

# **ANNALES 2022**

**Épreuve d'Anglais**

**Durée : 45 minutes**



# EXTRAIT ÉPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

## INSTRUCTIONS AUX CANDIDATS

L'épreuve comporte 3 parties indépendantes.:

- Grammaire
- Vocabulaire
- Compréhension écrite

L'ensemble des 3 parties représente 25 questions.

Elles sont toutes sous format QCM.

Toutes les questions sont comptabilisées pour la notation.

Toute réponse exacte rapporte un point.

Toute réponse inexacte entraîne le retrait de 0.5 point.

L'annulation d'une réponse ou l'abstention n'est pas prise en compte, c'est-à-dire ne rapporte ni ne retire aucun point.

L'attention des candidats est attirée sur le fait que, dans le type d'exercices proposés, une lecture attentive des énoncés est absolument nécessaire, le vocabulaire employé et les questions posées étant très précis.

**Ce document représente un extrait de l'épreuve**

## PARTIE GRAMMAIRE

- PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESENT EN BE+ Ving

1.'May I speak to Mrs Winston, please ?'

has

'I'm sorry, she  have lunch. Would you like to leave a message ?'

is having

always smoke

2. 'She  is always smoking , I can't stand this smell ! Everybody is fed up with her !  
 is never smoking

- Traduire « IL Y A »

Is there

3.  Are there any good news ?' 'Not really, I 'm afraid'  
 Ago

- FOR / SINCE

4. I haven't met him  since 10 years !  
 for

- COMPARATIF / SUPERLATIF

the most

5. What I appreciate  the more in you is your honesty and straightforwardness  
 as much

- PARLER DU FUTUR

throw

6. Next Saturday, we  will throw a party for my sister's birthday !  
 are throwing

## • PRETERIT SIMPLE, PRETERIT + Ving OU PRESENT PERFECT

## PARTIE VOCABULAIRE

- CHOISISSEZ LE MOT QUI CONVIENT DANS LE CONTEXTE PROPOSÉ

1. I'm really  excited  exciting  exited about my yoga class.
2. I  passed  have passed  took my driving test yesterday and I'm waiting for the results.
3. The  actual  curent president of the USA is Donald Trump.
4. I thought my eyes were  deceiving  disappointed  disappointing me, I couldn't believe it !

# PARTIE COMPREHENSION ÉCRITE

*Climate warrior Greta Thunberg*

by Rupert Morgan

After more than 2,000 simultaneous student strikes in 100 countries, it's impossible to have missed the name Greta Thunberg. Last August, Greta, aged 15, began a one-person climate protest outside the Swedish parliament.

For three weeks, she refused to go to school. Instead, she distributed leaflets to adults that said, 'I am doing this because you adults are shitting on my future.'

Sweden had just had its hottest summer ever, causing numerous forest fires, and elections were due in September. But what could one girl hope to achieve ? A lot.

The Green Party's vote increased by 50% that September and Greta's protest attracted international attention. Before long, she was at the front of a worldwide movement, Fridays for Future, as thousands of school kids began to follow her example and skip school to demand that adults do more to combat climate change.

[...]

How much Greta's campaign can ultimately achieve is unknown but her personal objective is clear: "What we do or don't do today cannot be undone in the future. In 2050, I hope I'll be able to look back and say that I did everything I could to stop the worst from happening."

I Love English World, June 2019

1. What is this student strike about ?

- students making a strike at the bowling alley
- an excuse not to go to school
- students protesting to fight against climate change

2. What was the starting point of Fridays for Future ?

- Greta Thunberg protesting alone
- Greta Thunberg protesting along with her classmates
- 2000 students in 100 countries

3. Why do schoolkids feel the need to protest?

- Because they consider adults are destroying the world
- Because they don't care about the environment
- Because they think they can't do anything about it

4. What does 'achieve' mean?

- A target you want to accomplish
- To put an end to something boring or scary
- To kill someone

5. What are Greta's hopes for the future ?

- have a clear personal objective
- undo what the bad things done in the past
- feel like she did her best to avoid the worst

# CORRIGÉ d'Anglais

## PARTIE GRAMMAIRE

- PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESENT EN BE+ Ving

1.'May I speak to Mrs Winston, please ?'

