

République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire
Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique

Concours National pour l'obtention de Bourse de formation Post-Graduée à l'Etranger

au titre de l'année universitaire 2009/2010

Epreuve : Anglais – Sujet n° 1

Durée : 1 h

Being digital has three physiological effects on the shape of our world. It decentralizes, it flattens, and it makes things bigger and smaller at the same time. Because bits have no size, shape, or colour, we tend not to consider them in any morphological sense. But just as elevators have changed the shape of buildings and cars have changed the shape of cities, bits will change the shape of organizations, be they companies, nations, or social structures.

We understand, for example, that doubling the length of a fish multiplies its weight no less than eight times. We know that suspension cables break after a certain length because they cannot support their own weight. We are almost clueless, however, about the fractal nature of the digital world and how it will change the shape of our environment. Yet the effect will be no less substantial than if we changed the force of gravity.

By Nicholas Negroponte

I- Comprehension (6 pts)

- 1 – Which effects does digitalization exert on our world ?
- 2 – Why is it difficult to imagine the form of bits ?
- 3 – What shows that the author believes the effects of digitalization will be very important ?

II- Vocabulary (4 pts)

Find in the text words similar in meaning to:

Helpless – bear – towns – consequences – proper – dimension – lifts – mass.

III- Grammar (4 pts)

Turn the following to the negative form :

It flattens, and it makes things bigger and smaller at the same time.

But just as cars have changed the shape of cities, bits will change the shape of organizations.

IV- Paragraph : Language, 2. Cohesion, 2. Coherence of essay, 2. = 6 pts

How does digitalization affect the organization of your own studies ?

Good luck

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EPREUVE DE LANGUE ANGLAISE
Durée : Une heure *Sujet n=2*

While advertising can be seen as necessary for economic growth, it is not without social costs. Unsolicited commercial email and other forms of spam have become so prevalent as to have become a major nuisance of users of these devices, as well as being a financial burden on the Internet providers. Advertising is increasingly invading public places, such as schools, which some critics argue is a form of child exploitation. One scholar has argued that advertising is toxic by product of industrial society which makes dream and escape reality.

The impact of publicity is greater on the poor than on the average working class family. The first are in need of almost every kind of modern comfort, consumption goods, travels, and to mention a few of their unsatisfied necessities. The latter, on the other hand do not all escape the negative effects of publicity. They are the victims too. They are the slaves of fashion, new products and consumer goods and cannot live without them.

It is a common truth today that publicity has a harmful effect on the individual. The aggressiveness from advertisement grows threateningly in affluent societies. Whenever you are or wherever you go and practically at any moment of the day or night, advertisement is there waiting for you. The street, the home, the office, the school, the stadium, the sky-practically every inch of the earth is a hostile environment, a battlefield where advertisements are constantly offending man's peace.

I- Circle the letter corresponding to the answer (2 points)

1. The text is about:

- a- The advantages of advertising
- b- The impact of advertising on the individual
- c- The importance of advertising

2.Publicity has:

- a- A greater impact on the poor and deprived people
- b- A good effect on the individual
- c- No effect on the individual

II- Are the following statements True or False? Write "T" for True and "F" for False (4 points)

- 1. Advertising is of no use for economic growth
- 2. Commercial emails and spam cost nothing to the Internet service providers
- 3. No one can escape the negative effects of advertising
- 4. Advertising is everywhere

III- Give opposites keeping the same root (4 points)

- a- Necessary: b- careful: c- without: d- real:

IV- Complete sentence (b) so that it means the same as sentence (a) (4 points)

- 1.a. "Well-advertised products are not necessarily good ones", he said.
b. He said that
- 2.a. Some advertisements frustrate deprived people.
b. Deprived people

V- Write a paragraph on the effects of publicity on people (6 points)

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EPREUVE DE LANGUE ANGLAISE

Durée : Une heure

Sujet n° 3

Scientists have recently reported that the polar ice caps are melting due to a rise in atmospheric temperatures known as the "Greenhouse Effect". According to Melvin Calvin, who won a Nobel Prize for earlier research, the carbon dioxide given off when coal and oil are burned is accumulating in the atmosphere and causing temperatures to rise. As a result, the ice covering the north and south poles is melting and may eventually lead to a rise in sea levels which could flood many areas in the world, including New York, London and Tokyo.

