

**EPREUVE COMMUNE - FILIERES MP - PC - PSI - TSI - TPC****LANGUE VIVANTE FACULTATIVE :****ALLEMAND - ANGLAIS - ARABE - ESPAGNOL - ITALIEN - PORTUGAIS - RUSSE****Epreuve obligatoire pour l'EEIGM Nancy (filieres PC et PSI)****Durée : 1 heure**

N.B. : Le candidat attachera la plus grande importance à la clarté, à la précision et à la concision de la rédaction. Si un candidat est amené à repérer ce qui peut lui sembler être une erreur d'énoncé, il le signalera sur sa copie et devra poursuivre sa composition en expliquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il a été amené à prendre.

INSTRUCTIONS GÉNÉRALES**Définition et barème :**

QCM en trois parties avec quatre propositions de réponse par item.

- | | | |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. | <u>Compréhension</u> : | 12 questions (10 points sur 20) |
| II. | <u>Lexique</u> : | 12 questions (5 points sur 20) |
| III. | <u>Compétence grammaticale</u> : | 15 questions (5 points sur 20) |

Réponse juste : +3

Pas de réponse : 0

Réponse fausse ou réponses multiples : -1

Instructions :

Lisez le texte et répondez ensuite aux questions.

Choisissez parmi les quatre propositions de réponse (A, B, C ou D) celle qui vous paraît la mieux adaptée. Il n'y a qu'une seule réponse possible pour chaque item.

Reportez votre choix sur la feuille de réponse.

Dictionnaire : autorisé pour l'arabe uniquement.

Index "alphabétique" :

Allemand : pages 2 à 6

Anglais : pages 7 à 11

Arabe : pages 12 à 17

Espagnol : pages 18 à 23

Italien : pages 24 à 28

Portugais : pages 29 à 33

Russe : pages 34 à 39

ANGLAIS

HAVE WE LEARNED NOTHING SINCE “SILENT SPRING”?

Nicotine, found in tobacco, is a deadly substance – and not only for smokers. It has long been known as a powerful natural insecticide, and its presence in the tobacco crop has evolved to deter pests; it is toxic to virtually all of them (except one, the Carolina sphinx moth, whose fat green caterpillar, known in the US as the tobacco hornworm, has evolved a way of dealing with it).

- 5 Nicotine is a neurotoxin, that is, it attacks the insect nervous system. In recent years, pesticide companies such as the German giant Bayer have developed a group of compounds which act in a similar way; they have been christened neonicotinoids ("newnicotine-likethings"). Neonicotinoids are now among the most widely-used insecticides because they are very effective, and they are effective because they are "systemic". That means that they do not simply sit on the plant's surface
10 but are taken up into the plant itself, so that any part of it becomes toxic to the aphid or other troublesome wee beastie attempting to feed upon it.

- Unfortunately, when we say "any part", that is literally true: not only the stem and the leaves are contaminated but so, even at the heart of the plant's flowers, are its pollen and its nectar. And when pollinating insects come along to gather them, such as honeybees, bumblebees, solitary bees, moths,
15 butterflies, or hoverflies, which are by no means the "target" species of the insecticide, they get a shot of poison nonetheless. They may get a tiny shot. But each time they buzz to a contaminated flower for more pollen or nectar, they get another one. And another one. And another one.

- In the great mysterious crash of bee populations, which has been gathering speed around the world for the past decade or so, and which has started to alarm even governments because of the vast
20 worth of bee pollination to the agricultural economy (more than £12bn annually just in Europe), neonicotinoids are increasingly suspect. In the great crash of other insect populations which has similarly been taking place, about which governments do not give a toss but which nonetheless threatens the natural environment with catastrophe (many insectivorous birds are dropping dramatically in numbers), neonicotinoids are similarly in the frame.

- 25 For they do not only pose problems through pollination. Neonicotinoids persist in the soil and have high leaching potential, meaning that they can not only harm soil organisms but can be washed out and end up contaminating water bodies, and they may be implicated in the enormous decline in aquatic insects such as mayflies which we have seen in recent years.

- 30 So how can such pesticides be licensed for use? In European countries, the initial licensing is done at European Union level by way of a Draft Assessment Report (DAR); but although the basic research for it is usually done by independent scientists, the organisation of the report is carried out by the manufacturer. So the DAR for the commonest neonicotinoid, which is called imidacloprid, was put together by Bayer, which makes imidacloprid, and which makes many millions of pounds from it every year. And guess what? Bayer's report found no reason why it should not be approved!

