CONCOURS D’ENTREE EN PREMIERE ANNEE
3 MAI 2014
Épreuve d’anglais
1 heure – Coefficient 1

Cette épreuve comporte deux parties :

I. Compréhension d'un texte écrit note/20
Vos réponses doivent être portées sur la « feuille de réponses : QCM de langue » page suivante à détacher et à glisser à l’intérieur de la copie d’examen.
1 point pour chaque réponse juste
0 point pour chaque « non réponse » et pour chaque réponse fausse.

Voici la manière d’indiquer votre réponse :

II. Rédaction (écrire sur la copie d’examen) note/20
Votre réponse doit comporter entre 140 et 160 mots, à rédiger sur la copie d’examen où vous aurez préalablement inscrit votre nom, prénom, etc. dans le coin supérieur droit prévu à cet effet.

Inscrivez le nombre de mots à la fin de votre rédaction.
Feuille de réponses : QCM de langue / Anglais

Inscrivez votre n° d’inscription ici : __________________________

Cet examen comporte deux parties :

I. Compréhension d'un texte écrit (grille de réponses ci-dessous) /20
   1 point pour chaque réponse juste
   0 point pour chaque ‘non réponse’ et pour chaque réponse fausse.
   Voici la manière d’indiquer votre réponse 1 □ □ □

II. Rédaction (écrire sur la copie d’examen) /20

Vos réponses au QCM de cet examen doivent être portées sur cette feuille ; glissez celle-ci à l’intérieur de la copie d’examen où vous aurez préalablement inscrit votre nom etc. dans le coin supérieur droit prévu à cet effet.

1ère Partie : /20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2ème Partie: /20

Observations : 

Note générale : /20

Observations :
1ère partie : Compréhension d'un texte écrit
Lisez attentivement le texte suivant et répondez aux questions de compréhension globale et détaillée.
(Utisez la « feuille de réponses QCM de langue »)

A City of Tolerance has a Deal for Alcoholics : Work Paid in Beer

§1 AMSTERDAM — After more than a decade out of work because of a back injury and chronic alcoholism, Fred Schiphorst finally landed a job last year and is determined to keep it. He gets up at 5:30 a.m., walks his dog and then puts on a red tie, ready to clean litter from the streets of eastern Amsterdam. “You have to look sharp,” said Mr. Schiphorst, 60, a former construction worker.

§2 His workday begins unfailingly at 9 a.m. — with two cans of beer, a down payment on a salary paid mostly in alcohol. He gets two more cans at lunch and then another can or, if all goes smoothly, two to round off a productive day. “I’m not proud of being an alcoholic, but I am proud to have a job again,” said Mr. Schiphorst, the grateful beneficiary of an unusual government-funded program to lure alcoholics off the streets by paying them in beer to pick up trash.

§3 In addition to beer — the brand varies depending on which brewery offers the best price — each member of the cleaning team gets half a packet of rolling tobacco, free lunch and 10 euros a day, or about $13.55.

§4 The program, started last year by the Rainbow Foundation, a private but mostly government-funded organization that helps the homeless, drug addicts and alcoholics get back on their feet, is so popular that there is a long waiting list of chronic alcoholics eager to join the beer-fueled cleaning teams. One of the project’s most enthusiastic supporters is Fatima Elatik, district mayor of eastern Amsterdam. As a practicing Muslim who wears a head scarf, Ms. Elatik personally disapproves of alcohol but says she believes that alcoholics “cannot be just ostracized” and told to shape up. It is better, she said, to give them something to do and restrict their drinking to a limited amount of beer with no hard alcohol.

§5 Conservative members of the Amsterdam City Council have derided what they call the “beer project” as a waste of government money and a misguided extension of a culture of tolerance that has already made the city a mecca for marijuana users and spawned Europe’s best-known red-light district.

§6 The idea of providing alcoholics with beer in return for work, said Hans Wijnands, the director of the Rainbow Foundation, was first tried in Canada. It took off in the Netherlands in part because the country has traditionally shunned “zero tolerance” in response to addiction. Amsterdam now has three districts running beer-for-work street cleaning programs, and a fourth discussing whether to follow suit. Other Dutch cities are looking into the idea, too.

§7 To shield the government from criticism that it is subsidizing drinking, the Rainbow Foundation insists that it pays for the beer given to Mr. Schiphorst and his fellow alcoholics out of its own funds. “For the government, it is hard to say, ‘We buy beer for a particular group of people,’ because other people will say, ‘I would like some beer, too,’” Mr. Wijnands said.

§8 The cleaning teams are forbidden from drinking while out on the street, but Mr. Schiphorst and his work mates say they get enough beer before they set out in the morning and during their lunch break to keep them going. “This is my medicine; I need it to survive,” said Mr. Schiphorst, his hands shaking as he gulped his first beer of the day at a morning meeting with Rainbow Foundation supervisors.

§9 Locals in the heavily immigrant eastern district who used to curse alcoholics for turning the area’s main park, Oosterpark, into an unruly outdoor bar now greet them with smiles as they do their cleaning rounds, dressed in orange jackets and carrying bright yellow garbage bags.

