


<b>INSTITUT PREPARATOIRE AUX ETUDES D'INGENIEUR DE SFAX</b>		<b>A.U. : 2022/2023</b> <b>Niveau : 2ème année</b> <b>Epreuve : Anglais</b> <b>Durée : 2 heures</b> <b>Date : 07/01/2023</b>
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## **DEVOIR DE FIN DE SEMESTRE N°1**

1. Across Pakistan, torrents of floodwater have ripped away mountainsides, swept buildings off their foundations and roared through the countryside, turning whole districts into inland seas. More than 1,100 people have died so far, and more than one million homes have been damaged or destroyed. After nearly three months of incessant rain, much of Pakistan's farmland is now underwater, raising the specter of food shortages in what is likely to be the most damaging monsoon season in the country's recent history.
  
2. "We are using boats, camels, whatever means possible to deliver relief items to worst-hit areas," said Faisal Amin Khan, a minister in the mountainous Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, which has been severely affected. "We're trying our best, but our province was hit worse now than in the 2010 floods." That year, flooding killed more than 1,700 people and left millions homeless. At the time, the secretary-general of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, described the disaster as the worst he had ever seen.
  
3. The crisis unfolding this summer is the latest extreme weather event in a country often ranked as one of the most vulnerable to climate change. Pakistan this spring began experiencing record-breaking, drought-intensifying heat, which scientists concluded had been 30 times as likely to occur because of human-caused global warming. Now much of the country is underwater.
  
4. Researchers agree that in South Asia and elsewhere, global warming is increasing the likelihood of severe rain. When it falls in an area also grappling with drought, it can be particularly damaging by causing sharp swings between far too little water and far too much, too quickly. "If that rainfall was distributed over the season, maybe it wouldn't be that bad," said Deepti Singh, a climate scientist at Washington State University Vancouver. Instead, strong cloudbursts are ruining crops and washing away infrastructure, with huge consequences for vulnerable societies, she said.
  
5. Pakistan is already beset by political instability as well as skyrocketing food prices. On Monday, Pakistan's finance minister, Miftah Ismail, was quoted by local news agencies as saying that the floods and accompanying increases in food prices could lead the government to reopen certain trade routes to India to ease supply issues despite persistent tensions between the two countries. India itself has been so hard-hit by drought this year that it has dramatically decreased its food exports. That decision deepened fears of a prolonged global food crisis, spurred in part by huge reductions in wheat and fertilizer supply after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, a major wheat producer.



6. Pakistan's compounding economic and political crises — exacerbated by pandemic-era economic sluggishness and a weakening currency — will be further entrenched by this year's floods. Ahsan Iqbal, the country's planning minister, said he estimated damages to exceed \$10 billion and that it will take the better part of a decade for the nation to rebuild. Sherry Rehman, Pakistan's climate change minister, called the flooding a "climate-induced humanitarian disaster" of "epic proportions" and appealed for international aid.

7. Pakistan's low levels of resilience and repeated need for disaster aid are not just matters of weak governance but of historical injustices, some argue. A long-running debate over the obligations of rich, polluting nations to help poor, developing countries cope with climate change has become a sticking point in global climate negotiations. Countries like Pakistan are far less industrialized than wealthier nations like the United States or Britain, which colonized Pakistan. As a result, over time Pakistan and other countries have emitted only a tiny fraction of the greenhouse gases that are warming the world, yet they suffer outsized damage and are also expected to pay for costly modernization to limit their current pollution.

*Adapted from the New York Times, August 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022*

### **PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION (30pts)**

**I/ Say what type of text it is and justify your answer:**

instructive – narrative – informative – descriptive

**II/ Choose the best title for the text:**

- 1) Lack of preparedness leads to the worst disaster ever in Pakistan
- 2) Diseases spreading in Pakistan in the aftermath of the ravaging floods
- 3) Deadly floods devastate an already fragile Pakistan

**III/ Complete the table on the answer sheets with reference to the text.**

**IV/ Indicate whether the following statements are True or False. Justify with details from the text:**

- 1) Pakistan's agricultural sector is particularly affected by the disaster.
- 2) The damaging flooding in Pakistan was preceded by severe heat waves.
- 3) It is estimated that Pakistan won't recover from the impacts of the floods before 2040.

