

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. Compréhension : 12 questions (10 points sur 20)
- II. Lexique : 12 questions (5 points sur 20)
- III. Compétence grammaticale : 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

IN GLOBAL CLIMATE TALKS, SOME MAJOR POLLUTERS DRAG THEIR FEET

Recent commitments by the world's major polluters to cut emissions have added fresh momentum to international climate talks, but foot-dragging persists among the next tier of polluters, including India, Brazil, Canada and Australia. Representatives of nearly 200 countries are meeting in Peru, and by the weekend, they must produce building blocks for a global accord to cut heat-trapping emissions and help poorer nations cope with damage from an already-hotter planet. The final agreement is supposed to be signed in Paris a year from now.

Two decades of international talks have done little to rein in growing emissions, but the two top emitters, China and the United States, made a joint announcement last month of ambitious plans to address their pollutants. The European Union also pledged deep cuts. But in some countries, including developing nations such as India and Brazil and less populous but developed nations such as Canada and Australia, domestic political and economic exigencies have made leaders reluctant to take bold steps to battle climate change. Unless some of them shift their stance over the next few days and through the next year of talks, an agreement that produces meaningful emissions reductions could prove elusive.

The U.S.-China climate deal raised hope that India, the world's third-largest emitter of greenhouse gases, would commit to reducing its emissions of carbon dioxide, the most prevalent greenhouse gas. But Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who swept into power in May largely on promises to revitalize India's slowing economic growth, has emphasized industrial development over environmental protection. India is in the midst of a major economic expansion driven mainly by burning coal, which provides more than 60% of the country's electricity. Major new coal plants are coming online rapidly as India tries to bring power to the 400 million people — one-third of its population — who lack it and the hundreds of millions more who have only spotty access.

Indian officials have signaled that their emissions will rise and they won't be forced into making cuts that they contend would hamper economic growth. Last week, before arriving in Lima, Indian Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar said: "Poverty needs to be eradicated immediately. Poor people have aspirations. We must fulfill them. We must give them energy access." Modi has announced plans to boost renewable energy, chiefly solar power, and to modernize India's inefficient electrical grid, which experts say could reduce emissions from burning coal by 30%. But analysts say India's vulnerability to climate change — with disastrous flooding and erratic monsoon rains in recent years — gives Modi reason to pursue low-carbon policies.

Like India and other developing countries, Brazil took the position that richer nations such as the United States should cut their emissions, given how much they had pumped into the atmosphere, while less developed states should do nothing. But China's willingness to act also increased pressure on Brazil to step up. For several years, Brazil's emissions fell as it reduced deforestation, which involved cutting down vast swaths of the Amazon basin and burning the underbrush to clear the land for agriculture. But its emissions rose again in 2013, as deforestation increased once more. Brazil, for the time being, is hewing to its historic position that developing countries need to do little to decrease emissions and rich countries should make mandatory cuts, which puts it at odds with the U.S. But if it pushes too hard, Brazil risks becoming the culprit for stalled talks — a label no country wants.

Poor nations have emitted the least greenhouse gases historically but stand to suffer the most from climate change and can be skeptical of the biggest polluters. Nations in between can serve as conduits between the two sides, but not if they are reluctant to reduce their own emissions. Australia is among the world's highest per-capita emitters of greenhouse gases, at four times the global average. Since coming to power 14 months ago, Prime Minister Tony Abbott has oriented the economy toward more coal mining and exports and rolled back efforts to reduce emissions.

Canada has been a reliable ally for Australia over the last year, as it too stepped back from aggressive climate action. Canada, like Australia, has hitched its economic future to fossil fuel growth, especially development of unconventional natural gas and oil sands. But the oil and gas sector has fast become the single biggest emitter in Canada, and despite numerous pledges, the Harper government has not proposed rules to curtail its greenhouse gases.

