1/ Questions à Choix Multiples : choisissez la proposition qui convient ; 2 pt par réponse juste, -0,5 pt par erreur et -1pt par omission. Cochez les cases à l’encre permanente. Le signe ∅ = catégorie vide

Each night, without fail, she prayed for blue eyes. Fervently, for a year she had prayed. Although somewhat discouraged, she was not without hope. To have something as wonderful as that happen would take a long, long time. Thrown, in this way, into the binding conviction that only a miracle could relieve her, she would never know her beauty. She would see only what there was to see: the eyes of other people. She walks down □ Garden Avenue to a small grocery store □ which □ which/that □ which/that/∅ □ sells penny candy. Three □ pennies □ pennys □ penny □ are in □ a □ her □ its □ shoe – slipping back and forth between the sock □ and the inner sole. With □ each □ every □ the □ step she feels the painful press of the coins against □ the □ her □ his □ foot. A sweet, endurable, even cherished irritation, full of promise and delicate security. There is plenty of time to consider what to buy. Now, however, she moves down an avenue gently buffeted by the familiar and therefore loved images. The dandelions at the base of the telephone pole. Why, she wonders, do people call them weeds? […]

There was the sidewalk crack shaped like □ a □ the □ ∅ Y, and the other one that lifted the concrete up from the dirt floor.


2/ Répondre aux questions suivantes (2 pts par réponse juste)

- indiquer où se place l’accent tonique pour le mot « Avenue » en gras dans le texte.
- indiquer où se place l’accent tonique pour le mot « dandelions » en gras dans le texte.
- le principe de l’attaque maximale consiste à rattacher □ les consonnes situées entre voyelles à la syllabe de droite □ les consonnes situées entre voyelles à la syllabe de gauche □ les voyelles situées entre consonnes à la syllabe de gauche
Bruchet sourit en voyant entrer un homme trapu, brun, le visage rougeaud. C'était Mandrez, les bras légèrement écartés du corps comme s'il tenait une orange sous chaque aisselle. En prenant place, celui-ci regarda ostensiblement sa montre, pour faire savoir que son temps était précieux. Il fut bientôt rejoints par un Bonnier plutôt tendu. Manifestement, il n'aimait pas les réunions !

Enfin, parut Nicole Crambot un peu contractée. Elle hésitait à entrer. Chatel referma la porte et Quentin prit la parole.

- Je vous remercie de venir à cette réunion improvisée mais indispensable. Bien que chacun ici sache certainement qui je suis, je vais néanmoins me présenter. Je suis le lieutenant Quentin Bruchet de la PJ. J'accompagne le commissaire Gradenne qui a été chargé de poursuivre l'enquête sur le décès de monsieur Verdoux, votre directeur...
- Je croyais que l'enquête était terminée, coupa Mandrez, et que les gendarmes avaient conclu à un accident...
- C'est exact. Je vous ai fait venir pour vous parler de faits nouveaux, dit Quentin d’un ton ferme.

Mandrez fit une moue signifiant qu’il ne comprenait plus rien, et, à l’exception de Bonnier et Chatel, les participants exprimèrent de l’étonnement. Quentin poursuivit :
- Je serai bref, car je sais qu’en fin de semaine, vous avez beaucoup de travail et je ne voudrais pas abuser de votre temps. Les causes de la mort de monsieur Verdoux ne sont plus établies. Une instruction a été ouverte et un juge a été saisi. L’enquête va donc se prolonger et nous devrons poursuivre enquête.

Bonnier resta silencieux mais marqua néanmoins de l’étonnement tout comme Guardac. Les trois femmes et Henri Mandrez semblaient stupéfaits.
- Mais alors, comment est-il mort ? demanda ce dernier.
- C’est ce que nous allons nous efforcer de découvrir avec mon collègue de la PJ.

