	ped					
12. We regret that due to a fire on the line, all trains to Gare St Lazare have been										
	cancelled until further notice.									
	a. by announce	b. to announce		c. announcen	nent	d. and announced				

Part II- VOCABULARY

-	any question he organisers		to the day of the test, please contact the school you have							
a. prior	b. b	efore	c. next	d. advanc	d. advance					
27. What's something you cannot			to buy now but would like to in the future?							
a. let	b. afford	c. permit	d. enable							
28. Do you think the average human			will incre	ease in the ne	xt 20 years?					
-				ncy d.	-					
29 to file your tax returns on time may result in a 10 % penalty.										
a. Failure	b. O	mit	c. Neglect	d.	d. Absence					
30. My grandmother leftinstructions regarding her will.										
a. fully	b. de	eeds	c. circumvent	d. explicit						
31. She had reached the of her career when she became the Prime Minister of her										
country.										
a. ambition	b. ze	eal	c. zenith	d. momer	d. moment					
32. Engineers always design spacecraft with			systems so that if the primary one fails							
	the secondary one can take over.									
a. redundar	nt	b. relic	c. remorse	d. repel						
33. That type of behavior is in most human beings.										
a. ominous		b. ornate	c. innate	d.	d. mundane					
34. Our English teacher reminded us that our writing style shouldn't be; rather, it should be clear and straightforward.										
a. innate		b. ornate	c. obstinat	e	d. taciturn					
35. The English language department examined the available TOEFL preparation books scrupulously;										
then they										
a. advocate		b. claimed	-		d. endorsed					

Part III Reading Comprehension

'It's pretty easy to talk instead': pupils react to French phone ban





Students at Plouasne middle school in Brittany, France, which banned the use of mobile phone on its grounds four years ago. Adapted from the Guardian by Angelique Chrisafis. 7 Sep 2018.

At the end of lessons at Claude Debussy middle school in Paris, a classical music jingle played instead of a bell and teenagers poured out of the gates. Several 13-year-olds quickly reached into their bags to check their mobile phones, which had been switched off for eight hours.

From this week, children's phones have been banned from all state middle schools in France under a new law that President Emmanuel Macron said would help detox teenagers from their screens. "I thought I would be freaked out, but it has been fine," said one 13-year-old girl, who got an iPhone when she was 11. "I left my phone in my bag all day and I was surprised to find it didn't bother me. Normally I'd be on Snapchat and Instagram. But my friends are here at school so it's pretty easy to just talk instead."

She said she would probably use her phone more at home. "My parents don't set rules on phone use, but I've made my own rule: I don't check my phone after 11.30pm on a school night." Her friend, also 13, said she liked using her phone for watching shows on Netflix but the school connection was always too patchy for that, so she used to look at photos and listen to music at break time. "I haven't found it hard to ignore my phone this week," she said. "But there is still a physical reflex sometimes to reach for it and get it out."

The school in Paris's 15th arrondissement – where 460 pupils aged 11 to 15 come from a mix of high-income backgrounds and poorer families – prepared for the law by **introducing phone-free Mondays** last term. Previously, staff had noticed that children at break time would mostly be standing in the playground looking at their phones.

"About four or five weeks into our phone-free Monday experiment, we saw children bringing packs of cards into school to play in break time," said the principal, Eric Lathière. "We hadn't seen cards at school for years. Children brought books in to read and pupils stood around chatting far more than they had before."

He said he approved of the new law: "It's about educating people on phone addiction – and not just children, adults too. Any moment in the day when you can try to do [something] without a phone requires an effort but it's a habit worth forming." He was **adamant**, however, that the ban should not be seen as anti-technology. "We can't go against digital; that would be like trying to keep schools back from the evolution of society. It's about education around tech use."

The centrist Macron made banning phones in schools part of his election manifesto not long after the New York city mayor, Bill de Blasio, did the opposite, **overturning** a ban on phones in public schools in 2015, saying parents wanted to keep in touch with their children.

