

**CONCOURS ARTS ET MÉTIERS ParisTech - ESTP- POLYTECH****QCM – ANGLAIS 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.

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**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

### HOUSING CRISIS IN BRITAIN

The economic crash has made life hard for vast numbers of people in this country, as stagnating wages and soaring living costs combine in a toxic mix. For those just a decade or so younger than me, the realities of the jobs market and the lack of affordable housing have been grim. And thanks to the ongoing economic uncertainties of our age, it is hard to be confident that the situation is going to change any time soon.

Housing provides perhaps the most iniquitous example of financial inequality in this country. In the last decade, countless swanky flats have been snapped up by wealthy investors, either as buy-to-lets or simply as a means to move money into Britain from abroad. The dip in house prices which immediately followed the crash in 2008 was quickly corrected, despite a tightening of mortgage rules. First-time buyers were squeezed at the expense of those looking at property as a means to make money, not as a home. [...]

For renters too the situation is bleak. Figures from SpareRoom.co.uk in July showed only 7 per cent of rooms available in London flatshares cost less than £500 a month. More than 40 per cent cost tenants £750 or more. And while things are particularly pricey in the capital, the whole of the UK is experiencing the same problem. Statistics from the referencing firm HomeLet, published earlier this year, suggested that rents were growing fastest in Scotland. So far, Brexit appears to have diminished the number of properties for sale; there are correspondingly more rentals available. But prices continue to rise.

What's worse is that vast numbers of renters are not only struggling to afford the homes they live in, but those homes are not even very pleasant places to be. Shelter's new Living Home Standard highlights the problems faced by many in terms of having adequate space and with regard to the general condition of their property. In a representative survey of around 2,000 people, Shelter concluded that 43 per cent of people in the UK live in homes that don't meet at least some aspect of its standard – more than one in four. That, frankly, is shocking.

Earlier this month the government said it was assigning £5bn to build 25,000 new homes by 2020 (and ultimately nearly a quarter of a million) to tackle the current shortage of good quality housing. But that is merely a brick in the wall. The Mayor of London, Sadiq Khan, suggests that the capital alone needs 50,000 new homes – each and every year. Whichever way you look at it, the failure to build houses in sufficient numbers and of sufficient quality has been perhaps the greatest public policy blunder of the last half century.

Yet even this is only half the story: the crisis in Britain's housing isn't just about a simple shortage of properties but about a failure of regulation too. In 1980, 30 per cent of homes were rented by councils and housing associations; that has fallen by a half, with the private rental sector now dominant. For every good private landlord there is a duff one, interested only in securing the highest rate of return possible.

Tenants, often desperate to find anywhere to call home and at the mercy not only of rising rents but of voracious estate agents, feel they have no recourse when things go wrong. With rents left to the mercy of simple supply and demand calculations, it is no surprise that home ownership has become a business as much as a life ambition. But the failure of successive governments to consider the negative economic – and crucially social – effects of the buy-to-let (and “buy-to-

leave”) markets is scandalous. George Osborne’s belated changes to stamp duty for would-be landlords were too little, too late.

45 The government faces a huge task to correct the mistakes of its predecessors. First, it must build new homes, and not just a couple of hundred thousand. Second, it must accept that the selling off of vast swathes of Britain’s social housing stock was a colossal error and seek to reverse the situation. Third, it must do more to penalise those who buy domestic property with no intention it being inhabited. Fourth, it must crack down hard on bad landlords.

50 At the beginning of this century, most people in this country probably believed the idea that if you worked hard, you could live decently. You might not quite bag the Englishman’s proverbial castle, but you could make a home. Now it is clear that such a notion was built on the flimsiest of foundations.

Adapted from *The Independent*  
October 2016

### I. COMPRÉHENSION

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

1. From line 1 to line 5, it should be understood that in Britain:
  - (A) younger people suffer less from the crisis.
  - (B) the housing crisis will soon be over.
  - (C) the older you are, the more you are touched by the crisis.
  - (D) the housing crisis is likely to last.
2. From line 6 to line 11, it should be understood that the 2008 crash:
  - (A) enabled anybody to acquire property.
  - (B) provided a good opportunity for investors.
  - (C) entailed a high rise in property prices.
  - (D) led to a decrease in property investment.
3. From line 12 to line 18, it should be understood that in London:
  - (A) rents have decreased.
  - (B) it is now easier to rent a flat.
  - (C) most rooms cost about £500 a month.
  - (D) nearly half of the rooms cost £750 or more a month.
4. From line 12 to line 18, it should be understood that in the UK, due to Brexit:
  - (A) it is now easier to buy a house.
  - (B) housing costs have decreased.
  - (C) it is easier to buy than to rent a flat.
  - (D) there are fewer property transactions.
5. From line 19 to line 24, it should be understood that renters:
  - (A) are not interested in buying the home they live in.
  - (B) upgrade their home before buying it.
  - (C) often live in poor conditions.
  - (D) apply for ownership whatever the cost.
6. From line 25 to line 30, it should be understood that the government’s £5bn project:
  - (A) will solve the housing problem.
  - (B) is far from being satisfactory.
  - (C) has recently been dropped.
  - (D) should penalise renters.
7. From line 25 to line 30, it should be understood that the British authorities:
  - (A) have done their best to improve things.
  - (B) have proved unable to cope with the situation.
  - (C) have devoted a large budget to housing.
  - (D) have kept enhancing the housing quality.
8. From line 31 to line 35, it should be understood that:
  - (A) The private housing sector is enlarging.
  - (B) It is easier to get a flat from the public sector.
  - (C) Public and private housing sectors are equally shared.
  - (D) Private landlords donate part of their revenue.

