

INSTITUT PREPARATOIRE AUX ETUDES D'INGENIEUR DE SFAX		A.U. : 2023/2024 Niveau : 1ère année Epreuve : Anglais Durée : 2 heures Date : 16 / 05 / 2024
---	---	--

DEVOIR DE FIN DE SEMESTRE N°2

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION: (18pts)

I/ Choose the right alternative: (1pt)

The main idea of the text is:

- 1) Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are blamed for the current climate crisis.
- 2) Scientists and activists are urging politicians to take action to phase out the use of plastic.
- 3) The global spread of toxic microplastics is causing an alarming health emergency.

II/ Complete the sentences on the answer sheet with reference to the text: (4pts)

III/ What makes microplastics exposure a financial burden for the American healthcare system?(2pts)

IV/ Indicate whether the following statements are True or False. Justify with information from the text :(4pts)

- 1) Dr. Sedat Gündoğdu believes that there is no risk that the blood-brain barrier would allow the infiltration of microplastics into the human brain.
- 2) According to Tong, the economy did not depend on plastics to function well.

V/ Sort out from the last 2 paragraphs the shared features between climate change and microplastic pollution. (3pts)

VI/ Find in the text words having these definitions: (2pts)

- 1) praised repeatedly (§2)
- 2) widely known for something negative (§4)

VII/ What do the underlined words in the text refer to? (2pts)

- 1) we (§3)
- 2) they (§4)

PART TWO: LANGUAGE TASKS: (10pts)

TASK ONE: Choose the right alternative: (5pts)

Tourism has a significant impact on the environment, both positive and negative. On the one hand, it can lead to a (1) (**greater / greatest / greatly**) appreciation for nature and conservation, as tourists flock to pristine beaches, undisturbed forests, and scenic landscapes. This appreciation can translate into (2) (**reduced / increased / limited**) funding for wildlife conservation, and the preservation of cultural heritage sites. For example, the revenue generated by the millions of tourists visiting Australia's Great Barrier Reef helps (3) (**funds / funding / fund**) conservation efforts to protect this unique ecosystem. (4) (**In addition / Therefore / However**), the large numbers of travelers can strain these natural wonders. Venice, for example, has seen its canals crowded (5) (**of / by / with**) boats and its historic streets invaded by visitors, leading to accelerated wear on its historic sites and increased pollution in its waters. (6) (**Similarly / Like / As well**), popular trekking trails in Nepal have experienced littering, resulting (7) (**from / in / at**) environmental degradation. In relation to climate change, tourism both contributes to and (8) (**is affecting / is affected / was affected**) by global warming. While the industry adds to global emissions, destinations, particularly (9) (**that / these / those**) in coastal regions or mountainous areas, face the direct brunt of (10) (**rising / raising / arising**) sea levels or changing weather patterns.

TASK TWO: Express differently starting as given on the answer sheet: (5pts)

- 1) The boxing contest lasted 20 seconds.
- 2) "Schools will remain closed in Dubai until next week due to flooding and water accumulation," Emirati authorities said.
- 3) She regrets that she didn't practise more before the tournament.
- 4) It's high time for athletes to prioritize their mental well-being.
- 5) They didn't know about the weather forecast so they had a terrible trip.

1- From the summit of Mount Everest to the deep depths of the Mariana Trench, and even our brains, microplastics — tiny substances linked to cancer, infertility and a host of other health issues — are found everywhere.

2- It all started in the 1960s when plastic replaced other, more durable materials in the home, like wood, metal and glass. Then in the 1970s and 1980s, the world was introduced to bottled water, which was touted as a healthier solution to tap water. Humans have continued down the path of plastics into the present day, producing over 440 million tons of plastic waste each year. And as that waste sits in landfills, it breaks down into microplastics, which are defined as anything smaller than five millimeters in length.