The "Greenhouse Effect" is just one of many fundamental changes which are taking place in the environment. Tropical rain forests which took fifty million years to grow are being reduced at the rate of fourteen acres per minute. The world deserts are growing year by year. Scandinavia's beautiful lakes are becoming lifeless due to acid rain caused by sulphur dioxide emissions from factories in West Germany and Great Britain. Many species of animals and plants are threatened with extinction.

In presenting the results of 'Global 2000', the US Government's most comprehensive study of the future, Edmund Muskie, said, "World population growth, the degradation of the earth's natural resources, and the spread of environmental pollution collectively threaten the welfare of mankind. Words alone, however, will not solve the problem. If governments do not act quickly and decisively to protect the environment, this planet will soon become uninhabitable."

I. Comprehension questions (8 points)

1. Give a title to the text.
2. What are the main phenomena which threaten life on earth according to the first two paragraphs?
3. What is the "Greenhouse Effect"?
4. What will happen to the earth if decisive measures are not taken?

II. Find synonyms to the following words from the text: (4 points)

1. inundate: 2. Increasing: 3. Happening: 4. expansion:

III. Write sentence (b) so as to mean the same as sentence (a). (2 points)

1-a. Pollution threatens mankind.

b. Mankind

2-a. Calvin won a Nobel Prize.

b. A Nobel

IV. Write a paragraph showing how the problem of the environment can be solved. (6 points)



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EPREUVE DE LANGUE ANGLAISE
Durée : Une heure *Sujet n°4*
WATER

Water is vital to all forms of life. Earth is the only planet in our solar system with water sustain. But shortage of water may become a major problem in the future. Seen from space, our planet appears blue: over 80% of the Earth's surface consists of water. However, 90% of this sea water is unfit for agriculture or drinking. Of the rest, 2/3 is in the form of ice at the North and South poles, and is unusable. Thus the quantity of water available for use is limited. Unfortunately, the developing countries which have the highest population growth have the smallest amount of water, especially in Africa and Asia. Consequently, the use of water in these two continents is far less than in Europe or America.

The amount of water available in a country depends on several factors, like the climate or when the rain falls. Some regions have long periods of drought followed by heavy rain. Another important factor is where the rain falls: on rocky ground or fertile soil. Considerable quantities of water are lost every year. If dams had been built, enough water could have been saved.

Over-use of water can destroy the local Eco-system. The sea of Aral in Asia used to be one of the biggest inland seas in the world. But because of over-use, it has greatly reduced in size. Fishing villages which used to be located on the seashore are now 60 Kilometres away. The same is true for Lake Chad in Africa.

1. Answer the following questions according to the text: (6 points)

- a- How much of the surface of the Earth is land?
- b- Which countries often have problems of water?
- c- In what way is Lake Chad similar to the sea of Aral?

2. Synonyms and opposites (6 points)

2.1 Find in the text words or expressions that are closest in meaning to:

a- necessary for life:

b-supply:

c- quantity:

2.2 Find in the text words or expressions that are opposite in meaning to:

a- lowest:

b- appropriate:

, c- increased:

3. Rewrite sentence "b" so as it means the same as sentence "a" (4 points)

a- The government takes special measures concerning water.

b- Special measures

a- The president said: "We are not working hard enough."

b- The president said that

4. Written Expression (4 points)

Write a paragraph about the following topic

The shortage of water may have disastrous consequences. Discuss

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Epreuve d'anglais

Sujet n° 5

- Give a title to the following text.
- Summarize the text in no more than 10 lines.

