

Concours Mathématiques et Physique, Physique et Chimie,
Biologie et Géologie & Technologie
Epreuve d'Anglais



Date : Vendredi 08 juin 2001 Heure : 15 H Durée : 2 H Nbre pages : 8

Barème : Part I : 30, Part II: 30, Part III: 20

IMPORTANT:

1. L'épreuve d'anglais comporte deux séries de feuilles :

- Les énoncés s'étalant sur 4 pages que les candidats sont appelés à garder
- Les feuilles réservées aux réponses (Answer sheets) s'étalant sur 4 pages, lesquelles doivent être rendues à la fin de l'épreuve aux professeurs surveillants

2. Il sera tenu compte de la présentation, (l'écriture au crayon n'étant pas permise)

Reading passage :

- 1 According to science fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke, connecting every village on the globe with modern telecommunications technology would be one of the most effective economic and social stimulants in history. Now, the spread of telecoms networks to the remotest corners of the planet promises to make this vision a reality.
- 2 So far, though, according to the 1999 Human Development Report issued by the United Nations, information technology is actually widening the gap between the world's haves and have-nots, not narrowing it. Writing computer programs and unraveling genetic codes have replaced manual labor as the path to economic growth – and the developing world remains deprived of the skills necessary to succeed in these new markets.
- 3 A few statistics make this point startlingly clear. There are more Internet account holders in London than in the whole of Africa. About 80% of the world's population has no access to reliable communications and about one-third has no access to electricity, according to Panos Institute. And more than half the population in low-income countries is illiterate, with a far greater proportion unable to read English, the main language on the World Wide Web.
- 4 The consequences of this technology lag are serious because, over the next decade, 30% of the world's economic growth and 40% of new employment will be driven by information technology. A plethora of new initiatives has emerged to try to close the gap, but opinions differ about what donor organizations should do to help roll out telecommunications to the developing world. The debate centers on priorities. How important is Web access, for example, in an area without food and safe drinking water? While some health workers praise the connections that bring cheap access to health information, others argue that they need penicillin more than Pentium-powered computers. And for some schools, the Internet means expanding horizons, but others worry it will divert resources away from hiring teachers.

- 5 Analysts agree that it is unrealistic to expect that every family can be equipped with a computer – or even that every home can be linked to telecommunications infrastructure or an electricity grid. The U.N. report notes that buying a personal computer costs the average U.S. citizen about a month's pay, compared to eight years' worth of wages for a citizen of Bangladesh. Yet, innovative experiments suggest it is possible to link the world's remotest villages to the Internet at affordable prices. And telecenters may be one way to do it.
- 6 The idea is to put one telecenter equipped with Internet access, phone and fax in each village to supplement the roughly 9,000 privately owned teleshops already operating in Africa. These telecenters can be used for training doctors in rural areas, bringing educational materials to schools, disseminating information on crop management and setting up trade points for locals to sell products on the Internet.
- 7 But ways must be found to ensure that telecenters are not mere demonstration projects that collapse when funds are exhausted or key people depart. Villagers will also get access to national and international job databases, information about disease prevention and early warnings of natural disasters. Village farmers could benefit by being able to check current market prices on the Internet, cutting out middlemen who buy at low prices and sell at a large profit to urban populations.

By Jennifer L. Schenker 'Time'

PART I: Comprehension Questions on The Reading Passage (30 marks)

I - According to the writer, which factors show the wide gap in the field of information technology between the developing and the developed countries?

II - With reference to § 4, what are the developing countries' urgent concerns?

III – State whether the following are TRUE or FALSE ? Justify your answer with details from the text:

- a) Telecommunications infrastructures are mainly restricted to developed countries.
- b) Money and skilled people are essential for telecenters to last.

IV - Complete the table on the answer sheet with information relevant to the uses of telecenters in the given fields .

V - On the answer sheet, complete the following statements with information from the text :

- a) To get information through the Internet, a U.S. citizen may use his personal computer whereas a villager in Africa has to
- b) By selling their crops directly on the internet to urban populations, farmers

VI - Explain the following statement :

Information technology is widening the gap between the world's haves and have-nots. (§ 3)

VII - What do the following words refer to ?