Adapted from *Los Angeles Times*
11 December 2014

I. COMPREHENSION

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

1. From line 1 to line 6, it should be understood that India, Brazil, Canada and Australia:
 - (A) have agreed on a common policy.
 - (B) have helped poor countries to face pollution.
 - (C) are unwilling to cut carbon missions.
 - (D) have sent 200 delegates to Peru.
2. From line 7 to line 14, it should be understood that:
 - (A) The past twenty years have been marked by successful action against global warming.
 - (B) China and the US have spent the past two decades trying to find solutions.
 - (C) The measures taken over the past twenty years have proved to be insufficient.
 - (D) China and the US have significantly reduced their carbon emissions.
3. From line 7 to line 14, it should be understood that:
 - (A) European countries have taken even greater steps to cut emissions.
 - (B) India and Brazil have followed the European path.
 - (C) Canada and Australia have implemented drastic policies.
 - (D) Europe seems to be more environmentally-concerned than Canada or Australia.

4. From line 15 to line 23, it should be understood that:
 - (A) India has pledged to carry on curbing carbon emissions.
 - (B) The Indian government thinks that curbing carbon emissions is incompatible with economic development.
 - (C) India is able to combine economic growth and environmental protection.
 - (D) Fighting against global warming in India is necessary to boost its economy.
5. From line 15 to line 23, it should be understood that in India:
 - (A) More than half of the electricity is provided by nuclear stations.
 - (B) Coal is still widely used.
 - (C) The current coal plants provide electricity for 400 million people.
 - (D) There is no need to build additional coal plants.
6. From line 24 to line 32, it should be understood that:
 - (A) Poverty won't be eradicated in India without drastic environmental measures.
 - (B) Poor people feel more concerned about climate change.
 - (C) Investment in renewable energies has increased by 30 percent.
 - (D) Natural disasters have urged the authorities to review their economic policy.

7. From line 24 to 32, it should be understood that:
- (A) Solar energy has proved totally inefficient in India.
 - (B) One third of India's electricity will be provided by solar power in the future.
 - (C) Many coal plants have been replaced by solar facilities.
 - (D) Solar power is one of the major energy fields India will invest in in the years to come.
8. From line 33 to line 42, it should be understood that:
- (A) Brazil is increasingly in favor of cutting carbon emissions.
 - (B) The USA and Brazil have put pressure on developing countries to reduce their carbon footprint.
 - (C) Brazil criticizes the US for polluting too much.
 - (D) The US has asked Brazil to stop polluting.
9. From line 33 to line 42, it should be understood that:
- (A) China is ready to change its environmental policy.
 - (B) China and Brazil have agreed on common steps.
 - (C) China and the US have been forced by Brazil to change their behavior.
 - (D) Brazil, the US and China have the same pollution rate.

10. From line 33 to line 42, it should be understood that:
- (A) Because of massive deforestation, global warming has recently decreased in Brazil.
 - (B) In 2013, Brazil agreed to stake action.
 - (C) According to Brazil, rich countries should make more efforts than developing ones.
 - (D) Brazilian authorities believe that each country is free to do whatever they want.
11. From line 43 to line 48, it should be understood that:
- (A) As they have always polluted more than rich countries, poor countries are the ones that suffer the most from global warming.
 - (B) Poor countries don't believe that rich countries will pollute less in the coming years.
 - (C) Australia has multiplied its gas emissions by four since Tony Abbot came to power.
 - (D) Australia has shown big efforts towards reducing their emissions.
12. From line 49 to line 53, it should be understood that:
- (A) Australia and Canada have both widely reduced their use of fossil fuels.
 - (B) Fossil fuels are no longer used in Australia and Canada.
 - (C) Canada has implemented drastic measures to cut greenhouse gases.
 - (D) The oil and gas industry is mainly responsible for pollution in Canada.