**V/ Pick out from the text phrases showing that the unfortunate situation in Pakistan has deepened the misery caused by the flooding.**

**VI/ How could the war between Russia and Ukraine lead to an imminent food shortage worldwide?**

**VII/ Complete the sentences on the answer sheets with information from the text.**

**VIII/ Choose the best alternative:**

..... the flooding [is] a "climate-induced humanitarian disaster" (§6) means

- 1) The flooding is caused by global warming.
- 2) The flooding will result in climate change.
- 3) The flooding will lead to terrible consequences.



**IX/ Find in the text words having these definitions:**

- 1) continuous; unceasing (§1)
- 2) aid or assistance offered in time of need (§2)
- 3) most likely to be exposed to the chance of being attacked or harmed (§3)
- 4) made worse; aggravated (§6)

**X/ What do the underlined items in the text refer to?**

- 1) 1,700 (§2)
- 2) That decision (§5)
- 3) which (§7)
- 4) their (§7)

**PART TWO: LANGUAGE TASKS: (30pts)**

**Task One: Put the bracketed words in the correct tense and/or form: (10pts)**

Between the energy crisis and climate objectives, the atom is experiencing a (1) **(revive)** of interest in several countries, including Japan and Germany, although they generally (2) **(not/share)** the same ambitions. Eleven years after the Fukushima disaster, which (3) **(give)** a serious brake to nuclear power, this energy sees the wind turning, and industrialists and pro-atomic politicians do not hide their optimism. Eminently symbolic: Japan's own intention to (4) **(eventual)** start construction of new power plants. The government announced on Wednesday that it would make "new generation reactors with new safety mechanisms", in the name of carbon neutrality but also in the face of (5) **(soar)** electricity and gas prices, which (6) **(affect)** the archipelago since the war in Ukraine. For the time being, Tokyo (7) **(consider)** restarting some sites and extending their life span, a sharp turn for a country that last year (8) **(get)** less than 4% of its electricity from nuclear power – up from 30% before 2011, produced then by 54 reactors. In Germany, which was to close the last three plants at the end of 2022, a taboo (9) **(break)** when the Minister for Climate, the ecologist Robert Habeck, judged in February that the question of a (10) **(postpone)** could be "relevant" in the context of the war in Ukraine.

**Task Two: Complete with the appropriate word. (The first two letters the word begins with, the hyphens corresponding to the number of the missing letters and a synonym of the word are provided to help you): (10pts)**

Every year, (1) **ca...** (= disasters) kill an average of 60,000 people, affect 200 million and cause US\$150 billion in damage. To combat these (2) **de....** (= devastating) impacts, governments and other stakeholders routinely (3) **de...** (= rely) on images captured by satellites and crewed aircraft for (4) **cr...** (= important) tasks such as identifying and monitoring areas most at risk, evacuation routes, damage severity and extent, and recovery progress. (5) **Be...** (= Alongside) these standard spaceborne and airborne platforms, small aerial drones equipped with cameras are relatively newer (6) **de...** (= tools). Praised for their low cost, easy use and capture of on-demand visuals, drones may be a game-changing technology for emergency response. They are also used to capture compelling images and videos of

the devastation (7) **ha...** (= **occurring**) from major events. Their fly-through videos are a staple feature of many news articles covering (8) **in..** (= **floods**), landslides, volcanic eruptions, (9) **st...** (= **tempests**), wildfires and (10) **se...** (= **earthquakes**).

**Task Three: Express differently starting as given on the answer sheets: (10pts)**

- 1) The water level in the dams is still low although it has recently rained in the north of the country.
- 2) "Do you believe in what he is saying?" the TV presenter asked.
- 3) There will be severe famine if food is not brought in from abroad.
- 4) She was mad on him because he did not tell her the truth.
- 5) The moment we heard the noise, we rushed to the spot.
- 6) It is probable that the rescue workers intervened too late.
- 7) They say that he bribed the committee.
- 8) He has never gone on such a long journey.
- 9) We cannot rely on batteries with limited storage.
- 10) They managed to settle the dispute between the two parties.

