Test 4

Listening  30 minutes

Section 1

Questions 1–4

Answer the questions below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Which documents could Sam use as proof of her name?

Example  passport

1  ........................................

2  ........................................

Which could she use as proof of her address?

council tax bill

3  ........................................

phone bill (fixed line)

4  ........................................

Questions 5–7

Complete the notes below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR NUMBERS for each answer.

Name of bank?  Savings Bank

Open which days?  Monday–Friday

Opening hours?  5  ...........................

Where?  6  ...........................

Free gift?  7  ...........................
Questions 8–10

Match the places in Questions 8–10 to the appropriate letters A–H on the map.

8 Royal Bank ............
9 Northern Bank ............
10 National Bank ............
Section 2

Questions 11–14

Complete the table below.
Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparing for the interview</th>
<th>How to do it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1:</strong> Prepare things to take.</td>
<td>Gather all documents, e.g. copies of résumé. Choose 11 ................................................................. e.g. designs, drawings, written work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2:</strong> Get more information.</td>
<td>Check you have pen and paper. Ask firm for a 12 ........................................ See profiles at Chamber of Commerce, library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3:</strong> Focus on you and the job.</td>
<td>Contact 13 ......................................................... of this or related firms. Compare yourself with what is required. Imagine likely questions and your answers. Decide how to make up for any 14 ............................... you lack.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions 15–20

Complete the notes below.
Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

At the interview
Arrive no more than 15 ................................. before the time of the interview.
After you hear the question, you can 16 ................................. before you reply.
You can 17 ................................. if you don’t understand what they’re asking you.
Wait for them to offer you the job before you say what 18 ................................. you want.
Learning from the experience will make you more 19 ................................. in future interviews.
Pay attention to your 20 ................................. – it shows you have a positive attitude.
Section 3

Questions 21–24

Complete the summary below by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in the spaces provided.

To many employers, academic success and personal development as a result of being at 21 ................................ can be as important as course content, so choose 22 ................................ modules that you may do well in. You should, however, think more carefully about your choice if your course is 23 ............................................. . In this case the course normally includes all the modules necessary for professional training, but if you are in any doubt check with your academic department or the 24 ..................................... at the university.

Questions 25–29

Write the appropriate letters A–C against questions 25–29.

Which modules have the following features?
A  Applied Chemical Engineering
B  Fluid Mechanics
C  Chemical Engineering: Science 1

25  developing computer skills ............
26  exemption from part of a module ...........
27  assessment by formal examination ..........
28  developing speaking and writing skills ......
29  learning through problem solving ..........

Question 30

30  Which chart shows the percentage of private study time on the Spanish 1A module?

A  16% 84%
B  30% 60%
C  64% 36%
Section 4

Questions 31–33

Label the diagram. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

The Acraman Crater

speed of meteorite: 31 ..................... km per hour

depth of crater: 32 ..................... kilometres

width of crater: 33 ..................... kilometres

Questions 34–36

Choose from letters A–C and write them on your answer sheet.

34 The crater at Acraman is
   A nowadays entirely covered by sea water.
   B one of the most beautiful on Earth.
   C less spectacular than others in Australia.

35 Williams realized what had happened at Acraman when he
   A saw pictures of the area taken from above.
   B visited Acraman for the first time in 1980.
   C noticed a picture of the crater in a textbook.

36 Where was rock from Acraman found?
   A Only in the Flinders mountains.
   B At several places over 300 km from Acraman.
   C At a place 500 km from Acraman, but nowhere else.

