



Concours Toutes Options
Epreuve d'Anglais

Date : Lundi 03 Juin 2013 Heure : 14 H Durée : 2 H Nbre pages : 08

Barème : Part One: 30, Part Two: 30, Part Three: 20

IMPORTANT:

1. *L'épreuve d'anglais comporte deux séries de feuilles:*
 - *Les énoncés s'étalent sur 4 pages que les candidats sont appelés à garder ;*
 - *Les feuilles réservées aux réponses (Answer sheets) s'étalent sur 4 pages, lesquelles doivent être rendues à la fin de l'épreuve aux professeurs surveillants ;*
2. *Il sera tenu compte de la présentation, (l'écriture au crayon n'étant pas permise)*

- 1- It's no coincidence that the first boats full of migrants arrived at the tiny southern Italian islands of Lampedusa just two days after a revolution overthrew Tunisia's dictator. That's about how long it takes for a rickety, overloaded ship to cross that stretch of the Mediterranean Sea.
- 2- The arrivals were few at first – small boats of a dozen or so people. But in recent days, as clenched-fist stability in Tunisia gave way to democracy and then near anarchy, the ships became larger, more crowded and more numerous. According to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), some 5,700 Tunisians have landed in Lampedusa since Jan.16 – 5,000 of them in the past five days – leaving Italian authorities scrambling to accommodate what they describe as an exodus of “biblical proportions.”
- 3- If Sicily is a ball being kicked by the Italian boot, the island of Lampedusa is an earth worm buried deep in the soil beneath; A stretch of largely denuded rock tucked in a corner between Tunisia and Libya, its location has long made it a magnet for North Africans seeking a better life or a claim for political asylum. In 2008, a peak year for migration, some 31,000 illegal migrants reached Lampedusa, mostly from Libya, at a rate of roughly 600 a week – far slower than what has been seen in the past few days.
- 4- But in recent years, the arrivals have slowed. In 2009, Italy pressed Libya to join Tunisia in accepting financial assistance in exchange for keeping a close watch on its coastlines, and the boats stopped arriving. An immigration center in Lampedusa, completed in 2007, was shuttered just two years later when aggressive patrols on land and at sea successfully blocked migrants from arriving.
- 5- On Sunday, however, the center was opened again – and filled far over capacity. Built to accommodate 800 people, it now houses more than 2,000 migrants, many sleeping two to a bed, on the floor or outside between the buildings. “It's a humanitarian emergency,” says



Simona Moscarelli, a program officer with the International Organization for Migration who flew to Lampedusa in response to the crisis. "These people need to eat, they need to be clothed, they need to drink. Every problem of distribution is a logistical nightmare."

- 6- The arrivals include at least a dozen women, a handful of minors and a man in a wheelchair, but the vast majority are working-age men. "There are people who say they're just fleeing poverty," says Federico Fossi, a spokesman at the UNHCR. "There are others who say they are fleeing from political insecurity." Some have said they left fearing armed gangs or snipers in the street. A few are expected to petition Italy for asylum or to return to Tunisia when the country has stabilized, but the majority of those spoken to by aid workers have said they plan to move on to France, where they speak the language and often have friends or relatives.
- 7- For now, a spate of rough weather in the southern Mediterranean seems to have slowed the rate of new arrivals. Very few migrants arrived at Lampedusa on Monday. The question is what will happen when the skies are clear. Italy's Interior Minister Roberto Maroni has compared the collapse of the Tunisian and Egyptian governments to the fall of the Berlin Wall, when the sudden end of communist rule in Eastern Europe sparked decades of illegal immigration. And indeed, since the fall of the Tunisian dictator, Rome has struggled to find counterparts in the government in Tunis. On Monday, the Tunisian government rejected an Italian proposal to deploy armed forces to Tunisia to patrol the country's borders, but pledged to do more to halt the exodus pent up by years of autocracy. Dictators may be able to seal their borders with ease. It's another thing altogether for a democracy, never mind an unstable transitional government like the one currently in place in Tunisia. The influx is unlikely to end up anytime soon.

By Stephan Faris/ Rome Tuesday, Feb. 15, 2011 (Time World)

PART ONE Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

I- Select the most suitable title for the passage (1 mark)

- 1- Italy seriously considers sending Tunisian migrants back to their country.
- 2- After revolution, Italy faces floods of Tunisian migrants.
- 3- The Italian government wants to move the immigrants on to other EU member state

II-Say whether the following statements are true or false and justify from the passage: (3marks)

- 1- Lampedusa has always attracted North Africans dreaming of settling in Europe.
- 2- All migrants were men who came to Italy looking for a job they couldn't find in their country.

