CONCOURS D'ENTREE EN PREMIERE ANNEE

4 MAI 2019

Épreuve de langue

Durée : 1 heure – Coefficient 1

Feuille de réponses : QCM de langue / Anglais
à détacher, verso à remplir et à glisser à l'intérieur de la copie d'examen.

Cette épreuve comporte deux parties :

I. _Compréhension d'un texte écrit_   note   /20

Vos réponses doivent être portées sur la grille de réponses au verso, à détacher et à glisser à l'intérieur de la copie d'examen.

1 point pour chaque réponse juste

0 point pour toute absence de réponse et toute réponse fausse

Vous devez indiquer votre réponse de la façon suivante :   **1** ☐ ■ ☐ ☐

II. _Rédaction_ (écrire sur la copie d'examen)   note   **/20**

Votre texte doit comporter entre 140 et 160 mots, être rédigé sur la copie d'examen où vous aurez préalablement inscrit vos nom, prénom, etc. dans le coin supérieur droit prévu à cet effet. Vous devez inscrire le nombre de mots à la fin de la rédaction.

Grille de réponses. Inscrivez votre numéro de candidat ici :

1ère Partie :   **/ 20**   **2_{ème} Partie:**   **/ 20**

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
1	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☐	☐	☐	☐
8	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☐
10	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	☐	☐	☐	☐
12	☐	☐	☐	☐
13	☐	☐	☐	☐
14	☐	☐	☐	☐
15	☐	☐	☐	☐
16	☐	☐	☐	☐
17	☐	☐	☐	☐
18	☐	☐	☐	☐
19	☐	☐	☐	☐
20	☐	☐	☐	☐

Note générale :   **/20**

Observations :

Should the government determine what counts as quality journalism?
Or should the job be left to private companies?

The Economist, February 16th 2019

§1. THE news is not what it used to be. These days most consumers get most of their bulletins online. Since online publishing is cheap, a profusion of new sources have <u>sprung up</u>. Websites <u>run</u> by established newspapers compete with newer, online-only outlets and professional (or amateur) blogs, not to mention the mix of articles, digital chain-letters and comments curated by the algorithms of social-media sites such as Facebook and Twitter.

§2. Established media have struggled. Much of the advertising that used to pay journalists' salaries has gone to Facebook and Google, the two big technology firms that dominate the market for online advertising. Print circulation has collapsed. Local papers have been particularly hard hit, with many going <u>bust</u>. Social-media algorithms prioritise attention-grabbing clickbait over boring truth, which helps <u>propel</u> nonsense around the world. Collins, a dictionary-publisher, declared "fake news" its 2017 neologism of the year.

§3. In 2018 the government asked Dame Frances Cairncross, an economist (and former journalist on this newspaper) to <u>ponder</u> what, if anything, it should do about all this. On February 12th her report was published. It mostly rejects the idea that journalism deserves a bail-out.

§4. Mostly, but not entirely. Dame Frances argues that public-interest journalism is undersupplied by the market, and that the government should support it <u>via</u> tax breaks or direct funding. Two types of journalism in particular deserve support. One is that which investigates corruption and the abuse of power. Despite its cachet, such work is expensive, difficult and—from a commercial point of view—generally not worth it. The other is the sort of thing local newspapers used to provide: writing up planning meetings, trials in local courts and the like. It is hard to imagine any news less likely to go viral. Yet the report cites research suggesting that a lack of it <u>undermines</u> voter turnout and civic engagement.

§5. The most eye-catching recommendation, though, is that online platforms such as Google and Facebook be given a "news quality obligation", backed by a regulator, requiring them to promote only news from <u>reliable</u> outlets. "This is really unprecedented," reckons Rasmus Nielsen of the Reuters Institute at the University of Oxford (which is funded partly by the press and big tech firms). "I can't think of another democracy in which there is a call for regulatory oversight of what constitutes 'quality' in the news."

§6. But it fits with growing worries that the ability of a small number of technology firms to amplify and disseminate news may be unhealthy. Politicians have called for the likes of Google to censor everything from fake news stories to articles about suicide and self-harm.

§7. Resistant at first, firms are trying to <u>comply</u>. But they are walking into a minefield. The smartphone version of Edge, Microsoft's web browser, for instance, now warns users about sites it deems untrustworthy. In January it flagged MailOnline, the widely read website of the pearl-clutching *Daily Mail*, for "generally [failing] to maintain basic standards of accuracy and accountability". After the *Mail* complained, the warning was removed.