9. From line 36 to 42, it should be understood that due to the high cost of rents, many tenants:

- (A) feel desperate.
- (B) have already bought a home.
- (C) often change flats.
- (D) stay as long as they can in their flat.

10. From line 43 to line 47, it should be understood that the former British government:

- (A) was not responsible for the social effects of the housing crisis.
- (B) did foresee the economic impact of the crisis.
- (C) didn't take adequate measures.
- (D) declined any responsibility as for the crisis.

11. From line 43 to line 47, it should be understood that the current government:

- (A) should carry out the same policy as its predecessors.
- (B) should encourage property speculation.
- (C) should do everything to improve the situation.
- (D) is unable to solve the problem.

12. From line 48 to line 51, it should be understood that:

- (A) Anybody can make it if they work hard.
- (B) Hard work and decent life go hand in hand.
- (C) Having decent living conditions remains hard for many people.
- (D) Only lazy people can make it.

## II. LEXIQUE

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

13. grim (line 3) means:

- (A) unexpected
- (B) terrible
- (C) surprising
- (D) quite new

14. iniquitous (line 6) means:

- (A) obvious
- (B) visible
- (C) incomprehensible
- (D) unfair

15. swanky (line 7) means:

- (A) cheap
- (B) sumptuous
- (C) dilapidated
- (D) unoccupied

16. snapped up (line 7) means:

- (A) sold
- (B) modernized
- (C) closed
- (D) seized

17. bleak (line 12) means:

- (A) desolate
- (B) similar
- (C) confuse
- (D) improving

18. merely (line 27) means:

- (A) more or less
- (B) apparently
- (C) mainly
- (D) simply

19. blunder (line 30) means:

- (A) preoccupation
- (B) failure
- (C) mistake
- (D) objective

20. duff (line 34) means:

- (A) crazy
- (B) dangerous
- (C) bad
- (D) wealthy

21. belated (line 41) means:

- (A) delayed
- (B) appropriate
- (C) wise
- (D) inadequate

22. swathes (line 45) means:

- (A) chunks
- (B) possessions
- (C) contracts
- (D) houses

23. crack down (line 47) means:

- (A) infiltrate
- (B) decompose
- (C) expropriate
- (D) take severe measures

24. flimsiest (line 50) means:

- (A) strongest
- (B) most fragile
- (C) most convincing
- (D) hardest

### III. COMPÉTENCE GRAMMATICALE

*Choisissez la réponse adéquate.*

- 25.**  
(A) They'd better take harder measures.  
(B) They'd better to take harder measures.  
(C) They'd better have take harder measures.  
(D) They'd to better take harder measures.
- 26.**  
(A) They succeed unless they don't start now.  
(B) They won't succeed unless they start now.  
(C) They'll succeed unless they started now.  
(D) They won't succeed unless they did start now.
- 27.**  
(A) Longer they wait, harder it will be.  
(B) As long they wait, as hard it will be.  
(C) So long they wait, so hard it will be.  
(D) The longer they wait, the harder it will be.
- 28.**  
(A) They are said to be ruthless landlords.  
(B) They are said be ruthless landlords.  
(C) They are said being ruthless landlords.  
(D) They are said of being ruthless landlords.
- 29.**  
(A) I would rather you not rented this flat.  
(B) I would rather you to not rent this flat.  
(C) I would rather you didn't rent this flat.  
(D) I would rather you don't rent this flat.
- 30.**  
(A) They will adopt the wiser of the two bills.  
(B) They will adopt the wisest of the two bills.  
(C) They will adopt the more wise of the two bills.  
(D) They will adopt the most wise of the two bills.
- 31.** As soon as ...., they .... to tell us.  
(A) have finished – will have  
(B) will have finished – have  
(C) will finish – would have  
(D) finished – will have
- 32.** .... they would have to warn the people.  
(A) If they should take action,  
(B) Should they take action,  
(C) If they should to take action,  
(D) Should they have taken action,
- 33.** If they .... rich enough, they .... the house.  
(A) were – can have rented  
(B) are – could have rented  
(C) had been – they could rent  
(D) had been – they could have rented
- 34.** How long .... the report?  
(A) are they reviewing  
(B) do they review  
(C) have they been reviewing  
(D) they have reviewed
- 35.** .... they started early, it isn't finished yet.  
(A) Though  
(B) Despite  
(C) Yet  
(D) However
- 36.** They .... such hard measures.  
(A) needn't to have taken  
(B) didn't need have taken  
(C) needn't have taken  
(D) need to not have taken
- 37.**  
(A) I agree providing if you pay me first.  
(B) I agree providing you pay me first.  
(C) I agree provided than you pay me first.  
(D) I agree provided if you pay me first.
- 38.**  
(A) I shall stay here as long as I will be able to.  
(B) I shall stay here as long as I can.  
(C) I shall stay here as long as I would be able to.  
(D) I shall stay here as long as I have been able to.
- 39.** They have divulged .... information.  
(A) very little of  
(B) very little  
(C) very few  
(D) a very few

FIN