III- Mention 5 reasons that urge these migrants to flee from their countries (5marks)

IV- 1- Paraphrase the text and say why it was a real headache for the Italian authorities to handle the situation of illegal immigrants in Lampedusa? (3 marks)

- 2- Pick out words or phrases showing how much it was hard for Italy to deal with this problem. (3 marks)



V- 1- Before the revolution, how did the government in Rome try to halt this exodus from North Africa to its lands? (2 marks)

2- After the revolution, which measure did the Italian authorities propose to the Tunisian government to stop the arrivals of migrants? (2 marks)

VI- The majority of Tunisian migrants consider Italy just a staging point to move on to France for two major reasons. What are they? (2 marks)

VII- Complete the following sentences with reference to the passage (3 marks)

1- In recent years, the Italian fight against clandestine illegal immigration from North Africa has proved effective as

2- Despite its efficient protective measures, Italy decided to just for humanitarian reasons.

3- A few Tunisian migrants intend to when their country regains stability.

VIII- Select the correct option (2 marks)

1- For now, the flow of migrants from Tunisia seems to have slowed down because:

a- the Tunisian authorities started controlling their territorial waters.

b- the migrants were discouraged by the unfavorable bad weather conditions.

c- the Italian government sent sea patrols to Tunisian borders.

2- According to the passage, these huge waves of migrants striving to arrive in Italy will:

a- stop when the Tunisian authorities take the problem more seriously.

b- force the Italian government to close the country's borders.

c- continue to pour despite the great efforts to halt them.

IX- What do the underlined words in the text refer to? (4marks)

1- They (§2)

2- its (§4)

3- those (§6)

4- the influx (§7)

PART TWO LANGUAGE (30 marks)

I- Select the correct alternative (10 marks)

The Himalayas, the world's [1] (higher – most high – highest) mountain range, may soon hold another record: it [2] (will – need – could) become home to the greatest density of dams in the world. More than a thousand are [3] (neither – all – either) already operating, [4] (under – during – in) construction or [5] (being – been – were) planned in northern India, Nepal and Bhutan. [6] (In Addition – Besides – Plus) providing clean energy, they could improve control and access to [7] (drinking – drink – drunk) water. [8] (Although – But – Despite) they will also pose a serious threat to indigenous species. Another recent study suggests the dams will be bad news [9] (by – on – for) many of the Himalayas' 300 species of fish. Jay Bhatt and colleagues at the University of Delhi studied distribution of fish species in 16 Himalayan rivers, [10] (and – therefore – then) found that those richest in biodiversity, with the greatest number of endemic species, were also those where dams will be concentrated.

II- Use the right tense or form (10 marks)



A strong earthquake [1] (**shake**) buildings in the Chilean capital of Santiago on Wednesday but there [2] (**be**) no immediate reports of damage or [3] (**injure**), and the country's massive copper mines [4] (**not/affect**). The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) said the 6.1 magnitude quake [5] (**strike**) 106 km south-southwest of the port city of Valparaiso. The USGS [6] (**initial**) reported the quake as a 5.9 magnitude. The navy said there was no risk that the quake [7] (**cause**) a tsunami on the Andean nation's coastline. A spokesman for state miner Codelco, the world's largest copper [8] (**produce**), said the company's mines [9] (**operate**) normally. Chile was battered in February 2010 by a [10] (**devastate**) 8.8 magnitude quake and ensuing tsunami, which caused billions of dollars in damage and killed hundreds of people.

III- Choose the best alternative (5 marks)

Many scientists [1] (**rely - blame - impose**) increasing temperatures on man-made greenhouse emissions from [2] (**extracting - inhaling - burning**) fossil fuels and say they can lead to [3] (**rising - measuring - flooding**) sea levels and extreme weather events. Global carbon dioxide amounts [4] (**consumed - evaporated - released**) in the air hit a record high in 2011, [5] (**led - commanded - classified**) by China, the International Energy Agency said in May.

IV- Express differently starting as mentioned in the answer sheet (5 marks)

- 1- This project will take us two years to complete.
- 2- To my mind, you should take the train instead of the bus.
- 3- Provided that the spare parts arrive on time, we will be able to repair the car.
- 4- Despite the strong competition, the company has made great profits.
- 5- Scientists hardly believe in groundless theories.

PART THREE Writing Tasks (20 marks)

I- Rearrange the following statements to obtain a coherent paragraph (2.5 marks)

- a/ to help the poor
- b/ caused by climate change,
- c/ but much remains to be agreed upon
- d/ cope with the inevitable loss and damage
- e/ Rich countries have promised

II- Find and correct the 5 mistakes in this paragraph (2.5 marks)

Being overweight can hike a person's blood pressure and causes stroke and hurt disease; together, this two conditions are responsible of a quarter of all deaths and the problem isn't limiting to the West.

III- Essay (15 marks)

To many young Tunisians clandestine illegal immigration is the only solution to solve the problem of unemployment and to escape poverty and hard living conditions.

What do you think about this attitude? Support your opinion with solid convincing arguments.
(DO NOT EXCEED 15 LINES)