- 35 Fifteen months ago, however, the British invertebrate conservation charity Buglife conducted a review of all the available scientific literature about the effects of neonicotinoids, and imidacloprid in particular, on non-target insect species; this produced a much more troubling picture. Referring directly to 100 independent, peer-reviewed scientific papers, the Buglife study highlighted a raft of concerns that neonicotinoids are indeed harmful for bees and other pollinating insects, especially

40 chronically (that is, through tiny doses ingested from repeated visits to contaminated flowers) – something which the testing methodology of the imidacloprid DAR, the Buglife study said, simply did not pick up.

From Michael McCARTHY
The Independent, January 7, 2011
(abridged and adapted)

I. COMPRÉHENSION

Choisissez la réponse qui vous paraît la plus adéquate en fonction du sens du texte.

1. From line 1 to line 4, it should be understood that:
 - (A) Nicotine is not a deterrent for pests.
 - (B) Nicotine is used by farmers to attract weed-killer pests.
 - (C) It has been proved that nicotine removes pests.
 - (D) Nicotine has efficiently been used to eradicate the Carolina sphinx moth.
2. From line 5 to line 11, it should be understood that:
 - (A) Neonicotinoids are efficient because they remain on the plant's surface.
 - (B) Farmers are reluctant to use neonicotinoids because of their lack of efficiency.
 - (C) Neonicotinoids are efficient because they go deep into the plant's system.
 - (D) The efficiency of neonicotinoids has not been proved yet.
3. From line 12 to line 17, it should be understood that:
 - (A) Nicotine doesn't harm pollinating insects.
 - (B) Pollinating insects feed on nicotine.
 - (C) A small dose of nicotine is sufficient to kill a pollinating insect.
 - (D) Repeated doses of ingested nicotine may kill a pollinating insect.
4. From line 18 to line 24, it should be understood that:
 - (A) Governments are worried about the slow spread of neonicotinoids in farming.
 - (B) Governments have incited farmers to boost the use of natural insecticides like neonicotinoids.
 - (C) Governments want to boost bee pollination thanks to neonicotinoids.
 - (D) Governments feel concerned about the side-effects of neonicotinoids.
5. From line 18 to line 24, it should be understood that:
 - (A) The use of neonicotinoids has led to an increasing number of insects.
 - (B) The disappearance of some insect species will have a negative impact on some bird species.
 - (C) Neonicotinoids will have no bad side-effect on insectivorous birds.
 - (D) The disappearance of some insectivorous bird species is a good thing for the ecosystem balance.
6. From line 25 to line 28, it should be understood that:
 - (A) Water insects are much more resistant to neonicotinoids than soil insects.
 - (B) Water organisms are much less resistant to neonicotinoids than water insects.
 - (C) Mayflies are the only endangered water species.
 - (D) Soil organisms are as much endangered as water organisms.
7. From line 29 to line 34, it should be understood that:
 - (A) The Draft Assessment Report for imidacloprid was issued by a group of independent scientists.
 - (B) As for imidacloprid, the report was drafted by its maker.
 - (C) Bayer paid some independent scientists to draft the DAR for imidacloprid.
 - (D) Several European countries contributed to the drafting of the DAR.
8. From line 29 to 34, it should be understood that:
 - (A) Bayer was confident that the report would be approved.
 - (B) Bayer exerted pressure for the report to be approved.
 - (C) Bayer wondered whether the report would be approved.
 - (D) Bayer didn't mind whether the report was approved or not.

9. From line 35 to 42, it should be understood that:
- (A) The study carried out by Buglife dealt with the effects of neonicotinoids on all pests.
 - (B) Buglife's survey focused on the impact of neonicotinoids on any harmless insects.
 - (C) Buglife's study aimed at assessing the risks of neonicotinoids on some specific harmful insect species.
 - (D) Buglife's study targeted the influence of neonicotinoids on some specific types of harmless insects.
10. From line 35 to 42, it should be understood that the study conducted by Buglife concluded that:
- (A) Neonicotinoids are quite effective to kill off pests.
 - (B) Neonicotinoids are not efficient enough to eradicate pests.
 - (C) Pollinating insects are threatened by the use of neonicotinoids.
 - (D) Bees are the most endangered species.

11. From line 35 to 42, it should be understood that:
- (A) Buglife's study was based on no real scientific evidence.
 - (B) Buglife's researchers used many other scientific papers to draw their conclusions.
 - (C) Buglife's researchers were the first to raise the alarm on the topic.
 - (D) Buglife asked many independent researchers to take part in their research.
12. From line 35 to 42, it should be understood that:
- (A) According to Buglife, the DAR was exhaustive.
 - (B) Buglife and the DAR came to the same conclusions.
 - (C) There were some missing points in the DAR's report, according to Buglife.
 - (D) Buglife's review and the DAR were quite similar.