The basic features of the British educational system are the same as they are anywhere else in Europe: full-time education is compulsory up to the middle teenage years; the academic year begins at the end of summer; compulsory education is free of charge, but parents may spend money on educating their children privately if they want to. There are three recognized stages, with children moving from the first stage (primary) to the second stage (secondary) at around the age of eleven or twelve. The third (tertiary) stage is 'further' education at university or college. However, there is quite a lot which distinguishes education in Britain from the way it works in other countries.

There is no countrywide system of nursery (I.e. primary) schools. In some areas primary schools have nursery schools attached to them, but in others there is no provision of this kind. The average child does not begin full-time attendance at school until he or she is about five and starts primary school. Almost all schools are either primary or secondary only, the latter being generally larger.

Nearly all schools work a five-day week, with no half-day, and are closed on Saturdays. The day starts at or just before nine o'clock and finishes between three and four, or a bit later for older children. The lunch break usually lasts about an hour-and-a-quarter. Nearly two-thirds of pupils have lunch provided by the school. Parents pay for this, except for the 15 % who are rated poor enough for it to be free. Other children either go home for lunch or take sandwiches.

Methods of teaching vary, but there is most commonly a balance between formal lessons with the teacher at the front of the classroom, and activities in which children work in small groups round a table with the teacher supervising. In primary schools, the children are mostly taught by a class teacher who teaches all subjects. At the ages of seven and eleven, children have to (or soon will have to) take national tests in English, mathematics and science. In secondary schools, pupils have different teachers for different subjects and are given regular homework.

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Epreuve d'anglais

Sujet n:6

- Give a title to the following text.
- Summarise the text in no more than 10 LINES.

Learning a foreign language takes time and dedication. The reasons below may help to convince you to take the plunge, if such persuasion is needed. Some reasons are practical, some aspirational, some intellectual and others sentimental, but whatever your reasons, having a clear idea of why you're learning a language can help to motivate you in your studies.

If your work involves regular contact with speakers of foreign languages, being able to talk to them in their own languages will help you to communicate with them. It may also help you to make sales and to negotiate and secure contracts. Knowledge of foreign languages may also increase your chances of finding a new job, getting a promotion or a transfer overseas, or of going on foreign business trips. Many English-speaking business people don't bother to learn other languages because they believe that most of the people they do business with in foreign countries can speak English, and if they don't speak English, interpreters can be used. The lack of foreign language knowledge puts the English speakers at a disadvantage. In meetings for example, the people on the other side can discuss things amongst themselves in their own language without the English speakers understanding, and using interpreters slows everything down. In any socialising after the meetings, the locals will probably feel more comfortable using their own language rather than English.

You may find that information about subjects you're interested in is published mainly in a foreign language. Learning that language will give you access to the material and enable you to communicate with fellow students and researchers in the field. "*Language is the archives of history,*" said Ralph Waldo Emerson. If you plan to study at a foreign university, college or school, you'll need a good knowledge of the local language, unless the course you want to study is taught through the medium of your mother tongue. You may be required to study a particular language at school, college or university.

Maybe you're interested in the literature, poetry, films, TV programs, music or some other aspect of the culture of people who speak a particular language and want to learn their language in order to gain a better understanding of their culture. Most people in the world are multilingual, and everybody could be; no one is rigorously excluded from another's language community except through lack of time and effort. Different languages protect and nourish the growth of different cultures, where different pathways of human knowledge can be discovered. They certainly make life richer for those who know more than one of them. Perhaps you enjoy the food and/or drink of a particular country or region and make regular trips there, or the recipe books you want to use are only available in a foreign language.

My reasons for learning foreign languages is because I just love to do it, it's all the different ways people express themselves, and it shows that there really are other people out there. To me it's like getting some nice new surprise and a whole new level of understanding.

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Epreuve d'anglais

Sujet n° 7

In 1899, Marconi managed to send signals across the channel and two years later his signals reached America. Here was a great step forward. No wires, no expensive cables under the sea, only a sending and receiving apparatus, both of which could be established anywhere. It was now only a matter of time before the whole world was linked, and today we hear of all major world events almost as soon as they happen.