§8. Having governments <u>rate</u> the media would be an awkward policy for a liberal democracy. But the report argues that the alternative—leaving it to the judgment of private companies—is even worse.

1. §1. The journalist states that the current news landscape
   a. has become more diversified in recent years.
   b. has come to be dominated by two sources in recent years.
   c. is too confusing for most consumers.
   d. needs to be reformed.

2. § 2. The journalist
   a. describes how "fake news" has come to dominate the news landscape.
   b. laments the collapse of traditional news outlets.
   c. lists the changes in the media landscape which have taken place in recent years.
   d. wonders what the future holds in store.

3. § 3 & 4. We learn that in her report Dame Frances Cairncross
   a. argues that market forces should determine what news gets published.
   b. concludes that the government should not bail out journalism.
   c. believes that citizens should inform themselves and vote.
   d. identifies the sorts of journalism which merit government aid.

4. § 4. Why is "public-interest journalism...undersupplied by the market"?
   a. It lacks cachet.
   b. It does not receive adequate government support.
   c. It is either costly or probably will not interest a large audience.
   d. It does not promote democracy.

5. § 5. The "news quality obligation" recommendation is said to
   a. deserve further discussion.
   b. be revolutionary.
   c. be incompatible with democracy.
   d. be a good idea.

6. § 6. It is suggested that
   a. technology related news is unhealthy.
   b. censorship could lead to self-harm.
   c. Google must be brought under control.
   d. more and more people are concerned about how news is broadcast.

7. § 7. It is described how
   a. an attempt to identify an unreliable news source was unsuccessful.
   b. some firms are being held accountable for their content.
   c. difficult it is to be trustworthy.
   d. the news landscape is like a battlefield.

8. In §8, the sentence "would be an awkward policy for a liberal democracy" could be paraphrased as follows:
   a. would find this liberal democrat policy uncomfortable
   b. would eschew left-wing politics in liberal democracies
   c. would sit uncomfortably in freedom-loving democracies
   d. *none of the above*

9. Which of the following issues is raised in this article?
   a. The challenges inherent in adapting to technological change.
   b. The importance of trustworthy media in a liberal democracy.
   c. The trade-off between government regulation and free enterprise.
   d. *All of the above.*

10. Which of the following sentences best describes the overall impression given by this article?
   a. The author is very alarmed about the latest trends in the media landscape.
   b. The author adopts a defensive attitude.
   c. The author describes the changes in the media landscape without taking sides.
   d. The author is irate about the current situation.

Questions 11 to 20: *Choose the phrase which would best maintain the original meaning of the <u>underlined section</u>.* **To help you the words/phrases are underlined in the text.**

11. In §1 - ...a profusion of new sources have <u>sprung up</u>.
       a. intruded   b. turned up
       c. emerged   d. come about
12. In §1 - Websites <u>run</u> by established newspapers...
       a. piloted   b. led
       c. driven   d. operated
13. In §2 - ...with many going <u>bust</u>.
       a. out   b. under
       c. down   d. on
14. In §2 - ...which helps <u>propel</u> nonsense around the world.
       a. spread   b. disperse
       c. push   d. send
15. In §3 - ...the government asked Dame Frances Cairncross...to <u>ponder</u> what, if anything, it should do…
       a. control   b. consider
       c. appreciate   d. pursue
16. In §4 - ...the government should support it <u>via</u> tax breaks or direct funding.
       a. by applying   b. through
       c. by implementing   d. by adopting
17. In §4 -...a lack of it <u>undermines</u> voter turnout and civic engagement.
       a. enfeebles   b. deteriorates
       c. subverts   d. erodes
18. In §5 - ...requiring them to promote only news from <u>reliable</u> outlets.
       a. trusting   b. infallible
       c. sound   d. viable
19. In §7 - Resistant at first, firms are trying to <u>comply</u>.
       a. conform   b. obey
       c. accede   d. submit
20. In §8 - Having governments <u>rate</u> the media...
       a. evaluate   b. esteem
       c. rank   d. estimate

<u>2ème partie : Rédaction</u> (entre 140 et 160 mots) - **<u>Inscrire</u> le nombre de mots à la fin de votre rédaction.**

Having read the article, imagine you are going to write a comment on The Economist's website. Choose <u>one</u> of the sentences provided below to begin your comment. Decide which position to adopt and defend it.

1. I firmly believe that the government should promote good journalism.
OR
2. It is not the government's role to decide what counts as quality journalism.

Ecrivez sur la copie d'examen.