Michel Ragon, *Du bois pour les cercueils*, Fayard 2010

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1 PJ est une institution française ⇒ ‘Criminal police’
2 Ce corps n’existe pas en GB ou aux États-Unis ⇒ traduisez par ‘local police’
LCE2-Anglais
PHONETIQUE
Toutes les réponses doivent être écrites sur la copie double anonyme.
PRECISEZ SI VOTRE TRANSCRIPTION SERA « RP » (anglais britannique) OU « GA » (anglais américain)

Merci d'écrire clairement et TRES distinctement.

I.  Transcrivez les phrases suivantes (10 pts):

a) His only hope was to use his own car and find his boss. No, not his bus. His boss!!

b) The worker’s only hope was to bring his employer a brand new hammer.

c) I wonder why he doesn’t come and have a stroll in the park more often.

d) Scoundrels are not allowed to swallow the water from the fountain that flows down the mountain.

e) How lovely to see that city once again! I mean, wow!

II. Transcrivez les phrases suivantes (4 pts.):

a) /hɪ puʃt ðə ʃəst wʌn aut wɪd ðə ʃəm hænd ænd lukt æt ðə ðɜːd wʌn /

b) /keɪbi ʃi hæznt hæd eni biskits tədəi/

c) /ðə ləʊd bæŋkəluə ət tə bɪ kænstrəktɪd ɪn ðə kæntri/

d) /hɪ æd drəŋk ə nʌmbə əv vɒrkəz bəɪ ðə təm ðə mi:n kɔs kɛm ænd ði wɔz tuː təns tuː ði æz fi nɪbld æt ðə frɪmpɪn ði ævə kədəu /

III. Donnez des exemples de mots anglais utilisant les sons suivants (les mots de l’exercice II ne peuvent pas être utilisés !) (3 pts):

/ɜː/ → quatre exemples

/eə/ → quatre exemples

/oʊ/ → trois exemples

/eɪə/ → trois exemples

/ɔɪə/ → trois exemples

/ɑʊə/ → trois exemples

IV. Transcrivez les douze mots suivants (3 pts):

a) Dust  b) Pool  c) Look  d) Choked  e) Going  f) Enthusiasm

g) Rowing-boat  h) Engineer  i) Earned  j) Cowardly  k) Cheap  l) Truth
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 the other literature professor in second year, 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:

**Authority in Emily Dickinson**

In treating this subject, don't neglect the particularities of Dickinson's life and poetic vision, including precise examples where necessary as well as pertinent observations regarding the relationship between her thematic concerns and use of poetic form.
Regeneration and reconciliation in Shakespeare’s *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*
Upon turning his attention to agriculture, his Lordship found the husbandry of the West Riding of Yorkshire extremely deficient in numerous particulars. It was disgusting to him to view so vast a property cultivated in so slovenly a manner. Large tracts of land, both grass and arable, yielded but a trifling profit, for want of draining. The pastures and meadows were laid down in ridge and furrow, a practice highly destructive of profit and detestable to the eye. The culture of turnips was become common, but without hoeing, so that the year of fallow was the most capital one of slovenliness and bad husbandry. The implements used were insufficient for a vigorous culture, the general knowledge of manures was extremely imperfect, and the practice void of spirit.

From the beginning, his Lordship conducted himself upon the soundest of principles, that of practising himself those methods which reason told him were the best; he determined to set the example of good husbandry, as the only probable means of being successful.

In the pursuit of this end his conduct was judicious and spirited. He has upwards of 2,000 acres in his hands, and began their improvement with draining such as were wet, rightly considering this part of husbandry as the sine qua non of all others. His method was the most perfect that experience has hitherto brought to light, that of covered drains.

The improvement by these drains (which last for ever) is almost immediately manifest; land which before poached with the weight of a man will now bear without damage the tread of an ox; land that used to be flowed with rain, and quite poisoned by it, now lies perfectly dry throughout the year.