has

'I'm sorry, she  have lunch. Would you like to leave a message ?'  
 is having

**Règle:** Le présent en BE + V-ing s'emploie lorsque l'évènement est perçu à un moment de son déroulement. L'effet produit est un arrêt sur image. (La grammaire anglaise, Bescherelle, ed.1997. p.40)

always smoke

2. 'She  is always smoking , I can't stand this smell ! Everybody is fed up with her !  
 is never smoking

**Règle:** Le présent en BE + V-ing associé à un adverbe de fréquence permet d'exprimer un point de vue dépréciatif. (La grammaire anglaise, Bescherelle, ed.1997. p.42) L'énonciateur manifeste son mécontentement ou sa désapprobation.

- Traduire « IL Y A »

Is there

3.  Are there any good news ?' 'Not really, I 'm afraid'  
 Ago

**Règle :** Pour poser l'existence de ... on utilise → there is (are / was / were...) (l'anglais pour tous, Bescherelle, ed. 2008. p.226)

Sachant que news est un nom indénombrable ou singulier, un nom qui n'a pas de pluriel.  
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/news>

- FOR / SINCE

4. I haven't met him  since 10 years !  
 for

**Règle :**

- SINCE = suivi d'une date ou d'un moment précis dans le passé (Shine Bright, Term., 2020. p. 262)
- FOR = suivi d'une durée exprimée en quantité (Shine Bright, Term., 2020. p. 262)

- COMPARATIF / SUPERLATIF

the most

5. What I appreciate       the more      in you is your honesty and straightforwardness  
 as much

Règle: Un superlatif peut être employé comme adverbe, en particulier the best, the least et the most  
 (l'anglais pour tous, Bescherelle, ed. 2008. p.132)

- PARLER DU FUTUR

throw

6. Next Saturday, we       will throw      a party for my sister's birthday !  
 are throwing

Règle : BE + V-ing permet d'exprimer une intention, annoncer la réalisation d'une action déjà envisagée. (La grammaire anglaise, Bescherelle, ed.1997. p.42)

is starting       is getting

7. When she       will start      her new job, she       will get      a company car, lucky her!  
 starts       gets

Règle: Dans les subordonnées en if ou en when, on emploie le présent simple et non will. (La grammaire anglaise, Bescherelle, ed.1997. p.38) On utilisera will dans la proposition principale.

- PRETERIT SIMPLE, PRETERIT + Ving OU PRESENT PERFECT

did you send

8. How many text       has you send to your new girlfriend so far ?  
 have you sent

Règle: Le present perfect signale un lien entre révolu (passé) et actuel (présent). L'action commencée dans le passé, continue dans le présent. Cette continuité est explicitée par un marqueur temporel (always, for + durée, since + point de départ) ou une expression adverbiale (ever, so far, not yet). (La grammaire anglaise, Bescherelle, ed.1997. p.56-57)

cooked       was knocking

9. I       have cooked when someone       have knocked at the door, it was my uncle  
 was cooking       knocked

Règle: Le préterit en BE + V-ing indique le déroulement dans le passé. Il est fréquemment utilisé en contraste avec un présent simple. Dans ce cas, l'événement rapporté à l'aide de BE+ V-ing constitue un cadre à l'intérieur duquel a eu lieu l'événement au préterit simple. (La grammaire anglaise, Bescherelle, ed.1997. p.52)

## PARTIE VOCABULAIRE

- CHOISISSEZ LE MOT QUI CONVIENT DANS LE CONTEXTE PROPOSÉ

excited

1. I'm really  exciting about my yoga class.  
 exited

La terminaison -ed permet d'indiquer comment on se sent, ce que l'on ressent vis-à-vis de qqchse.

La terminaison -ing permet de décrire la chose qui nous fait nous sentir ainsi.

passed

2. I  have passed my driving test yesterday and I'm waiting for the results.  
 took

Pass an exam : réussir à un examen

Take an exam : passer un examen

current

3. The  actual president of the USA is Donald Trump.  
 curent

Current = of the present time

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/current>

deceiving

4. I thought my eyes were  disappointed me, I couldn't believe it !  
 disappointing

To deceive = to persuade someone that something is false is the truth, or to keep the truth hidden from someone for your own advantage.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/deceive>

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