

**Le candidat traitera l'un des sujets suivants en 250 (deux cent cinquante) mots. On tolère un écart de 10% en plus ou en moins (225 mots minimum, 275 mots maximum).**

**Le candidat indique le numéro du sujet choisi et le nombre de mots de son essai à l'endroit prévu sur la copie.**

**Sujet n°1 :**

Is it the State's responsibility to look after old people ?

**Sujet n°2 :**

When one downloads a song from the Internet : Is it morally wrong ? Is one committing a crime, or is one simply benefiting from modern technology?

1. Don't forget to lock up the house and turn off the lights when you ..... on holiday next week.

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| A. go            | B. shall go |
| C. will be going | D. will go  |

2. The workers ..... unemployed, ever since the factory ..... last year.

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. are / has been closed | B. have been / closed |
| C. is / closed           | D. are / was closed   |

3. If I ..... more time, I ..... off in Paris on my way back to London.

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. 'd have / would have stopped | B. will have / would stop      |
| C. am having / will stop        | D. 'd had / would have stopped |

4. Her job includes travelling, and the petrol ..... by the firm.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. shall pay for | B. is paid for  |
| C. is paying for | D. will pay for |

5. At this time next year, they ..... enough money ..... a trip to Japan.

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. will save / to make       | B. saved / to have made   |
| C. will have saved / to make | D. are saving / by making |

6. .... had they arrived in the tropics, ..... they were told about the mosquitoes.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. No sooner / when | B. No sooner / than |
| C. No sooner / that | D. No sooner / then |

7. Thanks to the Internet, people .... necessarily have to use libraries to get .....

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. doesn't / informations | B. don't / information   |
| C. don't / informations   | D. doesn't / information |

8. This prominent scientist has ..... important ..... on plant life throughout his career.

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. done / research   | B. done / researches  |
| C. made / researches | D. carried / research |

9. We must try ..... Christmas shopping before the stores get too crowded.  
A. to do a  
B. to do some  
C. to make a  
D. to make some
10. She has been working .... a nurse ..... many years.  
A. like / for  
B. as / since  
C. as / for  
D. such as / since
11. Who prevented her..... part in the school play ?  
A. of taking  
B. for take  
C. from taking  
D. to take
12. If you pay back the money you ..... me, I will be able to ..... some money to my brother.  
A. lent from / borrow  
B. borrowed from / lend  
C. borrowed to / lend  
D. lent to / borrow
13. .... the bus strike, they were obliged to go to school .....  
A. According to / by foot  
B. Because of / on feet  
C. Cause of / by walk  
D. Due to / on foot
14. If you are interested ..... going out tonight, don't depend ..... me to drive.  
A. in / on  
B. Ø / on  
C. in / of  
D. of / to
15. If Bruce wants to become a professional singer, he..... take some voice lessons.  
A. should rather  
B. should better  
C. would rather  
D. had better
16. The conference about world ..... was extremely expensive. Thomas was ..... person and decided not to attend.  
A. economy / an economic  
B. economics / an economic  
C. economist / an economical  
D. economics /an economical
17. "What should we do with all ..... in that corner over there?"  
A. this book  
B. these books  
C. those books  
D. that book
18. We are sure that the theatre will ..... close down, if they don't change their ..... system of working.  
A. actually / eventual  
B. currently / actual  
C. eventually / current  
D. currently / eventual
19. "The price of cigarettes is too high!" " ....."  
A. I agree with you !  
B. I am agree with you !  
C. I am agreeing with you !  
D. I'm agreed with you !
20. If one only works two days a week, it is not easy to ..... .  
A. win a life  
B. win a living  
C. earn a life  
D. earn a living
21. If ....., I would not ..... his bad behaviour.  
A. I'd be you / stand to  
B. If I'm you / put down to  
C. I were you / put up with  
D. If I was you / stand out for

22. If you could ..... a map when you come to my apartment, I'd be happy ..... to the airport by the shortest route possible.
- A. bring / to take you  
B. take me / to bring you  
C. have brought / to have taken  
D. have taken / to have brought
23. In some ....., it is common for people to work for one ..... their whole life.
- A. group / society  
B. country / firm  
C. companies / society  
D. societies / company
24. "I ..... about the history of Italy, but please ..... how to speak Italian !"
- A. learn / teach  
B. am teaching / learn me  
C. teach / learn me  
D. am learning / teach me
25. Bob ..... to work in bad weather.
- A. is used to drive  
B. is used to driving  
C. has used to driving  
D. has used to drive
26. When they went to Paris, they were surprised ! They had never been to ..... football stadium.
- A. so big a  
B. such a bigger  
C. such a big  
D. a so big
27. About .... hour ago, Jim made a long-distance call to ... Asian university.
- A. a / an  
B. an / a  
C. a / a  
D. an / an
28. Even before she ..... the exam, Jill was sure she ..... fail.
- A. passed / will  
B. took / would  
C. has taken / will  
D. has passed / would
29. My father often ..... turn off the headlights of the car.
- A. had remembered to my mother to  
B. had remembered my mother to  
C. had to remind my mother to  
D. had to remember my mother to
30. Several famous artists, ..... is from Sweden, won an international painting contest.
- A. one of them  
B. one of who  
C. one of which  
D. one of whom

## The four degrees :

### How Europe's hottest summer shows global warming is transforming our world

It was the summer, scientists now realise, when global warming at last made itself unmistakably felt.