His Lordship’s management in laying down and keeping his grass lands is worthy of universal imitation. The success is so very great, that in several large fields I viewed the after-grass was eight and nine inches high, soon after clearing a crop of hay of two tons per acre, and this the first year of the lay. Adjoining several of these new lays, some of the old pastures are to be seen yet in tenants’ hands; they are poisoned with superfluous water and overrun with every species of trumpery and weeds, the grass of a poor sort, and the quantity trifling.

But Lord Rockingham in scarce anything has acted with greater spirit than the improvement of the turnip culture, for the disgust he felt at seeing the common slovenly management of the farmers in respect of this crop made him determine to introduce the excellent practice of hoeing, common in many of the southern parts of the kingdom. With this view he attempted to persuade his tenants to come into the method, described the operations, pointed out its advantages, clearly explained the great consequence of increasing the size of the roots [...] yet with a set of men of contracted ideas, used to a stated road, with deviations neither to the right nor left, it had very little effect: turnips continued to be sown, but were never hoed. His Lordship then finding that discourse and reasoning could not prevail over the obstinacy of their understandings, determined to convince their eyes. He sent into Hertfordshire for a husbandman used to hoeing turnips, and

1 Lord Rockingham, one of the greatest noblemen and leading politicians of his time (he was Prime Minister in 1765-66 and again, just before his death, in 1782), who also devoted his care to developing agriculture on his estates.
2 Careless, negligent.
3 Talus.
4 Sillon.
5 Engrais.
6 S’effondrer.
gave directions for his management of a large crop. This he continued several years, and by
degrees introduced the practice which is now the common practice of all the good common
farmers.

In the introduction of new implements and the improvement of old ones, his Lordship
was equally attentive. In the article of manuring also, this excellent cultivator set an example
of good husbandry. The comports at Wentworth are formed of all sorts of manures,
particularly farm-yard dung7 and manures purchased at the neighbouring towns, such as
soap-boilers' ashes, coal ashes, horn shavings, curriers' shavings8, etc. And sometimes
mole-hills9, turf, and lime10 are added; layers of these are formed one on another, and after
remaining a few months are turned over [...] mixed again, and so repeated until the
substances are thoroughly rotted.

I cannot take my leave of these pursuits, so truly worthy of a British nobleman, of a
philosopher, and of a man, without remarking how greatly the example calls for imitation.
Those who have declined the employments and amusements of agriculture under the false
idea of their being mean and unworthy of great riches and high rank, should consider the
example I have endeavoured to sketch; will they find the character of a statesman and a
patriot sullied by the addition of that of a farmer?

Arthur YOUNG, Northern Tour (1771)

7 Fumier.
8 A currier: a person who curries, i.e. dresses or prepares, tanned leather [in French: un corroyeur]. Shavings:
rognures.
9 Taupinières.
10 Chaux.
BIOGRAPHY:

François-Marie Arouet was born at Paris, November 21, 1694. His father was a well-to-do notary, and François was educated under the Jesuits in the Collège Louis-le-Grand. He began writing verse early, and was noted for his freedom of speech, a tendency which led to his being twice exiled from Paris and twice imprisoned in the Bastille. In 1726 he took refuge in England, and the two years spent there had great influence upon his later development. Some years after his return he became historiographer of France, and gentleman of the king's bedchamber; from 1750 to 1753 he lived at the court of Frederick the Great, with whom he ultimately quarrelled; and he spent the last period of his life, from 1758 to 1778, on his estate of Ferney, near Geneva, where he produced much of his best work. He died at Paris, May 30, 1778.