§10 “This is not a beer project — it is a cleaning project,” said the district mayor, Ms. Elatik, adding that it had proved far more successful in keeping drunks out of Oosterpark than previous government initiatives. On a recent afternoon, there were just three people drinking in the park, instead of the dozens who used to gather there, she said.
Choisissez la bonne réponse (utilisez la "feuille de réponses QCM de langue").

Questions 1 à 10: In each case, choose the answer that corresponds most closely to the meaning of the text. Use the answer grid to indicate your choice by darkening the appropriate box.

1. §1 conveys the idea that
   a. Fred Schiphorst seemed like an unlikely prospect for employment.
   b. landing a good job was the final phase of Fred Schiphorst’s employment quest.
   c. it took ten years of sharp looking for Fred Schiphorst to find a job.

2. In §2, it is clear that
   a. F. Schiphorst’s daily pay is performance-related.
   b. having a job has boosted F. Schiphorst’s moral standing.
   c. the Amsterdam program gives homeless people five cans of beer a day, if they pick up trash.

3. The remuneration provided to people like Fred Schiphorst
   a. adds up to almost thirteen dollars.
   b. is both financial and natural.
   c. is a package including the cheapest beer available at any point in time.

4. The popularity of the Rainbow Foundation program is such that
   a. even Muslims participate.
   b. it is eagerly backed by homeless drug addicts and alcoholics.
   c. demand seriously outweighs supply.

5. As shown in §4, Fatima Elatik
   a. does not let her beliefs interfere with municipal action.
   b. supports the program wholeheartedly.
   c. either of the above.

6. §5 indicates that the Rainbow Program is criticized for
   a. losing governmental money as well as cultural credibility.
   b. adding insult to injury as far as the consequences of tolerance go.
   c. aggravating marijuana users and encouraging prostitution.

7. How does §6 present views of the Rainbow Foundation in the Netherlands?
   a. It provides the kind of zero tolerance the country likes.
   b. The soon-to-be four programs in Amsterdam have an extremely suitable following.
   c. This approach is in line with traditional Dutch ways of handling addiction.

8. How does the Rainbow Foundation get around the issue of the government subsidizing beer for certain citizens (§7) ? By
   a. claiming it funds the beer from its own coffers.
   b. giving the alcoholics the cheapest beer on the market.
   c. buying out F. Schiphorst and his colleagues with its own funds.

9. Which of the following sentences best sums up a point made in §8 ?
   a. By prohibiting drinking in public, the Rainbow Foundation keeps alcoholics off the streets.
   b. An early morning beer is regarded as a lifeline by F. Schiphorst and his coworkers.
   c. Either of the above.

10. According to the final paragraphs of the text,
    a. the drunks who used to turn into Oosterpark now go to an outdoor bar.
    b. the inhabitants of Amsterdam’s eastern district have changed their minds about the drunks they meet in Oosterpark.
    c. the rules of outdoor behavior in Oosterpark have changed for the better.
Questions 11 to 20: Each of these presents a sentence with a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence there are three other words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase which would best maintain the original meaning of the sentence, if it were substituted in the context of the article in the place of the underlined word or phrase.
Use the answer grid to indicate your choice by darkening the appropriate box.

11. After more than a decade out of work, Fred Schiporst ….  
   a. hardly ten months  
   b. nearly ten months  
   c. over ten years

12. F. Schiporst finally landed a job last year.  
   a. eventually got  
   b. at least unearthed  
   c. ultimately grounded

13. “You have to look sharp,” he said.  
   a. be good looking  
   b. keep an eye out  
   c. be well dressed

14. F. Schiporst is a former construction worker.  
   a. is a latter day  
   b. is used to being a  
   c. was a

15. F. Schiporst is paid to pick up trash.  
   a. clean garbage  
   b. hold rubbish  
   c. collect refuse

16. There is a list of alcoholics eager to join.  
   a. envious  
   b. keen  
   c. willing

17. She says that alcoholics “cannot be just ostracized.”  
   a. it is unjust to exempt alcoholics  
   b. it is wrong merely to exclude alcoholics  
   c. no alcoholic can be fairly ostracized

18. It took off in the Netherlands in part because the country has shunned zero tolerance.  
   a. caught on / rejected  
   b. took flight / defended  
   c. was launched / ignored

19. A fourth district is wondering whether to follow suit.  
   a. if the idea is convenient or not  
   b. if the project will suit the area  
   c. if it should do the same thing

20. To shield the government from criticism, the Rainbow foundation insists it pays for the beer.  
   a. So as to prevent the government from being critical  
   b. To protect the government from critical acclaim  
   c. To prevent people from criticizing the government
Imagine you work for a charity whose goal is to help alcoholics kick their addiction. You feel that the program presented in the article does more harm than good. Write a short paper about this, that your association will submit to the mayor of Amsterdam’s eastern district.

Ecrivez votre réponse sur la copie d’examen.
Inscrivez le nombre de mots à la fin de votre rédaction.