Questions 37–40

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

37 What made the sea water shake? ..........................

38 What threw the pebbles into the air? ..........................

39 What was mixed with silt to form a layer of rock? ..........................

40 What shaped the ripples on top of the rock? ..........................
1. driving licence
2. benefit book
3. insurance certificate
4. electricity bill
5. 9.30 - 3.30
6. ground floor
7. no/nothing
8. F
9. A
10. C
11. work samples
12. job description
13. employees
14. experience or skills
15. ten minutes
16. take your time
17. ask for clarification
18. salary
19. confident
20. appearance
21. university
22. interesting
23. vocational
24. careers service
25. A
26. C
27. B
28. A
29. C
30. C
31. 90,000/ninety thousand
32. 4 km
33. 40 km
34. C
35. A
36. B
37. earthquake/shock wave
38. explosion
39. sand
40. waves
Ma mère m’a dit un jour qu’elle avait reçu une lettre en français, et le patron du restaurant où elle travaillait l’a lu pour elle. Dans la lettre, on disait que mon père était mort à Marseille. Ensuite, mes oncles et mes tantes Zayane sont venus de la montagne, pour ramener ma mère, parce qu’ils voulaient lui trouver un autre mari, et me garder avec eux. Ma mère a dit oui, et une nuit elle s’est échappée. Elle s’est cachée dans un fondouj jusqu’à ce que ses frères et ses soeurs se lassent de la chercher et retournent dans la montagne. Alors, elle a décidé de partir, elle aussi. Elle n’a mise dans une boîte de carton, et elle a voyagé en camion et en autocar. Dans les marchés, elle s’asseyait par terre, avec la boîte à côté d’elle, et elle attendait qu’on lui donne à manger. Un jour, elle est arrivée à Nightingale, et elle a déposé le carton sur le sol de la cuisine, elle a pris les billets de banque du Colonel, et elle est partie.

Tout ça, c’est mon histoire, mais je peux y penser maintenant comme si c’était vraiment arrivé à quelqu’un d’autre. Je peux penser à mon père inconnu, qui est mort à Marseille au moment où je commençais à vivre à Khénifra. Je peux imaginer ma mère, elle n’avait que seize ans, elle était si fragile, avec ses yeux de biche, ses cheveux coiffés en nattes, et pourtant elle était si audacieuse, si forte. Un jour le Colonel m’a parlé d’elle, quand il l’a rencontrée pour la première fois, elle portait ce tout petit enfant sur la hanche. Il y avait quelque chose qui troublait son regard, comme des larmes. Il la revoyait toujours, cette jeune femme au visage d’enfant, l’allure sauvage et décidée et le bébé qu’elle tenait contre elle et qui suçait son lait.


1. Fondouj : Dans les pays arabes, emplacement où se tient le marché, entrepôt où l’on entasse toutes sortes de marchandises ; auberge (Petit Robert)
Durée : 2 heures.

Consignes : L'usage de tout dictionnaire est formellement interdit.

Tom Clancy was bored. He decided he was as bored as the cheese with all the holes in it. He walked slowly through the village, his hands clasped behind his back, the time worn picture of the policeman on duty. He shouldn't have been bored. He was only twenty-five years old. It was evening. It had been a fine day. There were low plump blushing clouds around the horizon. The village was very pretty, consisting of ten houses, a small village hall, three shops, the tidy police barracks if you could call a four-roomed house a barracks, and Bartley Finnegan's Pub. All right. Nothing much if you like, but all the neatly painted houses had for a background a towering benevolent mountain, which would break the heart of the highest wind, and they looked out at a placid bay of the sea enclosed by low hills on each arm. There was a new concrete pier, admittedly not as beautiful as a stone-built pier, but the fishermen thought a lot of it, and the three masts of the fishing boats rising over the pier, the black rope-ribboned tips of them catching the light of the dying sun, looked good, but Tom Clancy would have sold you the lot of them, with the village thrown in and the mountain and the sea and all the minerals it might contain for sixpence-halfpenny. So he strolled through the village, almost unseeing, a tall lad with wide shoulders and a slim waist, and he turned down towards the pier and his mind's eye was occupied with a far different horizon. Thousands of ragged chimney pots silhouetted against a light-green sky.

Write a sensible essay on one of the following subjects:

- Is “Giving up” an answer to the issues raised in *Disgrace* by John Maxwell Coetzee?
- Town and country in *Disgrace* by John Maxwell Coetzee
UNIVERSITE du SUD / TOULON – VAR
FACULTE DES LETTRES ET SCIENCES HUMAINES

L.C.E. Anglais – Licence 2 - Session 1 de JANVIER 2008
CIVILISATION de la GRANDE-BRETAGNE (U.E. 33)

Durée de l’épreuve : 3 heures
Document(s) autorisé(s) : Aucun

COMMENTARY

Comment on the document overleaf.
The word "tradesmen", in England, does not sound so harsh as it does in other countries; and to say a gentleman-tradesman, is not so much nonsense as some people would persuade us (...); the English tradesman may be allowed to rank with the best gentlemen in Europe.