It will be seen that his active life covers nearly the whole eighteenth century, of which he was the dominant and typical literary figure. Every department of letters then in vogue was cultivated by him; in all he showed brilliant powers; and in several he reached all but the highest rank. Apart from his Henriade, an epic on the classical model, and the burlesque La Pucelle, most of his verse belongs to the class of satire, epigram, and vers de société. Of real poetical quality it has little, but abundant technical cleverness. For the stage he was the most prominent writer of the time, his most successful technical cleverness. His chief contribution in this field was the development of the didactic and philosophic element. In prose fiction he wrote Zadig, Candide, and many admirable short stories; in history, his Age of Louis XIV is only the best known of four or five considerable works; in criticism, his commentary on Corneille is notable. His scientific and philosophic interests are to some extent indicated in the Letters On The English, which also show his admiration for the tolerance and freedom of speech in England, which it was his greatest service to strive to introduce into his own country.

[Source: adapted from http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1778voltaire-lettres.html]

N.B.: Lettres philosophiques (or Letters Concerning the English Nation) is a series of essays based on his experiences living in England between 1722 and 1734. It was published in both French and English in 1734.
Letter X: On Trade

As trade enriched the citizens in England, so it contributed to their freedom, and this freedom on the other side extended their commerce, whence arose the grandeur of the State. Trade raised by insensible degrees the naval power, which gives the English a superiority over the seas, and they now are masters of very near two hundred ships of war. Posterity will very probably be surprised to hear that an island whose only produce is a little lead, tin, fuller’s-earth\(^1\), and coarse wool, should become so powerful by its commerce, as to be able to send, in 1723, three fleets at the same time to three different and far distanced parts of the globe. One before Gibraltar, conquered and still possessed by the English; a second to Porto Bello\(^2\), to dispossess the King of Spain of the treasures of the West Indies; and a third into the Baltic, to prevent the Northern Powers from coming to an engagement.

At the time when Louis XIV made all Italy tremble, and that his armies, which had already possessed themselves of Savoy and Piedmont, were upon the point of taking Turin, Prince Eugene was obliged to march from the middle of Germany in order to succour Savoy. Having no money, without which cities cannot be either taken or defended, he addressed himself to some English merchants. These, at an hour and a half’s warning, lent him five millions, whereby he was enabled to deliver Turin\(^3\), and to beat the French; after which he wrote the following short letter to the persons who had disbursed him the above-mentioned sums: "Gentlemen, I received your money, and flatter myself that I have laid it out to your satisfaction." Such a circumstance as this raises a just pride in an English merchant, and makes him presume (not without some reason) to compare himself to a Roman citizen; and, indeed, a peer’s brother does not think traffic beneath him. When the Lord Townshend was Minister of State, a brother of his was content to be a City merchant; and at the time that the Earl of Oxford governed Great Britain, his younger brother was no more than a factor\(^4\) in Aleppo\(^5\), where he chose to live, and where he died. This custom, which begins, however, to be laid aside, appears monstrous to Germans, vainly puffed up with their extraction. These think it morally impossible that the son of an English peer should be no more than a rich and powerful citizen, for all are princes in Germany. There have been thirty highnesses of the same name, all whose patrimony consisted only in their escutcheons\(^6\) and their pride.

In France the title of marquis is given gratis to any one who will accept of it; and whosoever arrives at Paris from the midst of the most remote provinces with money in his purse, and a name terminating in \emph{ac or ille}, may strut about, and cry, "Such a man as I! A man of my rank and figure!" and may look down upon a trader with sovereign contempt; whilst the trader on the other side, by thus often hearing his profession treated so disdainfully, is fool enough to blush at it. However, I need not say which is most useful to a nation; a lord, powdered in the tip of the mode, who knows exactly at what o’clock the king rises and goes to bed, and who gives himself airs of grandeur and state, at the same time that he is acting the slave in the ante-chamber of a prime minister; or a merchant, who enriches his country, despatches orders from his counting-house to Surat\(^7\) and Grand Cairo, and contributes to the felicity of the world.