II. LEXIQUE

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

13. « foot-dragging » (line 2) means:
- (A) harassment
 - (B) land exploitation
 - (C) failure to act promptly
 - (D) deforestation
14. « heat-trapping » (line 5) means:
- (A) which catch heat in
 - (B) which reject heat
 - (C) which are caught in heat
 - (D) which increase heat
15. « rein in » (line 7) means:
- (A) limit
 - (B) account for
 - (C) legislate on
 - (D) study

16. « pledged » (line 9) means:
- (A) thought about
 - (B) renounced
 - (C) promised
 - (D) denounced
17. « reluctant » (line 12) means:
- (A) willing
 - (B) impatient
 - (C) ready
 - (D) not willing
18. « spotty » (line 23) means:
- (A) bad
 - (B) discontinuous
 - (C) located
 - (D) expensive

19. « contend » (line 25) means:

- (A) fear
- (B) argue
- (C) reply
- (D) wonder

20. « hamper » (line 25) means:

- (A) prevent
- (B) boost
- (C) stop
- (D) need

21. « swaths » (line 37) means:

- (A) trees
- (B) lands
- (C) strips
- (D) woods

22. « hewing » (line 39) means:

- (A) repeating
- (B) reviewing
- (C) renouncing
- (D) conforming strictly

23. « at odds » (line 41) means:

- (A) in conformity
- (B) in disagreement
- (C) in a weird position
- (D) in an uncertain position

24. « hitched » (line 50) means:

- (A) compromised
- (B) linked
- (C) removed
- (D) foreseen

III. COMPETENCE GRAMMATICALE

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

25.

- (A) They were told to not to carry on polluting.
- (B) They were told to not carry on polluting.
- (C) They were told not to carry on polluting.
- (D) They were told not to carrying on polluting.

26.

- (A) All countries had to better make efforts.
- (B) All countries had better make efforts.
- (C) All countries had better to make efforts.
- (D) All countries would better make efforts.

27.

- (A) As long they disagree, nothing will be done.
- (B) As long as they disagree, nothing will be done.
- (C) So long they disagree, nothing will be done.
- (D) So long so they disagree, nothing will be done.

28.

- (A) They should have thought about it before.
- (B) They should to have thought about it before.
- (C) They should have think about it before.
- (D) They should have thinking about it before.

29.

- (A) There is little of oil left on the planet.
- (B) There is little oil left on the planet.
- (C) There is not many oil left on the planet.
- (D) There are little oil left on the planet.

30.

- (A) Sooner they will take action, the better.
- (B) The soon they will take action, the better.
- (C) The sooner they will take action, the better.
- (D) As soon they will take action, the better.

31.

- (A) Rich countries don't need pollute so much.
- (B) Rich countries needn't to pollute so much.
- (C) Rich countries needn't pollute so much.
- (D) Rich countries don't need to polluting so much.

32.

- (A) They would rather to not use fossil fuels.
- (B) They would rather not to use fossil fuels.
- (C) They would rather not using fossil fuels.
- (D) They would rather not use fossil fuels.

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

33. ... complain about this policy.
(A) Most the poor countries
(B) Most of the poor countries
(C) Most of poor countries
(D) The most of poor countries
34. ... Canada ... Australia ... the rule.
(A) Neither - nor - has respected
(B) Either - nor - has respected
(C) Neither - nor - have respected
(D) Neither - or - has respected
35. When ... an agreement, they ... respect it.
(A) they will reach - will have to
(B) they are reaching - will have to
(C) they reach - will have to
(D) they will reach - have to
36. ... people suffer from climate change.
(A) Billion of
(B) Many billions
(C) Billions of
(D) Billions
37. If they ... polluting, they ... it.
(A) keep on - will regret
(B) kept on - will regret
(C) keep on - would regret
(D) keep on - would have regretted
38. Climate change ... debated in Congress.
(A) was recently
(B) has recently been
(C) has been recently
(D) had been recently
39. They have made ... mistakes.
(A) a little too many
(B) a few too many
(C) few too many
(D) little too many

Fin de l'énoncé.