3- Microplastics enter our bodies through plastic packaging, certain food, tap water and now even the air we breathe. From there, they enter our bloodstream and cause untold harm. In recent years the tiny particles have been found in the heart, breast milk, placentas, kidneys, livers and lungs. The particles have been linked to the development of cancer, heart disease and dementia, as well as fertility problems.

4- Studies have estimated microplastics exposure cost the US healthcare system \$289 billion in 2018 alone, in part because plastics do not decay back into natural organic molecules, instead retaining their synthetic chemical make-up as they get smaller. And worse, thousands of hazardous chemical additives and precursors, including many of the now infamous cancer-causing 'forever chemicals,' come embedded in these microplastics as they seep deeper into humans and other living things.

5- One researcher, Dr. Sedat Gündoğdu at Cukurova University in Turkey, discovered some of the first-ever evidence of microplastics found inside the human brain, in tissue samples from an excised brain tumor. The discovery left him worried that microplastics might be capable of getting passed the blood-brain barrier: a membrane that ordinarily helps keep any toxins in the blood from entering or harming the brain. For him, if plastic can transfer from blood to brain, it can transfer from everywhere to everywhere.

6- ZiyaTong, a Canadian passionate environmentalist, pointed out that the oil industry contributes to two of the hardest to visualize, but most serious, environmental problems facing the world right now. 'The threat that we're facing today, with the oil and gas industry, is that we have these massive global problems — climate change and plastic pollution — and they are both invisible,' Tong said.

7- 'You can't see what's coming out of the car's tailpipe; you can't see the CO2 [carbon dioxide] emissions — in the same way that you cannot see microplastic pollution,' she said. 'So it simply cannot continue the way it's going.' 'My grandparents certainly didn't have this much plastic in their homes — and everybody did just fine,' Tong said. 'The economy was doing just fine.'

Adapted from Daily mail, 22 April 2024

INSTITUT PREPARATOIRE AUX ETUDES D'INGENIEUR DE SFAX	 IPEIS	A.U. : 2023/2024 Niveau : 1ère année Epreuve : Anglais Durée : 2 heures Nom:..... Prénom:..... Groupe:.....N°/Place:..... Identifiant :..... Salle:.....
---	---	---

DEVOIR DE FIN DE SEMESTRE N°2
(ANSWER SHEET)

PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION: (18pts)

I/ The Right Alternative: (1pt)

.....

II/ Sentence Completion: (4pts)

- 1) Since the second half of the twentieth century, the overuse of plastic, which is an alternative material to (a)..... , (b)..... and (c)....., has unfortunately led to the production of more than (d)..... annually.
- 2) A proof of the presence of (a)..... in humans' vital organs such as (b)..... and (c)..... has recently been found. It is thought that these small substances are responsible for (d)

III/ Answer: (2pts)

- 1)
- 2)

NE RIEN ECRIRE ICI

IV/ True or False Statements: (4pts)

1) (.....).....

.....

2) (.....).....

.....

V/ Shared Features: (3pts)

1)

2)

3)

VI/ Vocabulary Items: (2pts)

1).....

2).....

VII/ References: (2pts)

1).....

2).....

NE RIEN ECRIRE ICI

PART TWO: LANGUAGE TASKS :(10pts)

TASK ONE: (5pts)

1)	6)
2)	7)
3)	8)
4)	9)
5)	10)

TASK TWO: (5pts)

- 1) It was a boxing contest.
- 2) Emirati authorities announced that
.....
- 3) She wishes she.....
- 4) It's high time athletes.....
- 5) If
.....

NE RIEN ECRIRE ICI

PART THREE: WRITING TASKS: (12pts)

TASK ONE: MISTAKE CORRECTION: (2pts)

MISTAKE	CORRECTION	MISTAKE	CORRECTION
1.	1.	3.	3.
2.	2.	4.	4.

TASK TWO: REORDERING: (2pts)

1 = ...	2 = ...	3 = ...	4 = ...
---------	---------	---------	---------

TASK THREE: Essay: (8pts)

[illegible]