\(^1\) An absorbent clay, used especially for removing grease from fabrics, in fulling cloth – i.e. cleansing and thickening it – as a filter, and as a dusting powder.
\(^2\) The Battle of Porto Bello was a 1739 battle between a British naval force aiming to capture the settlement of Porto Bello in Panama, and its Spanish defenders. It took place during the War of the Austrian Succession, in the early stages of the war sometimes known as the War of Jenkins’ Ear. It resulted in a popularly acclaimed British victory (cf. Portobello Road in the Notting Hill district of London).
\(^3\) In 1706.
\(^4\) A person who acts on another’s behalf, esp. one who transacts business for another.
\(^5\) The ancient city in north-west Syria (in French: \emph{Alepp}).
\(^6\) A shield on which a coat-of-arms is depicted.
\(^7\) A commercial port and capital of the Indian state of Gujarat. In 1668, the British East India Company started using it as a trade and transit point. In 1613, the Company established a ‘factory’, and in the British Empire Surat always remained an important centre of trade and manufacturing.
i-Responde y/o completa

a) Los pobladores de España fueron en orden cronológico: Los Fenicios, los Cartagineses y los Celtas

b) Los Griegos encontraron dos razas en España que son:

c) En los años 200 a.C. las civilizaciones que entraron en conflicto por el dominio del mediterráneo son:

d) Las invasiones germánicas (godos) ocurren en los años 400 d.C.

e) La formación de la actual España se remonta a la época de los Visigodos

f) El reino musulmán permaneció en España durante casi 700 años

g) “Al Ándalus” designaba

h) El emirato de Córdoba se convirtió en califato en el año 1031

i) La primera dinastía musulmana se llamaba Omeya

j) Los “taifas” eran divisiones administrativas que gobernaban familias dominantes

k) El Imperio Almohade corresponde al tercero reinado de Taifas

l) El último reino musulmán pertenecía a la dinastía

m) La alcazaba era la parte fortificada de la ciudad

n) La reconquista cristiana empezó en los años 720 d.C.

o) Cuando Isabel y Fernando se casan 1469, se unen los reinos de

p) El tribunal de la Inquisición fue creado el mismo año del descubrimiento de América

q) Carlos V dio en herencia a su hijo el imperio

r) Felipe II reinó en posesiones ubicadas en África y Asia

s) Felipe V inaugura la dinastía de

f) La causa del inicio de la campaña de independencia de las colonias españolas en América fue porque España

u) La segunda república española de 1931 terminó cuando

II - Presenta y explica de manera ordenada los datos más importantes /30

A) De la guerra civil española

B) Del régimen de Francisco Franco

C) De la monarquía del rey Juan Carlos y democracia
Lesen und verstehen (6 Punkte)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bitte begründen Sie jede Antwort mit einem Zitat aus dem Text. (notieren Sie die Zeilen)</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Philip trug einen Bademantel.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Philip wohnt bei seiner Mutter, aber jetzt will er ausziehen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Die Mutter ist sofort dagegen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Die Mutter will wissen, ob er lange weggeht.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Philip hat die Reaktion seiner Mutter erwartet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Philip ist sehr froh. Er freut sich auf das neue Leben.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Schriftliche Aufgaben (expression écrite)

1) Schreiben Sie bitte eine Zusammenfassung des Textes! 80 Wörter (8P)

2) Was erfahren wir über Philip? Warum will er ausziehen? 50 Wörter (7P)
   Oder
   Philip und seine Freunde diskutieren über "Freiheit und ein freier Mensch sein". Schreiben Sie einen Dialog! mindestens 6 Fragen und Antworten.

3) Übersetzung ins Französische von Zelle 35 bis zum Ende (6P)
   (Mensch hört auf........ Bis.......Aber du bist ein freier Mensch)
ICH BIN EIN FREIER MENSCH!

1 Ich war schon im Bademantel und trocknete gerade meine Haare, als Philip hereinkam und sagte: „Damit du es weißt, ich ziehe aus.“ Er ließ mir nicht einmal Zeit, nach dem Warum und Wohin zu fragen, sondern erklärte mir:

5 „Ich bin ein freier Mensch und kann tun und lassen, was ich will. Wo ist mein Koffer?“

Im ersten Moment war ich sehr erstaunt, dann fing es an, mich zu interessieren. Gemeinsam holten wir einen Koffer aus dem Zimmer und standen nun vor Philips Kleiderschrank.