And hence it is natural to ask, whence (1) comes all this to be so? How is it produced? War has not done it; no, (...), we have made no conquests abroad, added no new kingdoms to the British empire, reduced no neighbouring nations (...); we have gained nothing by war (...); instead of being enriched by war and victory, on the contrary, we have been torn in pieces by civil wars and rebellions, and that several times, to the ruin of our richest families, and the slaughter of our nobility and gentry.

These things prove abundantly that the greatness of the British nation is not owing to war and conquests, (...); but it is allowing to trade, to the increase of our commerce at home, and the extending it abroad.

It is owing to trade that new discoveries have been made in lands unknown, and new settlements and plantations (2) made, new colonies planted, and new governments formed, in the uninhabited islands, and the uncultivated continent of America; and those plantings and settlements have again enlarged and increased the trade, and thereby the wealth and power of the nation by whom they were discovered and planted; we have not increased our power, or the number of our subjects, by subduing the nations which possess those countries, and incorporating them into our own; but have entirely planted our colonies, and peopled the countries with our own subjects, natives of this island; and, excepting the negroes, which we transport from Africa to America as slaves to work in the sugar and tobacco plantations, all our colonies, as well in the islands as on the continent of America, are entirely peopled from Great Britain and Ireland, and chiefly the former; the natives having either removed further up into the country, or, by their own folly and treachery raising war against us, been destroyed and cut off.

As trade has thus extended our colonies abroad, so it has (...) kept our people at home, where they are multiplied (...), and do still continue to multiply in such a manner, that, if it goes on so, time may come that all the lands in England will do little more than serve for gardens for them and to feed their cows, and their corn and cattle be supplied from Scotland and Ireland.

What is the reason that we see numbers of French, and of Scots, and Garmans, in all the foreign nations in Europe, and especially filling up their armies and courts, and that you see few or no English there?

What is the reason that, when we want to raise armies, or to man navies, in England, we are obliged to press (3) the seamen, and to make laws, and empower the justices of peace and magistrates of towns, to force men to go for (4) soldiers, and enter into the service (5), or allure them by giving bounty-money (6) (...) to list themselves (7); whereas the people of other nations, and even the Scots and Irish, travel abroad (...) to seek service and to be admitted into their pay?

What is it but trade, the increase of business at home, and the employment of the poor in the business and manufactures of this kingdom, by which the poor get so good wages, and live so well, that they will not list for (8) soldiers; and have so good pay in the merchants' service, that they will not serve on board the ships of war, unless they are forced to do it?

What is the reason that, in order to supply our colonies and plantations with people, (...) we are obliged to send away thither (9) all our petty offenders (10), and all the criminals that we think fit to spare from the gallows (11), besides that we formerly called the kidnapping trade, that is to say, the arts made use of to wheedle (12) and draw away young, vagrant, and indigent people, and people of desperate fortunes, to sell themselves, that is, bind themselves for servants (13), the number of which are very great?
It is poverty [that] fills armies, mans navies, and peoples colonies; in vain the drums beat for soldiers to serve (...) for fivepence a day, and the king's captains invite seamen to serve in the royal navy for twenty-three shillings (14) per month, in a country where the ordinary labourer can have nine shillings a week for his labour, and the manufacturers earn from twelve to sixteen shillings a week for their work, (...): and this is the reason why it has been so much more difficult to (...) recruit armies in England than it has been in Scotland and Ireland, France and Germany.

The same trade that keeps our people at home, is the cause of the well-living of the people here; for as frugality is not the national virtue of England, so the people that get much, spend much; and as they work hard, so they live well, eat and drink well, clothe warm, and lodge soft; in a word, the working manufacturing people of England, eat the fat, drink the sweet, live better, and fare (15) better, than the working poor of any other nation in Europe; they make better wages of their work; and spend more of the money (...) than in any other country. This expense of the poor, as it causes a prodigious consumption both of the provisions and of the manufactures of our country at home, so two things are undeniably the consequence of that part.

The whole glory and greatness of England then (are) thus raised by trade (...).

