# **ANGLAIS**

### Partie 1

Traitez en 200 à 250 mots l'un des deux sujets suivants. Indiquez le numéro du sujet choisi et le nombre de mots à l'endroit prévu sur la copie. Tout essai hors sujet sera sanctionné par la note zéro.

### SUJET N°1

In your opinion, is it a good thing for the state to forbid smoking in public places? Will it lead to fewer young people being tempted to start smoking cigarettes? Discuss.

### SUJET N°2

How responsible are the cinema industry, the music industry and the video games industry for the increase in violent crime, given the level of violence in films, video clips and video games today?

Discuss.

## Partie 2

1. I didn't play .... during the match.

A. very well B. very good C. very exceptional D. quite well

2. We .... a contract last year and it is still valid.

A. signed B. have signed C. have sign D. did sign

3. You .... to a word I .... .

A. didn't listen / say

B. didn't listen / am saying

C. haven't listened / have said

D. haven't been listened / have said

4. Costs .... so we can afford to reduce our prices.

A. have contracted B. have fallen C. have gone up D. have increased

A. of / to C. for / at

5.	The FTSE a record high.					
	A. has hit		B. has increased			
	C. has gone		D. has touched			
6.	The Prime Minister changes in the tax system.					
	A has spoken		B. has contracted			
	C. has said of		D. has announced			
7.	I've produce figures for the budget forecast.					
	A. must		B. had to			
	C. should		D. be able to			
8.	I hurt myself playing tennis.					
	A. during		B. while			
	C. since		D. for			
9.	I'll be ready when you					
	A. arrive		B. will arrive			
	C. have arrived		D. are going to arriv	re		
10.	I was late, the others were all on time.					
	A. despite		B. in spite of			
	C. however		D. unless			
11.	I was tired, I managed to finish the report.					
	A. Yet		B. But			
	C. Although		D. In spite of			
12.	She has known him a long time.					
	A. since	B. for	C. during	D. while		
13.	My apartment is the third floor.					
	A. in	B. on	C. at	D. to		
14.	Julia is very good at languages, she five very well.					
	A. speaks		B. is speaking			
	C. does speaks		D. is spoken			
15.	She to the States last week, but now she					
	A. went / returned		B. has gone / has returned			
	C. went / has returned		D. has gone / returne	ed		

16. My boss is responsible .... the Agency and I report .... him.

B. of / at D. for / to

17.	He felt so angry that if he alone, he something.				
	A. would be / would broke	B. was / would have	broken		
	C. had been / would have broken	D. had been / would broke			
18.	Do you like classical music ?				
	A. a B. the	C. Ø	D. it		
19.	He stopped a long time ago.				
	A. to smoke	B. smoking			
	C. having smoked	D. smoked			
20.	The "road map" seeks to lay down rules for in the Middle East.				
	A. the peace	B. peace			
	C. a peace	D. of the peace			
21.	Renault is the best known French car				
	A. fabricator	B. society			
	C. company	D. manufacturing			
22.	with a foreign family is a good way to learn languages.				
	A. Living	B. Live			
	C. To live	D. The life			
23.	He met his wife when he in London.				
	A. has lived	B. has been living			
	C. was living	D. lives			
24. There aren't easy ways to learn Chinese.					
	A. no B. some	C. any	D. much		
25.	It is said that Chinese is perhaps the world's language to learn.				
	A. most hard	B. harder			
	C. more hard	D. hardest			
26.	You will succeed if you to make an effort.				
	A. are wanting	B. are willing			
	C. will	D. are			
27.	Some people try to improve their English by the BBC.				
	A. listening	B. listening to			
	C. hearing	D. hearing to			
28.	Many students of English take tests.				
	A. would rather not	B. would prefer not			
	C. would rather not to	D. would rather pref	fer not		
		-			

29. Some people think it's time we.... a single international language.

A. should be introducing B. should introduce

C. introduced D. introduced

30. Are you .... history?

A. interesting in B. interesting by

C. interested by D. interested in

## Partie 3

### Child workers are used as cheap labour in the US

Juan will be up before dawn tomorrow to gather grapes in the fields of Califomia's central valley. Every morning, he begins his 10-hour day before the sun comes up over the vines. Even for an adult, it would be an inhumanly cruel ordeal. But Juan is nine years old.

