

CONCOURS ARTS ET MÉTIERS ParisTech - ESTP- POLYTECH**QCM – ANGLAIS FACULTATIF MP - PC - PSI**

Durée 1 h

Si, au cours de l'épreuve, un candidat repère ce qui lui semble être une erreur d'énoncé, d'une part il le signale au chef de salle, d'autre part il le signale sur sa copie et poursuit sa composition en indiquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il est amené à prendre.

Pour cette épreuve, l'usage des machines (calculatrices, traductrices,...) et de dictionnaires est interdit.

AVERTISSEMENT

- Chaque candidat vérifie qu'il a le bon document-réponse identifié en haut à gauche, par son centre d'écrit, son numéro de table, son nom et sa date de naissance.
- Seul un stylo bille ou feutre de couleur noire est autorisé pour répondre.
- Une réponse est constituée par une croix dans l'une des quatre cases A, B, C ou D de la première ligne.
- En cas d'erreur, ne pas raturer, mais utiliser la seconde ligne réponse en cochant la case souhaitée.
- Pour annuler une réponse, cocher les quatre cases de la seconde ligne.

INSTRUCTIONS GENERALES**Définition et barème :**

QCM en trois parties avec quatre propositions de réponse par item.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. <u>Compréhension</u> : | 12 questions (10 points sur 20) |
| II. <u>Lexique</u> : | 12 questions (5 points sur 20) |
| III. <u>Compétence grammaticale</u> : | 15 questions (5 points sur 20) |

Réponse juste : +3 Pas de réponse : 0 Réponse fausse ou réponses multiples : -1

Instructions :

Lisez le texte et répondez ensuite aux questions.

Choisissez parmi les quatre propositions de réponse (A, B, C ou D) celle qui vous paraît la mieux adaptée. Il n'y a qu'une seule réponse possible pour chaque item.

Reportez votre choix sur la feuille de réponse.

Tournez la page S.V.P.

ANGLAIS

CLIMATE CHANGE VICTIMS WILL MAKE WEST PAY

About 18 million people in the Sahel – the vulnerable pan-African strip of land that runs from Senegal to Sudan along the southern edge of the Sahara – faced famine last year. Life has never been easy there. Its land is poor. Its people are often semi-nomadic, moving their animals between the grasslands. But science is increasingly pointing a hard finger at those to blame for the persistence of Sahelian drought – and it is us.

This is an ineluctable consequence of improving the computer models of climate change. Of course, there are still large uncertainties. But what has long persuaded me of the strength of the scientific case for human-induced climate change is that climate-sceptic scientists have not managed to build a model that explains global warming without human-induced effects. The human hand is indispensable in understanding what has happened.

There are legitimate doubts about the scale of the impact, and about other offsetting factors that may reduce human-induced global warming. But what should be a wake-up call is science's growing ability to highlight the blame for particular extreme events, and not just in the Sahel.

For instance, a recent paper by Fraser C Lott and colleagues examined the increased probability that the 2011 East African drought in Somalia and Kenya can be attributed to human-induced climate change. Pardeep Pal and others investigated the impact of climate change on the £1.3bn insured losses from the flooding in the UK in 2000. Peter A Stott and others looked at the hot European summer of 2003, and its heatwave-related deaths.

Richard Washington, the professor of climate science at Oxford, rightly highlights the importance of this scientific work for its ability to change the global political and legal game. We saw how high feelings run with the walk-out by 132 developing countries at the Warsaw climate-change talks last month when the new Australian government tried to block all talk of loss and compensation until after 2015.

The more certain is the attribution for blame, the more justified many developing countries will feel in protesting about the impact of rising sea levels on small island states such as the Maldives and Fiji or low-lying delta cultures such as Vietnam and Bangladesh. Moreover, fair-minded democracies will find the call for compensation hard to resist at home.

The science also opens up the possibility that the victims of climate change could begin to take international legal action against the countries responsible, particularly the early industrialisers, such as Britain, Belgium and Germany, whose carbon continues to warm the planet a century after it was emitted. Legal action is not a substitute for politics, but it could highlight the evidence in an uncomfortable way.

This year a group of small island states threatened by rising sea levels, led by Palau, came close to asking the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the responsibility of historic emitters for global warming. The main reason they did not press ahead then was that the scientific case is strengthening by the month. A later case will be even stronger.

The UN framework may not be ideal, precisely because it is dominated by the historic five

powers, all of whom have their own interests. But the Hamburg-based International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea may be a forum that would hear the matter.

