# **A**NGLAIS

### 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

If you had to live with just one modern invention what would it be, and why?

### SUJET N° 2

In this age of electronic communication, is letter-writing becoming obsolete?

## Partie 2

- 1. When he ... older, he will probably go and work for an American company.
  - A. is

B. will be

C. shall be

- D. is going to be
- 2. Although she had travelled around Europe, she still ... to Switzerland.
  - A. wasn't gone

B. wasn't been

C. hadn't been

- D. hadn't visited
- 3. My parents tried to ... to the party with my friends.
  - A. prevent me to go
- B. prevent me of going
- C. prevent me to going
- D. prevent me from going
- 4. "... you weren't able to see that film. The special effects were absolutely fantastic."
  - A. Too bad

B. Shamefully

C. Unhappily

- D. Hardly
- 5. Last week, the government ... organise a special evacuation plan due to the severe flooding in the north of the country.
  - A. must

B. needed

C. had to

D. might

6.	The old man's home was the nearest village. As he didn't own a car he could
	only get there

A. far from / on foot B. far from / by foot C. far away / on foot D. far / by foot

7. John: "This is a very interesting ... plan"

Jack: " ... "

A. developpement / I agree B. development / I am agree

C. development / I agree D. development / I agree with you

8. This country is so poor that it has to regularly ... the International Monetary Fund.

A. borrow money to

C. lend money at

B. borrow money from
D. borrow money at

9. It is high time he ... of his parents' home. He is going to be 35 next year.

A. moves out
C. moved out
D. is moving out

10. ... the high prices, that shop still seems to attract a wide range of customers.

A. Inspite B. Despite C. Inspite of D. Despite of

11. If you have lost your mobile phone, you need to contact the ... the school.

A. head of B. responsible of C. responsible for D. head for

12. The company director ... that a lot of workers had decided to call a strike.

A. said me B. says me C. told me D. told to me

13. "I think I can hear the phone ringing." "... a phone call?"
A. You expect
B. Do you expect
C. Are you waiting
D. Are you expecting

14. If he ... late he ... what his boss had to say about him.

A. hadn't been / would have heard B. hadn't been / would hear

C. wasn't / would have heard D. wouldn't have been / would have heard

15. Since the beginning of this summer holiday, she ... in this restaurant.

A. works B. has been working

C. is working D. worked

16. Because he lives in England, Jeremy ... eggs and bacon for breakfast on Sundays.

A. used to have

B. is used to having

C. has used to have

D. was used to having

17.	Even if they are aware that it is more to take the bus, many people still use their cars.		
	A. economy	B. economic	
	C. economical	D. saving	
18.	Stephen broke up with his girlfriend two months ago but he still calls her		
	A. from time at time	B. enough often	
	C. on the occasion	D. once in a while	
19.	If he really is a scientist he know that water at 100° centigrade.		
	A. should / boils	B. ought / boils	
	C. should / is boiling	D. ought to / is boiling	
20.	They heard what he said because of the noise of the waves crashing on the beach.		
	A. ever	B. hard	
	C. hardly	D. little	
21.	According to the neighbours, he has been living in this area the houses were built.		
	A. when	B. since	
	C. for	D. while	
22.	The student turned to his teacher and said: "?"		
	A. What means this word	B. What is meaning this word	
	C. What does this word mean	D. What is meaning of this word	
23.	By 3 o'clock tomorrow, the divers under water for more than 24 hours.		
	A. will have been	B. have been	
	C. will be	D. would be	
24.	The store manager is back in his office again. He to the bank.		
	A. has gone	B. has been	
	C. returns	D. is returning	
25.	One teenager seven more than 2 hours on the phone every single day.		
	A. on / passes	B. out of / passes	
	C. on / spends	D. out of / spends	
26.	spoken Spanish, he would have been able to understand the they were given.		
	A. He had / information	B. Had he / informations	
	C. Had he / information	D. He had / informations	
27.	When he bought his lottery ticket, he never thought he would win prize.		

B. such a big

D. a so big

A. such big

C. so big

28. ... it stops raining, I don't think it will be worth going to the beach.

A. However B. Nevertheless C. Unless D. Whether

29. This man has lived in Germany for a long time and speaks perfect German but ..., he is Russian.

A. actually B. currently C. presently D. the truth

30. "You ... say goodbye to everyone and leave, ... you'll miss your train."

A. would better / otherwise
C. had better / if no
D. had better / either

### Partie 3

### South Korea opens centres to confront cyberspace addiction

The complex – part military camp, part rehabilitation center – resembles programs around the world for troubled youths. Instructors drive young men through military-style obstacle courses, counselors lead group sessions, and there are even therapeutic workshops on pottery and music. But these young people are not battling alcohol or drugs. Rather, they have severe cases of what many in this country believe is a new and potentially deadly addiction: cyberspace. They come here, to the Jump Up Internet Rescue School, the first camp of its kind in South Korea and possibly the world, to be cured.