Daniel Defoe, The Complete English Tradesman (1726)

Notes:
- (1) from where
- (2) colonies or new settlements (see elsewhere: "planted", "plantings"...)
- (3) to impress, i.e. to force into service especially in the army or navy; cf. a press-gang, i.e. (in former times, esp. in the 18th century) a detachment of sailors under command of an officer empowered to take men away by force and make them join the navy.
- (4) go as
- (5) the armed forces
- (6) reward, inducement, or payment, especially one given by a government for acts deemed beneficial to the state, such as [...] enlisting for military service.
- (7) to enlist O, to join up, i.e. to join the armed forces.
- (8) enlist as
- (9) to that place, in that direction
- (10) having committed a type of crime which is not considered serious
- (11) wooden frame on which condemned persons are executed by hanging, execution by hanging
- (12) to persuade (a person) by smooth, flattering, or beguiling words or acts
- (13) a reference to "indentured servants", i.e. people whose transatlantic passage was paid for by a property holder, but who were bound by indenture (i.e. contract) to work in the colonies for several years
- (14) at that time a pound (£1) was divided into shillings (abbreviation: s.) and pence; 20 s. in £1, 12 pence in 1 s.
- (15) to get along
Treat the following questions:

1) The relationships between slavery and expansionism (1800-late 1850s).

2) The Louisiana Purchase.

NB : Aucun document n’est autorisé
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Please write a well-structured essay with the following title:

**Forces of Good and Evil in William Shakespeare's *The Tragedy of Macbeth***.

Remember to pay attention to the quality of your written English.
Please write a well-structured essay on the following topic:

The character of Macbeth: villain, victim or tragic hero?

Remember to pay attention to the quality of your written English.
Read this carefully before beginning:
--Please write your essay neatly on the sheets provided.
--It is important to remain silent and to stop work immediately upon the announcement of the end of this exam period.
--No documents authorized.
--Reminder: those students writing on the topic below will do their oral commentaire with M. Heinrich, and vice versa.

Dissertation: Please write a coherent and elegant essay treating the topic below. The quality of your written English will naturally be taken into consideration in your grade:

Death in Whitman and Dickinson
Final Examination, May-June 2009  
*LLCE Anglais sem. 4, Mr. Engle*  
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*

Students writing on this topic will complete their oral commentary examination with Mme Sibley, and vice versa.

****

**Dissertation:** Please write a coherent and elegant essay treating the topic below. The quality of your written English will naturally be taken into consideration in your grade:

*Jane Eyre as a reflection of its times*
LCE 2

Civilisation anglo-saxonne

2e SEMESTRE 2008-2009
1e Session

C. Saint-Jean-Paulin

Treat one of the following questions:

I - The development of the American economy since the end of the Civil War.

II - Changes in the American society (2nd half of the 19th C.)

NB : Aucun document n'est autorisé
Treat one of the following questions:

I - U.S. Foreign policy (late 19th C.)

II - Comment upon the following text: McKinley (1898)

NB: Aucun document n'est autorisé
afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth, and which is of the utmost importance: The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this Government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations; when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined; where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by war ships of a foreign nation; the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep in a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines of our Navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the Government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion—that of a submarine mine. It did not attempt to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.
Choose one of the four topics below and write the article (using your imagination) with no less than 250 words. Add at least 4 quotes of people who could be involved in the story.

1. Somali pirate suspects captured

Fourteen suspected Somali pirates have been captured in separate operations by a French frigate and the Seychelles coast guard. French commandos on the frigate Nivose caught 11 suspects some 900 kms (560 miles) off the Somali coast, the French Defence Ministry says.

2. Drugs 'can help mild depression'

Around 3.5 million people take SSRIIs every year in the UK. Antidepressants can help mild to moderate depression and should not just be used in bad cases, researchers say.

Current guidelines urge doctors to avoid antidepressants as an initial treatment in mild depression.

3. Economic woes fuel May Day anger

Trade unions in France have called for French people to come out in force for the traditional May Day march. Some 300 rallies are planned throughout the country as demonstrators protest against the government's handling of the economic crisis.

4. Berlusconi's wife to divorce him

The wife of Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi has confirmed that she will file for divorce.

Veronica Lario reportedly said she could not be with a man who "consorted with minors" after her husband attended a female friend's 18th birthday party.