



## CONCOURS ARTS ET MÉTIERS ParisTech - ESTP- ARCHIMEDE

### Épreuve de Langue Vivante MP - PC - PSI

Durée 3 h

Si, au cours de l'épreuve, un candidat repère ce qui lui semble être une erreur d'énoncé, d'une part il le signale au chef de salle, d'autre part il le signale sur sa copie et poursuit sa composition en indiquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il est amené à prendre.

---

**Pour cette épreuve, l'usage des machines (calculatrices, traductrices,...) et de dictionnaires est interdit.**

Les différents sujets sous forme d'un fascicule sont présentés de la manière suivante :

Pages 2 à 4	Allemand
Pages 5 à 7	Anglais
Pages 8 à 10	Arabe
Pages 11 à 13	Espagnol
Pages 14 à 16	Italien
Pages 17 à 19	Portugais

**Vous rédigerez dans la langue choisie et en 400 mots une synthèse des documents proposés. Vous indiquerez avec précision à la fin de votre synthèse le nombre de mots qu'elle comporte. Un écart de 10% en plus ou en moins sera accepté. Votre synthèse comportera un titre comptabilisé dans le nombre de mots.**

**Le candidat a obligation de traiter le sujet dans la langue qu'il a choisie au moment de son inscription au concours.**

**Tournez la page S.V.P.**

## ANGLAIS

*Vous rédigez en anglais et en 400 mots une synthèse des documents proposés. Vous indiquerez avec précision à la fin de votre synthèse le nombre de mots qu'elle comporte. Un écart de 10% en plus ou en moins sera accepté. Votre synthèse comportera un titre comptabilisé dans le nombre de mots.*

### DOCUMENT 1

#### **University admissions could create two-tier system, committee warns**

Government plans to transform the way universities recruit students risk creating a two-tier system that could hit social mobility, a committee of MPs warns [...]. Currently, English universities have a fixed yearly allocation of student places, but the coalition proposes to let institutions take on unlimited numbers of the best-performing students. But the government has also announced that 20,000 places will be set aside for universities charging fees of £7,500 or less. The business, innovation and skills select committee warns that the proposals will channel more students – particularly those with low grades – into "a low-cost model of higher education." The higher education sector could be polarised into "traditional" universities versus a "low-cost" alternative. "This could have undesirable consequences for social mobility if able candidates from lower socio-economic backgrounds felt constrained to choose lower-cost provision," the MPs say. "Further education colleges (and other providers) are capable of offering excellent low-cost and high-quality provision, but they may not offer the same experience as a student might receive in a traditional university."

The report urges ministers to monitor the social mix at universities and take swift action if a two-tier sector emerges. The select committee's inquiry heard evidence that "mid-ranking" universities faced the greatest difficulties because they are likely to lose high-performing students to more prestigious institutions and cannot bid for extra places under the £7,500 margin.

In response to the proposals, 24 universities and three further education (FE) colleges have applied to lower fees to an average of £7,500 or less, the Office for Fair Access [OFFA] says. The MPs call for a "student premium" like the pupil premium for schools. Nick Clegg, the deputy prime minister, announced a student premium last October. It became a national scholarship scheme aimed at 50,000 students a year, which will provide a package which may include "fee waivers", discounted accommodation or cash.

The MPs' report says that financial support should be focused on providing money for living costs rather than fee waivers which reduce a student's future debt. The MPs said the government had faced difficulties in communicating the changes, and should have handled this better.

"A key aspect of the debate on the increase in tuition fees was disagreements over how much a student would expect to be charged for a university course," the MPs noted. The committee concluded that most new undergraduates next year will be charged a tuition fee of £9,000. Figures published by the OFFA, which vets proposals to widen the social mix at universities, show the average fee across the sector will be £8,393 next year. However, the MPs say that the use of this average is "less helpful and relevant" to students than the most commonly charged fee.

The report urges the government to use the latter figure when publicising the reforms. [...] A wide range of factors affect how likely it is that student loans will be repaid, including the initial size of loans, the proportion of men and women – as male graduates tend to earn more than female graduates – and the future performance of the economy, the MPs said. "Regardless of the arguments both for and against a higher level of student contribution, the financial sustainability of the new system is untested. As a result, an unprecedented level of uncertainty has been introduced into higher education finances with success dependent on a large number of variables over which the government has little control." Adrian Bailey MP, chair of the committee said: "The government's reforms of higher education are wide-ranging and comprehensive. While we welcome the aim to put students at the heart of the system, that ambition will only be realised if the government delivers the reforms on time and as a package."

"The start of the new academic year is less than a year away and many key aspects of the reforms – including vital support for students – are currently out for consultation. The government will have to work overtime to deliver these reforms so that next years' intake of students have the information and support they were promised in exchange for their increased contributions to their education."