South Korea is proud of being the most connected nation on earth. Ninety percent of homes connect to cheap, high-speed broadband, online gaming is a professional sport, and social life for the young revolves around the "PC bang," badly lit Internet "cafés" that sit on virtually every street corner.

But such ready access to the Web has come at a price, as legions of obsessed users find that they cannot survive away from their computers.

Compulsive Internet use has been identified as a mental health problem in other countries. But it may be a particularly sensitive problem in South Korea because of the country's nearly universal Internet access.

It has become a national issue here in recent years as users started dropping dead from exhaustion after playing online games for days and days. A growing number of students have missed school to stay online, shockingly self-destructive behavior in this intensely competitive society.

Up to 30 percent of South Koreans under 18, or about 2.4 million people, are at risk of Internet addiction, said Ahn Dong Hyun, a child psychiatrist at Hanyang University. They spend at least two hours a day online, usually playing games or chatting. Of those, up to a quarter million probably show signs of actual addiction, like an inability to stop themselves from using computers, rising levels of tolerance that drive them to seek ever longer sessions online, and withdrawal symptoms like anger and frustration when prevented from logging on.

To address the problem, the government has built a network of 140 Internet-addiction counseling centers, in addition to treatment programs at almost 100 hospitals and, most recently, the Internet Rescue camp, which started this summer. Researchers have developed a checklist for diagnosing the addiction and determining its severity, the K-Scale. (The K is for Korea.)

Though some health experts here and abroad question whether overuse of the Internet or computers in general is an addiction in the strict medical sense, many agree that obsessive computer use has become a growing problem in many countries.

Doctors in China and Taiwan have begun reporting similar disorders in their youth. In the United States, Dr. Jerald Block, a psychiatrist at Oregon Health and Science University, estimates that up to nine million Americans may be at risk for the disorder, which he calls pathological computer use. Only a handful of clinics in the United States specialize in treating it, he said.

"Korea is on the leading edge," Block said. "They are ahead in defining and researching the problem, and recognize as a society that they have a major issue."

The rescue camp, in a forested area about an hour south of Seoul, was created to treat the most severe cases. This year, the camp held its first two 12-day sessions, with 16 to 18 male participants each time. (South Korean researchers say a great majority of compulsive computer users are male.)

The camp is entirely paid for by the government, making it tuition-free. While it is too early to know whether the camp can help youths distance themselves from the Internet, it has been receiving four to five applications for each spot. To meet demand, camp administrators say they will double the number of sessions next year.

During a session, participants live at the camp, where they are denied computer use and allowed only one hour of cellphone calls a day, to prevent them from playing online games via the phone. They also follow a rigorous regimen of physical exercise and group activities, like horseback riding, aimed at building emotional connections to the real world and weakening those with the virtual one.

Adapted from the International Herald Tribune.

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

- 1. A. After experiencing various addictions, including that of cyberspace, people come to the Jump Up Internet Rescue School as a last resort.
  - B. By driving through difficult obstacle courses, many youths can be cured from their addiction.
  - C. Cyberspace addicts are being treated with some of the same methods used for alcoholics and drug- takers.
- 2. A. In South Korea, many young people connect themselves to the Internet and sit on street corners.
  - B. In South Korea, the Internet has become an integral part of social life.
  - C. South Korea is proud of the fact that ninety percent of families cannot live without their computers.

- 3. A. Because South Koreans live near Internet access points, serious health problems have appeared.
  - B. Few students have been absent from school in order to stay home and play on their computers.
  - C. As there is so much competition in South Korea, it is surprising that students miss school.
- 4. A. More than half of South Korea's population, under the age of 18, might become addicted to the Internet.
  - B. Being unable to avoid using the computer, without becoming upset, could be a symptom of addiction in the under -18 age group.
  - C. Playing computer games or chatting online for up to 14 hours a week is a sign of Internet addiction in South Korean society, according to a child psychiatrist.
- 5. A. In order to solve the addiction problem, the government has built nearly 100 hospitals.
  - B. Researchers have decided to develop a checklist to diagnose Internet addiction.
  - C. To treat addicts, a number of centres are being used in addition to hospitals.
- 6. A. Not all doctors agree that the overuse of the Internet can be considered as an addiction.
  - B. The United States has created a network, comparable to that of South Korea, for the treatment of obsessive internet use.
  - C. When they were younger, doctors in Taiwan and China experienced the same disorders.
- 7. A. So far the camp, situated south of Seoul, has welcomed about 30 participants.
  - B. Both participants and compulsive computer users are generally male.
  - C. The camp was established to help people who are starting to suffer from compulsive computer use.
- 8. A. Participants at the camp are only allowed to play online games one hour a day.
  - B. A special diet helps participants take part in physical activities.
  - C. Despite the lack of clear positive results, the camp is proving a success in terms of the number of participants.