- 40 Sands points out that climate change is already entering indirectly into cases such as the dispute between India and Bangladesh over territorial waters: as land disappears, so the projection of the line into the sea, dividing territorial waters, will change.

- It is not a defence that we did not know what we were doing, nor does a case have to target everyone who might have historic responsibility: countries are jointly and severally liable, which
45 may help to deal with the problem that the United States is often not a signatory and hence denies international jurisdiction.

- Paradoxically, one of the strongest cards that the historic emitters can play is to highlight the international effort to tackle climate change. Legally, they can argue that the global process under way since 1992 through the Kyoto Protocol and the countless meetings of the "convention of the
50 parties", is itself a response to the need for action, and displaces the need for lawsuits.

But that implies that the global political process must hold out – as it can and should – a real possibility of delivering change. If it fails, the historic emitters may want to consider some of the consequences, not least of which is the possibility that embarrassing legal cases will display the increasingly strong scientific evidence about who is to blame.

The Guardian, December 29, 2013
(Abridged and adapted)

I. COMPREHENSION

Choisissez la réponse qui vous paraît la plus adéquate en fonction du sens du texte.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. From line 1 to line 5, it should be understood that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Scientists accuse Sahel inhabitants of being responsible for their own fate.(B) Western people are not responsible for what is happening in Sahel.(C) Drought in Sahel is the result of bad local management.(D) According to scientists, rich countries are responsible for the persisting drought in Sahel. <p>2. From line 6 to line 10, it should be understood that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) All scientists believe that global warming is due to human activity.(B) Scientists have built a model that shows for certain man's responsibility in climate change.(C) Climate-sceptics have failed to prove that global warming is not linked to human activity.(D) Climate-sceptics have supported their position with strong evidence. | <p>3. From line 11 to line 18, it should be understood that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Scientists have made few efforts to inform people about the dangers of global warming.(B) The causes of natural disasters are quite different from one part of the globe to another.(C) All kinds of natural disasters can be induced by human activity.(D) What happened in Somalia and Kenya cannot be compared with what occurred in the UK. <p>4. From line 19 to line 23, it should be understood that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Politicians have had a great impact on the scientists' work.(B) The scientists' work is essential to make the political and legal debate evolve.(C) Politicians and scientists have worked together to make things evolve.(D) Neither politicians nor scientists so far have had the capacity to make things change. |
|---|--|

5. From line 24 to line 27, it should be understood that:
- (A) Developing countries will never dare to complain about the impact of global warming.
 - (B) The situation is less critical in Vietnam and Bangladesh than in small islands like the Maldives and Fidji.
 - (C) Thanks to scientific research, many developing countries will feel free to complain about their situation.
 - (D) Scientific research will not serve developing countries.
6. From line 28 to line 32, it should be understood that:
- (A) Britain, Belgium and Germany were the least polluting countries a century ago.
 - (B) Today, Britain, Belgium and Germany are the countries who release the most carbon.
 - (C) The carbon released one hundred years ago is still present in the air.
 - (D) One hundred years ago, there was little carbon in the air.
7. From line 33 to line 36, it should be understood that this year, a group of small islands:
- (A) were accused of making sea levels rise.
 - (B) layed a complaint against rich countries.
 - (C) were about to bring their case to the International Court of Justice.
 - (D) were prevented from complaining to the International Court of Justice.
8. From line 37 to line 39, it should be understood that:
- (A) The United Nations is the most appropriate organism that can deal with global warming.
 - (B) The five historic members of the UN will certainly take appropriate measures to combat the problem.
 - (C) It won't be hard for the UN to find solutions as its members have a common interest.
 - (D) In view of the UN's most influential members' diverging interests, it may be difficult for the organisation to bring solutions about.
9. From line 40 to line 42, it should be understood that:
- (A) Due to global warming, the relations between India and Bangladesh are worsening.
 - (B) India and Bangladesh are getting closer to each other to fight against climate change.
 - (C) The frontiers are little by little disappearing between India and Bangladesh.
 - (D) Territorial waters pose no problem for India and Bangladesh.
10. From line 43 to line 46, it should be understood that:
- (A) Countries that are the most responsible for global warming should be made to pay.
 - (B) All countries without any exception must join their efforts to combat climate change.
 - (C) As the United States is the most polluting country, it should be held responsible for the impact on other countries.
 - (D) International action should be taken against the United States in particular.
11. From line 47 to line 50, it should be understood that:
- (A) The historic polluting countries have no argument to put forward.
 - (B) The Kyoto Protocol is a proof that the world's countries cannot reach an agreement.
 - (C) The global process was slowed down after the failure of the Kyoto Protocol.
 - (D) The historic polluting countries can defend their position in case of lawsuit.
12. From line 51 to line 54, it should be understood that:
- (A) In case of failure in the global political process, historic carbon emitters will be held responsible for the planetary impact of climate change.
 - (B) The historic emitters are not concerned about the scientific findings.
 - (C) So far, little evidence accusing historic emitters has been provided by science.
 - (D) Because of their strong arguments, the historic emitters are self-confident.