The French education minister has called the ban a detox law for the 21st century, saying teenagers should have the right to disconnect. Children's phones were already banned in classrooms – except for teaching purposes – but under the new law they are banned everywhere inside the gates, including playgrounds and canteens. The French senate expanded this to allow high schools to ban phones if they choose, but few, if any, are expected to do so. Many suggest 18-year-old pupils with the right to vote can make their own decision on phones.

Frédérique Rolet, the secretary general of the SNES-FSU teaching union, said the first week of the ban appeared to have gone smoothly but stressed the law wasn't a monumental change: 60% of state middle schools had already decided in recent years to ban phones from playgrounds. "The education minister **sought** to appeal to parents, saying he was aware of the problem of phone addiction," she said. "But there are other important problems, such as growing class sizes, job cuts and the lack of teaching staff that also need to be talked about."

Schools that had previously banned phones said they had noticed more social interaction and empathy between children, and a readiness to learn at the start of lessons.

Jean-Noël Taché, the principal of a middle school with 800 pupils in a small town in rural Aveyron, introduced the phone ban this week. "There had been so much media talk about it that pupils and families were well-prepared," he said. "It's as if children not using their phones at school has simply become habit."

Previously, his pupils could use their phones at break time. "But we'd noticed that little by little the phone use was moving from the playground into the hall, then into the corridors, the lunch queues, outside the classroom door. Pupils weren't making calls, they were sending messages, playing on or looking at their phone – it was like it had become an extension of their hand."

In Paris, Michèle Bayard, a modern literature and language teacher, said she hadn't noticed pupils complaining about the ban. "This could bring a focus on new activities and interaction."

But at the school gate, a 14-year-old girl felt more credit should be given to teenagers. "There is this idea that our generation can't concentrate or has lost the ability to socialise. That's not true," she said. "When I'm with friends, showing them a picture on my phone or looking something up just adds to our conversation. It's a shame that I can't do that inside school anymore."

Comprehension check

36. What is the main idea of this article?

- a. To introduce phone free Mondays at school
- b. To explain what is happening at a school where the use of phone on its grounds was banned four years ago.
- c. To inform us about how teenagers are using their phones to watch shows on Netflix.
- d. It is about the new law aimed at detoxing teenagers from their screens.

37. Where has the ban on phones already come into effect?

- a. Just at Claude Debussy school in Paris.
- b. All the state middle schools in France.
- c. Just at Plouasne middle school in Brittany, France.
- d. Both the middle schools and high schools in France.

38. What did teachers notice the pupils doing instead of looking at their phones?

- a. Pupils are probably now using their phones more at home.
- b. Pupils are using their phones to watch shows on Netflix.
- c. Pupils are playing cards, reading and talking.
- d. Pupils are complaining about the ban.

39. Why didn't the ban take pupils and their parents by surprise?

- a. There had been so much in the media about the ban so they were well prepared.
- b. Children's phones were already banned in classrooms but nothing had been said in the media.
- c. Both the pupils and their parents knew that the ban was necessary.
- d. Pupils and their parents were educated on phone addiction.

40. What other benefits have teachers noticed?

- a. Little by little, their phone use was moving from the playground into the hall.
- b. Pupils could use their phones to look for information and hence perform better at school.
- c. Pupils are now playing more with board games rather than sending messages.
- d. Pupils are more ready and willing to start lessons on time and there is more social interaction and empathy between children.

41. The word closest in meaning to the word <u>'adamant'</u> in paragraph 6 is

- a. agreeable and not totally convinced about a position
- b. flexible and ready to prove a position
- c. insistent especially in maintaining an opinion
- d. forceful and not ready to impose an opinion

42. What is meant by the phrase 'phone-free Mondays'?

- a. phones are free on Mondays
- b. phones can only be used freely on Mondays
- c. phones are not allowed on Mondays
- d. phones are given freely to pupils on Mondays

43. The word <u>'overturning'</u> in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to

- a. strenghtening
- b. destroying
- c. reversing
- d. straightening

44. The word <u>'sought'</u> in paragraph 9 is closest in meaning to

- a. resorted to
- b. acquired
- c. attempted
- d. requested

45. What was NOT mentioned about pupils in the article?

- a. sending messages with their phones
- b. browsing Facebook at break time
- c. spending time on Snapchap and Instagram
- d. watching shows on Netflix

FIN