Jeevan Vasagar,  
*The Guardian*, November 2011

## **DOCUMENT 2**

### **Families may "move from England to avoid tuition fee rise"**

*The rising cost of a university degree in England could create "fee refugees" as parents move to Scotland and Wales to escape huge debts.*

An analysis by the Government's Higher Education Funding Council for England [HEFCE] said families may flee over the border to avoid fees of up to £9,000 in 2012. Parents living "close to the borders" are among those most likely to relocate to another country, it was claimed [...].

A move from England to Scotland could save students as much as £36,000 for a four year degree because of sharp differences in fees policies operated by devolved governments across the UK. The comments came as it emerged that the Scottish Executive could carry out checks on applicants to ensure they are legitimate residents and not attempting to exploit the generous funding system north of the border. From next year, English students will be forced to pay up to £9,000 wherever they study but Scottish undergraduates will be given free tuition. Fees for Welsh students will be fixed at £3,465 and those in Northern Ireland will pay a similar amount, but only if they stay in their own region.

The system has already caused outrage in England, with several students pursuing legal action against the Scottish government amid claims that the fee rises will breach their human rights. The Scottish Conservatives have branded the plans "vindictive" and warned that it would "stir up resentment in the rest of the UK against Scotland". A paper presented to a HEFCE board meeting warns that there "may be issues with families, particularly those close to the borders, seeking to domicile themselves in Wales or Scotland in order to benefit from favourable fee arrangements." The report adds: "This could have distortive effects on local economies and housing markets if it occurred with significant numbers."

Bob Osborne, emeritus professor of public policy at Ulster University, told *Times Higher Education* magazine that if a family "was living 15 miles from the Scottish border then you can see how they might try to wangle it." But he doubted there was going to be a "mass exodus of people from Surrey to Glasgow." The Scottish Executive has already said children whose parents move to Scotland for their careers will be eligible for a free university education. But families who seek to exploit the system by buying a home north of the Border will not. A spokesman said the Student Awards Agency for Scotland will decide on a case-by-case basis, with people not living north of the border for long likely to be scrutinised.

The HEFCE paper also warned that there is a "question of affordability" attached to the reforms for devolved administrations. Most countries are committed to subsidising students' tuition even if they study outside their home country and budgets may be stretched if universities in England put up their tuition fees, it was claimed.

Graeme Paton,  
*The Daily Telegraph*, November 2011

## **DOCUMENT 3**

### **University fees do not deter school leavers**

School leavers have not been deterred from applying to university by the introduction of higher tuition fees this year, although older students do appear to have been put off by the extra costs, interim figures from the University and College Admissions Service [UCAS] suggest.

From October, English universities will be able to charge up to £9,000 a year to undergraduates from the UK and European Union, up from £3,375. The rise has sparked widespread concern that poor students in particular will be discouraged from applying.

The number of British 18-year-olds who have applied to university for 2012 so far is 2.4 per cent lower than last year, the UCAS figures show. According to official population projections, this fall is broadly in line with a demographic decline in the number of people in that age bracket.

However, the interim UCAS figures account for the number of applications received by mid-December and may improve by January 15, the deadline for most courses. Mary Curnock Cook, UCAS chief executive, said: "Evidence of a late surge [...] is now emerging."

"Applicants are taking longer to research their choices but the applications flow has speeded up, as these statistics show. It remains too early to make predictions about the final year on year figures but we will be able to get a clearer picture after the deadline has passed."

Previous increases in fees did not have a sustained impact on application rates, with would-be students continuing to apply in rising numbers.

The decision to raise fees was a stern test of coalition unity: in opposition, the Liberal Democrats had pledged to oppose any fee increases. Demonstrations against the fee rises culminated in an attack by angry protesters on the Conservative party's headquarters in Westminster.

While the rate for younger students appears to be holding steady, the number of older applicants from the UK and abroad fell 13 per cent. This decline reduced the total volume of applications by 6.4 per cent. The number of non-EU applicants, who are not affected directly by the fee cap changes, is up 13.3 per cent.

Looking only at larger subject groups, the largest declines in applications were for the social sciences and social studies, which registered a 12 per cent fall. Applications for medicine, medical and veterinary sciences and the physical sciences were broadly flat.

Les Ebdon, chair of the Million+ universities think-tank and vice-chancellor of Bedfordshire University, said: "Ministers need to launch a campaign to ensure that older students understand the [student] loan system and the opportunities available."

He added: "A failure to do so will overshadow the success the government has had in persuading younger applicants that university remains one of the best career moves that they can make."

Chris Cook,  
*The Financial Times*, January 2012