- a) **THIS VISION (§ 1)**
- b) **THESE NEW MARKETS (§ 2)**
- c) **OTHERS (§ 4)**
- d) **IT (§ 5)**

VIII - Choose the best alternative to explain the following words :

- 1. **Unraveling (§ 2) :** a) writing b) manipulating c) making clear d) reading
- 2. **Lag (§ 4) :** a) advance b) lateness c) boom d) stagnation
- 3. **Divert from (§ 4) :** a) turn away b) give away c) throw away d) cut away
- 4. **Disseminating (§ 6) :** a) limiting b) informing c) giving d) spreading

PART II: Language (30 marks)

1. Choose the right alternative among the words given between brackets:

As Africa's spokesman on biotech issues at the UN, Tewolde Berhan reported :

' Ethiopia has a rich [1] (*history / story / event / issue*) but in the West it's known chiefly [2] (*as / about / for / of*) war and famine.

The question is, why famine ? That has never been asked and that's also the heart of the problem now, when we think about new [3] (*sciences / devices / technologies / resources*) such as GM.

We had those famines not [4] (*why / as / because / only*) the country cannot produce food. In 1984 to 1985, the years of the [5] (*least / most / worst / worse*) famine, northwestern Ethiopia had heaps of grain, rotting , waiting for lorries to take them to [6] (*areas / surfaces / countries / courts*) where it was needed.

[7] (*Although / Moreover / If / Despite*), 85% of the population is still rural with no access to financial [8] (*loans / needs / resources / funds*) other than crops [9] (*grown / growing / growth / grow*) by families. If a bad season turns up, families have no grain, and [10] (*yet / besides / therefore / unlike*) no income. So, when there is food, they can't buy it.'

2. Supply the correct tense or verb form .

Almost a decade after the first cow [1] (get) sick, Britain [2] (ban) any recycling of farm animals and stopped [3] (export) meat-based cattle feed. Since then, the country [4] (spend) billions [5] (destroy) cows more than 30 months old regardless of their apparent health. Now , some 500,000 tons of ground carcass [6] (store) at 13 sites around the country. Sealed tankers [7] (transport) the stuff to high-temperature incinerators. Then, the ashes [8] (bury). Presently, thanks to these belated efforts, British farmers [9] (report) only 30 BSE cases a week , down from 1,000 or more in the early 90's.

For the rest of the world, the worst almost surely [10] (lie) ahead.

3. Fill in the blanks with words of your own that make sense :

Doctors have long known ...(1)... being 15 kg or more overweight dramatically ...(2)... your risk of heart disease, diabetes, gallbladder disorders and arthritis. The ...(3)... effective strategies for losing ...(4)... and keeping it off, according ...(5)... a 1997 study of men and women who had dropped ...(6)... least 15 kg for more than five years, consist ...(7)... cutting back on calorie intake, while significantly boosting physical activity. Yet, only about 20% of folks ...(8)... say that they are trying to lose weight, depend ...(9)... a combination of diet and nearly daily ...(10)... exercise in their efforts.

PART III: Translation & Writing (20 marks)

A - Translate the following sentence into English : (5 marks)

L'introduction de l'Internet dans les villages va non seulement permettre aux villageois d'être mieux informés mais également d'avoir accès à d'autres marchés.

B - Write about the following topic in about 15 lines : (15 marks)

Thanks to the developments in communication and transport, differences between countries are gradually disappearing. To what extent, has globalization affected our country?

Session : Concours :

Epreuve de :

Nom : Prénoms :

Institution d'origine :

Identifiant :

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Série :

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Signature des
surveillants

Total des doubles
feuilles remises

1



Concours Nationaux d'Entrée aux Cycles de Formation d'Ingénieurs

Session : Juin 2001 Concours : Toutes options

Epreuve de : ANGLAIS (ANSWER SHEET)

Total des doubles
feuilles remises

1

PART I :

I -

- a - :
- b - :
- c - :
- d - :

II -

- a - :
- b - :
- c - :

III -

- a - :
- b - :

IV -

Health	a) b)
Commerce	
Education	
Employment	

NE RIEN ECRIRE
DANS CETTE COLONNE

Ne rien écrire ici

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NE RIEN ECRIRE
DANS CETTE COLONNE

V -

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VI -

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VII -

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VIII -

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3. :

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Ne rien écrire ici



PART II :

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DANS CETTE COLONNE

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PART III:

A - Translation:

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B – Writing:

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NIE RIEN ECRIRE
DANS CETTE COLONNE