

Institut Ucac-Icam

CONCOURS D'ENTREE AU 2nd CYCLE INGENIEUR – MAI 2015

EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

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**SUJET A RENDRE A LA FIN DE
L'EPREUVE**

COMMENCEZ par inscrire vos noms et prénoms, le centre de passage de l'examen et le numéro de votre place sur chaque copie que vous rendrez.

Les surveillants ont pour consigne d'exclure du concours tout candidat qui tente de vouloir copier sur un de ses voisins, d'accéder à des documents quels qu'ils soient, ou d'écrire avant le signal de départ ou après le signal de fin de l'épreuve

Consignes Particulières : une attention particulière doit être portée à la présentation et à l'orthographe

I. Complete the following article by writing each missing word into the space after the question number below the article. Use only one word in each space.

Use the following words:

With, why, too, no, to, as, but, same, when, after, another, what, how, few, like

Can Honey Heal?

Peter Molan, a doctor from New Zealand, is a specialist in stomach disorders. He offers his patients a simple, but effective alternative (1)_____ taking medicine: honey. Dr Molan claims the active component in honey is an antibacterial agent called UMF. There is some doubt in the medical world (2)_____ to whether UMF can destroy bacteria completely, (3)_____ research clearly shows that people with stomach problems experience some relief soon (4)_____ taking honey.

Is this yet (5)_____ case of science simply giving credibility to (6)_____ we have always known? After all, it is common knowledge (7)_____ soothing hot water laced with honey and lemon can be for sore-throat sufferers. In accepting the beneficial effects of honey, however, a (8)_____ reservations should be borne in mind. Firstly, the popular belief that honey is healthier than sugar isn't entirely well-founded. (9)_____ all foods, honey can be healthy (10)_____ eaten in moderation, but may also have some downsides. Honey contains the (11)_____ number of calories as other types of sugar, and it can cause blood-sugar levels to rise quickly. Secondly, eating (12)_____ much honey on an empty stomach can cause discomfort. That is (13)_____ it's best to line the stomach with some fibre first, for example by following a main meal (14)_____ a dessert that incorporates honey. Thirdly, under (15)_____ circumstances should a baby's dummy be dipped in honey before the baby sucks it, as this is just as likely to cause tooth decay as any other sugary treat.

II. Information leaflet: The Sun

Read the text below. Use the words given in CAPITALS below to form one word that fits in the same numbered space in the text. Type the new word into the space after the word in capitals eg SEQUENCE-CONSEQUENCE

1- SEQUENCE 2- EVIDENT 3- FREEZE 4- STABLE 5- BRIGHT 6- LIKELY 7- STEADY

Fortunately for life on Earth, the Sun's production of heat is remarkably consistent. But scientists are aware that even a small change would have grave (1)_____ for the future, triggering either a new ice age, or runaway global warming. There is (2)_____ that this has happened before. In 17th century England, for example, the River Thames in London was regularly (3)_____ over. Scientists now think that fluctuations in the Sun's temperature caused a 'Little Ice Age' at that time. Indeed, the latest theory is that the processes going on in the centre of the Sun are inherently (4)_____. If the experts are right, there could be many changes in the Sun's (5)_____ this century and the (6)_____ is that the temperature here on Earth will get (7)_____ hotter and hotter.

III. Read the following magazine article about mobile phones and answer the questions below.***Menace or Convenience: The lure of the mobile phone***

A friend of mine was a penniless student at university in 1985 when she started to go out with a man who lived in an oil-rich eastern state. To all her friends he seemed like the possessor of boundless riches, not least because he gave her a mobile telephone so that he could contact her at any point of her day directly from his home country. Although virtually none of us had ever seen a mobile telephone before, the overriding reaction was, 'What a waste of money ringing all that way' as opposed to, 'Wow, that's brilliant'. From their earliest incarnations, these telephones have never had the capacity to thrill us in the way that other new bits of technology can. Sighs of contempt, rather than envy, would be breathed in all the first-class train carriages where mobiles started ringing in the late 1980s.

By the mid 1990s, the mobile was no longer the preserve of image-conscious businessmen. Suddenly, it seemed, every petty criminal could be seen organising their dodgy deals as they shouted into stolen ones in the street. It was at this point that I bought a mobile. I had been sneering for years, but I reasoned that as everyone now had one, surely no-one would be offended or irritated by mine, as long as I used it exclusively in the back of taxis or other places where I could avoid intruding on people's mental privacy.

But I immediately grew to depend on it and constantly checked that I had it, in the way that habitual smokers are said to keep checking for their cigarettes. And it affected my behaviour. Without the means of ringing ahead to say I was going to be late, for example, would I have set off for my business appointment with so little time to spare? I began to understand how those inexperienced walkers come to call out the Mountain Rescue Team from the top of some perilous peak. Without the false sense of security the phone in their pocket provided, they wouldn't have gone up there in the first place.

What's more, after a while, I realised that once it has got a hold on you, all telephone calls are urgent in exact proportion to the availability of a mobile to announce them. Because our modern lives have so much capacity for urgency, the mobile is turning into an enemy rather than a helpmate. It is enabling us to dash from one activity to another in the mistaken belief that we can still be in touch - with work, with other family members. Yet, although we are constantly on standby, we are not in a position to be fully engaged with anything else. No mental commitment to the task in hand is possible when the mobile can ring at any moment with another demand for our attention, no matter how legitimate. In this way, I began to feel persecuted rather than liberated.

And mobiles may be even more sinister than any of us could have dreamt. When activated, it seems, they serve as miniature tracking devices which, unknown to their owners, reveal their whereabouts at any given time, even if no calls are made or received. In a recent murder trial, the police showed that the suspect travelled to and from the murder scene, despite his having denied this, through using the computer records of his mobile's whereabouts.

But what has really put me off my phone is a conversation I had with a terrifyingly important man - one of the most conspicuously successful in Britain. He had been to dinner the night before with two other such figures. 'Do you know,' he said, 'they sat there taking calls all through dinner.' What a let down. In my book, importance is denoted not by a ringing mobile, but rather by the ability to build up the kind of efficient and trustworthy support team that ensures you never need to take an urgent call in public. One suspects, moreover, that it is the very existence of the mobile phone that prevents effective delegation in such situations, that it represents a menace rather than a convenience.

Decide which answer to each question best fits with the passage.

- I) According to the writer, how did people react when the first mobile phones were introduced in the 1980s?
- A. They were rather suspicious of them.
 - B. They saw how useful they might be.
 - C. They realised how popular they would be.
 - D. They were generally unimpressed by them.

II) Why did the writer eventually decide to buy a mobile phone?

- A. She accepted that one was needed for her work.
- B. She realised they had become widely accepted.
- C. She had seen how to use one effectively.
- D. She had got used to the idea of them.

III) What immediate change did the mobile phone make to her life?

- A. It tended to make her less reliable.
- B. It caused her to do irrational things.
- C. It led her into dangerous situations.
- D. It forced her to make better use of her time.

IV) Why did she eventually come to resent her mobile phone?

- A. It allowed her employers to monitor her movements.
- B. It prevented her from concentrating on what she was doing.
- C. It allowed people to make unreasonable demands on her.
- D. It meant that her work was invading her free time.

V) The writer tells us the anecdote about the important man to show that mobile phones:

- A. are essential in modern business.
- B. are a nuisance in social situations.
- C. may lead to less efficient management.
- D. may lead to a loss of business confidentiality.

IV- WRITING

In not more than half a page, say what you think about the cell phone.