Between the wars, Radio was developed and manufactured at a price which made it available to every home. Old people and the blind, the sick in hospitals and men in distant places were again members of the community. From the point of view of the individual, it was a total gain, for he could listen, simply by turning a switch. The radio was the most obedient of friends.

Now while radio was competing with the printed word, early experiments were being made by J.L. Baird with a revolutionary idea. He believed that pictures could be transmitted in much the same way as speech and music. Baird was always a sick man, but he persevered and overcome great obstacles. In 1926, he gave a public demonstration of crude television.

The Second World War hindered its development, but since the end of the war television has progressed rapidly and now reached almost every home all over the world.

من أجل الرقي بالبحث العلمي

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Part A: Reading comprehension:

- 1- Say if the following statements are true or false or not mentioned.
 - Marconi invented TV in 1899.
 - The signals sent by Marconi reached America in 1901.
 - J.L Baird died because of his sickness.
 - TV has developed quickly since 1945.
- 2- Find the paragraph
 - in which the inventor of the radio is mentioned.
 - In which the date when TV was invented is mentioned.
- 3- Match the words with their synonyms.

words	synonyms
Developed	Joined up
Send	Benefit
Gain	Transmit
linked	Progressed

- 4- Reorder the following words to make a coherent sentence.

by	in	the	invented	1590	microscope	Was	Jansen	
----	----	-----	----------	------	------------	-----	--------	--

Part B: written expression

This is a conversation between 'A' and 'B'. Complete what 'A' says

- A:
- B: It was invented by Marconi.
- A:
- B: In 1899.
- A:
- B: It has many advantages.
- A:
- B: It informs us about the world news and entertains us with music and games.

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Epreuve : Anglais – Sujet n° 8
Durée : 1 h

Soccer is probably the most popular sport in the world. Two teams of 11 players attempt to guide an inflated ball into goal cages opposite ends of a playing field. Soccer is unique because of its restriction on the use of the hands ; only the goal keeper may handle the ball, and then only within a limited area.

The continuous action and fast pace of soccer have made it a major spectator sport throughout the world, and for the same reasons it has attracted millions of players. Since the late 1960s and early 1970s its growth in the United States, especially on the amateur level, has been substantial. The name of the game presents some confusion. In countries other than the United States soccer is called football. The word 'soccer' is short for 'association' football.

It is hard to believe that game as fast and exciting as soccer had its origin in a religious ceremony several thousand years ago in Egypt. After putting an armor, two teams fought with sticks over a round stone. The custom of teams competing for control of a round object, or ball, spread North Africa, the Arabic countries and Persia.

The international governing body of soccer in the Federation International de Football Association (FIFA), with headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland. Every 4 years national teams – made up of the top players from each country (who may play professionally for teams in other countries) – compete for the World Cup, soccer's most covered prize. It is the most popular athletic event, possibly with the exception of the Summer Olympics. The 2002 World Cup Finals were hosted by two Asian countries : South Korea and Japan.

I- Comprehension

1. **Are the following statements true or false ? (4 pts)**
 - a) Soccer is the most popular sport in America.
 - b) Football isn't played in the USA.
 - c) Soccer could be found in North Africa, long time ago.
 - d) Millions of viewers watched last world cup finals.
2. **Choose the most appropriate title for the text above. (1 pt)**
 - a) The last World Cup Finals.
 - b) Football and Soccer.
 - c) The history of Soccer.
3. **What do the underlined words or phrases in the text refer to ?(3 pts)**
 - a) its ... (§1)
 - b) the same reasons ... (§2)
 - c) who ... (§4)

II- Vocabulary

1. Find in the text words, phrases or expressions closest in meaning to : (4 pts)

a. try = ... (1 pt) b) all over = ... (1 pt) c) restricted = ... (1 pt) d) award = ... (1 pt)

2. Find in the text words, phrases or expressions opposite in meaning to : (4 pts)

a. least = ... (1 pt) b) minor = ... (1 pt) c) slow = ... (1 pt) d) bottom = ... (1 pt)

3. Fill in the gaps so that the passage makes sense. (4 pts)

One of the top women athletes Algeria1..... ever known is Hassiba Boulmerka. This athlete has2..... part in different running competitions all over the world. Thanks to her fitness3..... determination, she has won medals and become a4..... long distance race. She was the youngest world champion ever in 1500-metre competition.