II. LEXIQUE

Choisissez la réponse qui vous paraît la plus appropriée en fonction du contexte.

13. "evolved" (line 2) means:

- (A) implicated
- (B) developed gradually
- (C) rotated
- (D) recurred

14. "deter" (line 2) means:

- (A) dig up
- (B) attract
- (C) dissuade
- (D) locate

15. "virtually" (line 3) means:

- (A) potentially
- (B) eventually
- (C) possibly
- (D) practically

16. "christened" (line 7) means:

- (A) crossed with
- (B) named
- (C) added
- (D) transformed into

17. "troublesome" (line 11) means:

- (A) awesome
- (B) blurred
- (C) causing trouble
- (D) weird

18. "literally" (line 12) means:

- (A) in a strict sense
- (B) in literary terms
- (C) virtually
- (D) indeed

19. "by no means" (line 15) means:

- (A) in no sense
- (B) in any way possible
- (C) certainly
- (D) to any extent

20. "nonetheless" (line 16) means:

- (A) quickly
- (B) strangely
- (C) with no effect
- (D) however

21. "do not give a toss" (line 22) means:

- (A) do not realize
- (B) are not aware
- (C) do not foresee
- (D) are not concerned

22. "leaching" (line 26) means:

- (A) seeping
- (B) cleaning
- (C) whitening
- (D) destroying

23. "peer-reviewed" (line 38) means:

- (A) deeply reviewed
- (B) formerly reviewed
- (C) reviewed by fellow members
- (D) reviewed by a pair of scientists

24. "highlighted" (line 38) means:

- (A) underlined
- (B) enlightened
- (C) agreed with
- (D) overlooked

III. COMPÉTENCE GRAMMATICALE

Parmi les quatre phrases proposées, choisissez celle qui est grammaticalement correcte.

25.

- (A) That he was prepared going to such lengths astounded me.
- (B) That he was prepared to go to such lengths astounded me.
- (C) That he was prepared on going to such lengths astounded me.
- (D) That he was prepared in going to such lengths astounded me.

26.

- (A) This is a 3-hundreds-years-old building.
- (B) This building is 3-hundreds-years old.
- (C) This is a 3-hundred-year-old building.
- (D) This building is 3-hundred-year old.

27.

- (A) The King Henry II was founder of this college.
- (B) The King Henry II was the founder of this college.
- (C) King Henry II was the founder of this college.
- (D) King Henry II was a founder of this college.

28.

- (A) Bob was made clean the room.
- (B) Bob was made cleaned the room.
- (C) Bob was made to clean the room.
- (D) Bob was made in order to clean the room.

29.

- (A) He took more a few biscuits.
- (B) He took a few biscuits more.
- (C) He took a little more biscuits.
- (D) He took a few more biscuits.

30.

- (A) There are a great many mistakes in this report.
- (B) There are great many mistakes in this report.
- (C) There is great many mistake in this report.
- (D) There is a great many mistake in this report.

31.

- (A) I don't approve of John's drinking.
- (B) I don't approve John's drinking.
- (C) I don't approve of John drinking.
- (D) I don't approve John drinking.

32.

- (A) He bought a car with the first few hundred pounds he saved.
- (B) He bought a car with the few first hundred pounds he saved.
- (C) He bought a car with the hundred first few pounds he saved.
- (D) He bought a car with the first few hundreds of pounds he saved.

Parmi les quatre solutions proposées, choisissez, pour chacun des énoncés lacunaires suivants, celle qui vous paraît le compléter correctement.

33. Safety requires that partisan interests set aside.
(A) are
(B) have
(C) be
(D) were
34. It was agreed that when he left, they would carry on working.
(A) has
(B) had
(C) is
(D) would have
35. I would rather you tell her the truth.
(A) not
(B) don't
(C) didn't
(D) will not
36. He is not such a fool to do that.
(A) like
(B) in order to
(C) for
(D) as
37. I can't understand the reason.... her failure.
(A) of
(B) to
(C) for
(D) off
38. There is a distinct possibility the Stock Exchange
(A) for / crashing.
(B) of / crashing
(C) that / crashes.
(D) for / to crash.
39. Tremendous effort is essential to bridge the gap between the haves and the
(A) haves-not.
(B) have-not.
(C) have-nots.
(D) haves-nots.

Fin de l'énoncé