We knew that summer 2003 was remarkable: Britain experienced its record high temperature and continental Europe saw forest fires raging out of control, great rivers drying to a trickle and thousands of heat-related deaths. But just how remarkable is only now becoming clear.

The three months of June, July and August were the warmest ever recorded in western and central Europe, with record national highs in Portugal, Germany and Switzerland as well as in Britain. And they were the warmest by a very long way.

That excess might not seem a lot until you are aware of the context - but then you realise it is enormous. There is nothing like this in previous data, anywhere.

It is considered so exceptional that Professor Phil Jones, the CRU's<sup>1</sup> director, is prepared to say openly - in a way few scientists have done before - that the 2003 extreme may be directly attributed, not to natural climate variability, but to global warming caused by human actions. Up to now meteorologists have contented themselves with the formula that recent high temperatures are "consistent with predictions" of climate change.

For the great block of the map - that stretching between 35-50°N and 0-20°E - the CRU has reliable temperature records dating back to 1781.

Using as a baseline the average summer temperature recorded between 1961 and 1990, departures from the temperature norm, or "anomalies", over the area as a whole can easily be seen. As the graph shows, such is the variability of our climate that over the past 200 years, there have been at least half a dozen anomalies, in terms of excess temperature - the peaks on the graph denoting very hot years - approaching, or even exceeding, 2°C. But there has been nothing remotely like 2003, when the anomaly is nearly four degrees.

The summer of 2003 has, in a sense, been one that climate scientists have long been expecting. Until now, the warming has been manifesting itself mainly in winters that have been less cold than in summers that have been much more hot. Last week, the United Nations predicted that winters were warming so quickly that winter sports would die out in Europe's lower-level ski resorts. But sooner or later the unprecedented hot summer was bound to come, and this year it did.

Although France did not see a new national record - that still stands at the 44°C registered at Toulouse on 8 August 1923 - the country suffered severely from *La Canicule*, the heat wave, which was headline news for most of the late summer. In southern and eastern France, according to Professor Jones, 29 sites recorded temperatures exceeding 40°C (104°F) during August, with the record being 42.6°C at Orange in the Rhône valley.

The 15,000 excess deaths in France during August, compared with previous years, have been related to the high night-time temperatures. The numbers gradually increased during the first 12 days of the month, peaking at about 2000 per day on the night of 12-13 August, then fell off dramatically after 14 August when the minimum temperatures fell by about 5°C. The elderly were most affected, with a 70 per cent increase in mortality rate in those aged 75-94.

For Britain, despite the high temperature record on 10 August, the summer itself - defined as the June, July and August period - still comes behind 1976 and 1995, when there were longer periods of intense heat.

The 10 hottest years in the record have all now occurred since 1990. Professor Jones is in no doubt about the astonishing nature of the European summer of 2003. "The temperatures recorded were out of all proportion to the previous record," he said. "It was the warmest summer in the past 500 years and probably way beyond that. It was enormously exceptional."

His colleagues at the University of East Anglia's Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research are now planning a special study of it. "It was a summer that has not been experienced before, either in terms of the temperature extremes that were reached, or the range and diversity of the impacts of the extreme heat," said the centre's executive director, Professor Mike Hulme.

*Adapted from The Guardian*

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<sup>1</sup> Climatic Research Unit

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

A.

- A- From the beginning of the summer 2003, scientists began to realise that it was going to be a remarkable summer.
- B- Many scientists had been waiting for the effects of global warming to become really apparent.
- C- The summer was remarkable because it was the first time it had been so hot all over continental Europe.

B.

- A- Extremely high temperatures affected the whole of Europe during the whole summer period.
- B- The actual difference in temperature compared to other years was not extraordinary.
- C- According to the text, many countries had recorded such records in previous years.

C.

- A- The CRU 's director, like many of his colleagues in the past, feels that global warming is due to human actions.
- B- The exceptional nature of the summer has led Professor Jones to say that there is no doubt about man being responsible for the climatic change.
- C- In the past, meteorologists predicted that temperatures would increase but they did not give the causes.

D.

- A- When one observes a period of thirty years up to 1990, there are at least 6 anomalies but they are nothing like the 2003 summer.
- B- According to the different records, the 2003 summer was two degrees above the past peaks.
- C- The graph used by the CRU, indicates an average annual temperature, observed over a period of two hundred years

E.

- A- Up until the summer of 2003, global warming appeared to be affecting only the winter period.
- B- The United Nations had predicted that there was going to be a very hot summer.
- C- All of Europe's ski resorts are especially vulnerable to the global warming effect.

F.

- A- The record for the highest temperature ever recorded in France, was reached in the town of Orange.
- B- The news coverage of the hot temperatures reached a peak at the end of the summer.
- C- The highest temperature to be recorded in the 2003 summer was more than 2 degrees below the previous record.

G.

- A- A lot less elderly people died in the second week of August 2003, due to the heat wave.
- B- Higher temperatures were recorded in Britain back in 1976.
- C- A peak mortality rate was reached due to a high number of deaths in one night.

H.

- A- Professor Jones's colleagues have plans to take a closer look at summer 2003.
- B- Professor Jones strongly feels that temperatures were probably higher 5 centuries ago.
- C- Since 1990, one year out of two has recorded exceptionally high temperatures.