II. LEXIQUE

Choisissez la réponse qui vous paraît la plus appropriée en fonction du contexte.

13. "edge" (line 2) means:
- (A) country
 - (B) corner
 - (C) direction
 - (D) point
14. "offsetting" (line 11) means:
- (A) disturbing
 - (B) compensating
 - (C) interesting
 - (D) valuable

15. "walk-out" (line 21) means:

- (A) attendance
- (B) negotiations
- (C) criticism
- (D) boycott

16. "low-lying" (line 26) means:

- (A) not reliable
- (B) poor
- (C) located in a low altitude zone
- (D) little affected

17. "fair-minded" (line 26) means:

- (A) concerned
- (B) sensitized
- (C) modern
- (D) equitable

18. "press ahead" (line 35) means:

- (A) move forward
- (B) take the lead
- (C) resort to the press
- (D) exert pressure

19. "strengthening" (line 36) means:

- (A) giving power
- (B) being reinforced
- (C) becoming longer
- (D) extending

20. "framework" (line 37) means:

- (A) working conditions
- (B) study
- (C) offices
- (D) structure

21. "liable" (line 44) means:

- (A) responsible
- (B) linked
- (C) informed
- (D) sanctioned

22. "hence" (line 45) means:

- (A) now
- (B) consequently
- (C) here
- (D) apparently

23. "tackle" (line 48) means:

- (A) condemn
- (B) deal with
- (C) erase
- (D) explain

24. "hold out" (line 51) means:

- (A) eliminate
- (B) seize
- (C) offer
- (D) maintain

III. COMPETENCE GRAMMATICALE

Parmi les quatre phrases proposées, choisissez celle qui est grammaticalement correcte.

25.

- (A) They would rather avoid a conflict.
- (B) They had rather to avoid a conflict.
- (C) They would rather to avoid a conflict.
- (D) They would rather avoiding a conflict.

26.

- (A) If they reach an agreement, there has still been a lot to do.
- (B) If they reached an agreement, there is still a lot to do.
- (C) If they reach an agreement, there would still be a lot to do.
- (D) Should they reach an agreement, there would still be a lot to do.

Parmi les quatre solutions proposées, choisissez, pour chacun des énoncés lacunaires suivants, celle qui vous paraît le compléter correctement.

27. Somalia is

- (A) one of the most poor countries in Africa.
- (B) one poorest country of Africa.
- (C) one of the poorest countries in Africa.
- (D) one poorest country in Africa.

28. Life is becoming ... in Sahel.

- (A) the harder and the harder
- (B) more and more harder
- (C) harder and harder
- (D) more and more hard

29. Climate change ... long been debated around the world.
 (A) has
 (B) is
 (C) was
 (D) did
30. Rich countries ... better care about poorer ones.
 (A) would
 (B) had
 (C) have
 (D) are
31. In 2003, Europe ... by deadly heatwaves.
 (A) was struck
 (B) has been struck
 (C) struck
 (D) had struck
32. A lot of evidence ... necessary to reach an agreement.
 (A) are
 (B) have been
 (C) is been
 (D) is
33. ... measures have been taken so far.
 (A) Great many
 (B) A great many
 (C) A lot many
 (D) Many a
34. ... countries must be sanctioned.
 (A) Carbon-emissions
 (B) Carbon-emissioned
 (C) Carbon-emitted
 (D) Carbon-emitting
35. ... they insist, ... they will find a solution.
 (A) The more - the faster
 (B) The most - the fastest
 (C) More - faster
 (D) Most - fastest
36. These areas are ... touched by global warming.
 (A) told to be
 (B) said to be
 (C) told being
 (D) said being
37. ... these countries is to blame.
 (A) No one of
 (B) None of
 (C) Not one of
 (D) None
38. When they ..., they will probably sign an agreement.
 (A) will meet
 (B) meet
 (C) are meeting
 (D) will be meeting
39. They ... something if all of them ... the meeting.
 (A) could do - have attended
 (B) could have done - had attended
 (C) could do - had attended
 (D) could have done - attended

Fin de l'énoncé.