Good luck



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Epreuve : Anglais – Sujet n° 9
Durée : 1 h

Extreme poverty remains a daily reality for more than 1 billion people subsist on less than \$1 a day. Hunger and malnutrition are almost equally pervasive : more than 800 million people have too little to eat to meet their daily energy needs. For young children, the lack of food can be perilous since it retards their physical and mental development and threatens their very survival. More than a quarter of children under the age of 5 in developing countries are malnourished.

Overcoming poverty and hunger is possible. In Asia, reductions in poverty were remarkable. The number of people living on less than \$1 a day dropped by nearly a quarter of a billion from 1990 to 2001 – a period of rapid economic growth. In more than 30 countries, hunger was reduced by at least 25 per cent during the last decade. Asia leads the way in reducing poverty rates ; extreme poverty dropped in much of Asia, fell slowly in Latin America, and changed little in Northern Africa and Western Asia. But in sub-Saharan Africa, which already had the highest poverty rate in the world, the situation deteriorated further and millions more fell into deep poverty.

The very poor are getting poorer. Sustained growth in China and acceleration of the economy in India, the two most populous countries in the world, are the main reasons for the decline in the number of extremely poor people in Asia in the 1990s. But in sub-Saharan Africa, growing numbers of people have failed to find productive employment opportunities, agriculture has stagnated, and HIV/AIDS has taken a brutal toll on people in their most productive years. The number of poor in Africa is rising. The average income of the extremely poor in sub-Saharan Africa declined. Reversing this negative trend requires faster economic growth that reaches the poor – a challenging task in the face of disease and armed conflicts.

There were 815 million hungry people in the developing world in 2002 – 9 million less than in 1990. Yet in the worst-affected regions – sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia – the number of hungry people has increased by tens of millions. Growing populations and poor agricultural productivity have been the main reasons for food shortages in these regions. Most of the world's hungry live in rural areas and depend on the consumption and sale of natural products for both their income and their food. Hunger tends to be concentrated among the landless or among farmers whose plots of land are too small to provide for their needs.

I- Comprehension

1. Are the following statements true or false ? (4 pts)

- a) Millions of people are hungry.
- b) In the 1990's poverty dropped in some countries.
- c) China and India are getting poorer and poorer.
- d) Hunger is not dangerous for children.

2. Choose the main idea of the text :(1 pt)

- a) Underdevelopment.
- b) Economic growth.
- c) Starvation in Africa.
- d) Poverty in the world.

3. **What do the underlined words in the text refer to ? (3 pts)**

- a) it ... (§1)
- b) task ... (§3)
- c) in these regions ... (§4)

II- Vocabulary

4. **Find in the text words or phrases that are closest in meaning to the following : (4 pts)**

- a) survive = ... (1 pt) b) dangerous = ... (1 pt) c) decrease = ... (1 pt) d) requests = ... (1 pt)

5. **Find in the text words or phrases that are opposite in meaning to the following : (4 pts)**

- a) wealth ≠ ... (1 pt) b) increasing ≠ ... (1 pt) c) improved ≠ ... (1 pt) d) prosperous ≠ ... (1 pt)

6. **Fill in the gaps so that the passage makes sense. (4 pts)**

We need urgently to bring the planet and people back into the picture. The world1.....
be fed only by feeding all beings that make the world. In giving food to other2..... and species
we maintain conditions for our3..... security. In feeding the earth worms we feed ourselves. In
feeding cows, we feed the soil, and in providing for the soil, we4..... food for humans.



Good luck

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