**PART THREE: WRITING TASKS: (20pts)**

**Task One: Find and correct the five mistakes in the following paragraph: (2.5pts)**

In one of the deadliest mass shooting in the U.S. history, nineteen children and two teachers were killed after a gunman has opened fire with an AR-15-style rifle inside a elementary school classroom. Seventeen people also suffered non-life-threatening injuries. The eighteen-year-old gunman was killed by law enforcement seventy seven minutes before entering the school, authorities said.

**Task Two: Put in order to obtain a coherent paragraph: (2.5pts)**

- a- delivering a package of decisions that reaffirmed their commitment to limiting
- b- Set against a difficult geopolitical backdrop, COP 27 in Egypt resulted in countries
- c- The package also strengthened action to cut greenhouse gas emissions as well as
- d- provide "loss and damage" funding for poor countries hit hard by climate disasters.
- e- global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

**Task Three: Essay: (15pts)**

According to the International Energy Agency Executive Director Fatih Birol, developing nations are "the N°1 casualty of the current energy crisis."

To your mind, how shall Tunisia (or any other poor African country) ensure its energy security?

Answer this question in a 15-line essay.



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**DEVOIR DE FIN DE SEMESTRE N°1**  
**ANSWER SHEETS**

**PART ONE: COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: (30pts)**

**I/Text Type: (1.5pt)**

.....

**Justification:** .....

**II/Title: (1pt)**

.....

**III/Table Completion: (2pts)**

**Pakistan's Most Recent Floods**

<b>Year</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Death Toll</b>	
<b>Financial Toll</b>	

**IV/True or False Statements: (6pts)**

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

.....

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

.....

3) (.....).....

.....

**V/Phrases: (3pts)**

1)..... 2).....

3)..... 4).....

5)..... 6).....

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.....

**VI/Answer: (2pts)**

.....

**VII/ Sentence Completion: (5.5pts)**

- 1) According to scientists, global warming is blamed for .....  
..... . In addition, when this takes place in a region suffering from  
..... , it might be especially devastating as it provokes.....  
.....
- 2) In order to overcome a potential food crisis, the Pakistani government might resort to  
imports from India ignoring .....
- 3) To bring justice to poor countries, it is globally arguable that they have the right to  
claim .....from the .....as the former  
are responsible for just a negligible part of the .....

**VIII/The Best Alternative: (1pt)**

.....

**IX/Vocabulary Items: (4pts)**

- 1) .....  
2) .....  
3) .....  
4) .....

**X/References: (4pts)**

- 1) .....  
.....  
2) .....  
3) .....  
4) .....

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.....

**PART TWO: LANGUAGE TASKS: (30pts)**

**TASK ONE: (10pts)**

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

**TASK TWO : (10pts)**

1) ca - - - - -	6) de - - - - -
2) de - - - - -	7) ha - - - - -
3) de - - - -	8) in - - - - -
4) cr - - - - -	9) st - - - - -
5) Be - - - - -	10) se - - - - -

**TASK THREE: (10pts)**

- 1) Despite .....
- 2) The TV presenter wanted to know .....
- 3) Provided .....
- 4) Had .....
- 5) No sooner..... , than we rushed to the spot.
- 6) The rescue workers might.....
- 7) He .....
- 8) It is the.....
- 9) Batteries, ....., cannot be relied on.
- 10) They succeeded .....

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### PART THREE: WRITING TASKS: (20pts)

**Task One: Mistake Correction: (2.5pts)**

Mistake	Correction	Mistake	Correction
1)	1)	4)	4)
2)	2)	5)	5)
3)	3)		

### Task Two: Reordering: (2.5pts)

1 = .....	2 = .....	3 = .....	4 = .....	5 = .....
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### Task Three: Essay: (15pts)

[illegible]