Ten years ago, agriculture was classified as the most dangerous occupation in the United States and continues to compete with mining and construction for the dubious honour of being one of the top three most dangerous industries, but despite this fact, children are a significant part of the agricultural workforce.

In California, Arizona, Washington state and Texas, an estimated 800,000 children as young as Juan are employed as cheap labour in the billion-dollar agriculture industry.

Juan works illegally; he is an "undocumented" immigrant from Mexico. But an American child of twelve could work legally on a farm. In all other industries, except a griculture, a child must be fourteen before they can work. A recent study reported that, on average, children start farm work in California at between thirteen and fifteen years of age. Many work alongside their parents, walking behind them to collect the bunches of grapes cut from the vine, laying them on trays in the sun, and then flipping them over to dry them through. Flipping a thousand bunches will earn Juan as little as \$30.

Children who work in the fields often work during school hours, which deprives them of their right to an education. Long hours and strenuous work take their toll, causing excessive absenteeism. This often results in their being held back in school, getting discouraged with school, and usually, dropping out. Farm worker children have a difficult time keeping up with their classmates, suffering from extreme fatigue and poor nutrition. Due to a disrupted education, farm worker children are usually forced to remain in farm work, enduring the same substandard working conditions as their parents and grandparents. The rate of school enrolment for farm worker children is lower than for any other group in the country.

Workers have attributed skin rashes, dizziness, muscle cramps and sickness to the chemicals they are exposed to. Fruit trees in the Colombia basin are harvested increasingly by boys aged between fifteen and seventeen, who must stand on dangerously high ladders to reach the crop. Thousands of accidents are documented every year.

Democratic congressman Tom Lantos has lobbied for the minimum working age to be

universalised. "Fa rms are now agro-business, far distant from their 1930s equivalents," he said. "We need greater funding so that new laws can be introduced and enforced." Mr Lantos also wants new pesticide safety limits for children: the current exposure limits are set for a man of 70 kg in weight.

But as Juan returns tonight to the viaduct beneath which he sleeps, the distinction between man and boy has never been so slight.

Adapted from Guardian Weekly

#### D'après le texte, pour chaque question, une seule proposition est correcte.

- 1. A. The article concludes that Agro-business needs greater funding.
  - B. The article raises basic human rights concerns.
  - C. The article is mainly about health and safety standards for seasonal workers in the farming industry.
- 2. A. On average, American children in California begin to work on farms before they are legally old enough to do so.
  - B. On average, American children in California begin to work on farms at the legal age.
  - C. On average, American children in California begin to work on farms at the same age as in all other industries.
- 3. A. Juan will earn \$30 for a day's work, collecting bunches of grapes cut from the vine
  - B. Juan will earn \$30 for turning 1,000 bunches of grapes over to dry.
  - C. Juan will earn \$30 for collecting 1,000 bunches of grapes from the vine.
- 4. A. Children who work on fa rms are held back in school because they are so often
  - B. Children who work on farms are held back in school because of the long hours and strenuous work at school.
  - C. Children who work on farms are held back in school because they remain in farm work, like their parents and grandparents.
- 5. A. Farm work is the most dangerous occupation in the United States.
  - B. Less farm worker children attend school than other children.
  - C. Farm worker children attend school like other children, and they suffer from extreme fatigue and poor nutrition.
- 6. A. There is no legislation to counter the sicknesses caused by exposure to chemicals and pesticides during farm work.
  - B. There is no legislation to counter the sicknesses caused specifically in children by exposure to chemicals and pesticides during farm work.
  - C. Sickness is not attributed to exposure to chemicals and pesticides, but to skin rashes, dizziness and muscle cramps.

- 7. A. Farms and agro-business should be allocated more money so that a minimum working age could be introduced.
  - B. Workers should be allocated more money so that a minimum working age could be introduced.
  - C. Congress should be allocated more money so that a minimum working age could be introduced.
- 8. A. The article says that children are employed as part of the agricultural workforce in much the same way as in the 1930s.
  - B. The article says that more and more children are a significant part of the a gricultural workforce.
  - C. The article says that less and less children are employed as part of the agricultural workforce thanks to lobbies.