„Gehst du für lange weg?“ fragte ich und er: „Ich bin ein freier Mensch!...“

„Ja, das sagtest du schon.“

„... und kann so lange wegbleiben, wie ich will.“ „Okay, okay. Es geht ja nur darum, wie viele Socken und Unterhosen du mitnehmen willst.“


„Philip komm runter! Hör nicht auf deine Mutter!“ Seine beiden Freunde waren die Söhne eines Professors, der die Studenten im Kampf um Reformen an den Universitäten unterstützte.

Ich legte noch Jeans und Pullover auf den fertiggepackten Koffer, schloss den Deckel.

„So, mein Sohn, jetzt kannst du gehen. Darf ich fragen, wohin du ziehst?“ „Philip komm runter...“

„Zu der Familie des Professors.“ Er zog seinen Koffer vom Bett. Hatte ich recht, oder war er nicht ganz sicher mit seinem Entschluss?

„Dann brauch ich ja auch noch Geld“, fiel ihm ein.

„Natürlich.“ Ich verließ das Kinderzimmer, um meine Brieftasche zu holen. Philip kam mir nach: „Weiß der Professor schon, dass du von jetzt ab bei ihm wohnen wirst?“

„Nein, das haben wir erst in der großen Pause durchdiskutiert.“ „Durchdiskutieren war ein wichtiges Wort der 68er Studentenbewegung. „Philip komm runter...“

„Mensch, hört auf, ich komm ja gleich“, schrie Philip laut.

„Also dann.“ Ich gab ihm die Hand und musste fast lachen.

„Alles Gute, und komm ab und zu mal nach Hause.“ „Ja, tschüs.“ Lustlos ging er die Treppe hinunter. Er drehte sich noch einmal um. Dann sagte er: „Es ist dir wohl egal, ob ich ausziehe oder nicht?“ „O nein, ich bin sehr, sehr traurig. Aber du bist ein freier Mensch.“

nach Barbara NOACK „Glück und was noch zählt“
Lesen Sie die Texte und ordnen Sie die Überschriften zu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Die Mietwohnung</th>
<th>Das Studentenwohnheim</th>
<th>Die Wohngemeinschaft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Viele Studenten ziehen von zu Hause aus und suchen sich eine Wohnung oder ein Zimmer. Dabei gibt es verschiedene Möglichkeiten:

1. 

2. 

3. 

Bitte beantworten Sie folgende Fragen ausführlich:

1) Wo wohnen Sie? Welche Vorteile hat Ihre Wohnung? (40 Wörter 3 P  
2) Welches ist die ideale Wohnung für einen Studenten? warum? 60 Wörter 6,5 P  
3) Brief: liebe Paula 7,5 P

Lesen Sie die E-Mail und ergänzen Sie die fehlenden Wörter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aufzug</th>
<th>Bad</th>
<th>Balkon</th>
<th>Dusche</th>
<th>Tiefgarage</th>
<th>Küche</th>
<th>Mietvertrag</th>
<th>Parkplatz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quadratmeter</td>
<td>Schlafzimmer</td>
<td>Stadtmitte</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Wohnblock</td>
<td>Wohnung</td>
<td>Zimmer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lieber Paula,

endlich habe ich eine neue (1) ________________. Vor zwei Wochen habe ich den (2) ________________ unterschrieben. Diese Wohnung ist wirklich perfekt für mich. Sie liegt sehr zentral, direkt in der (3) ________________. Das Haus, ein (4) ________________ aus den 60er-Jahren, ist von außen nichts Besonderes, aber meine zwei (5) ________________ sind sehr gemütlich. Ich werde mich hier bestimmt wohl fühlen. Ich habe ein Wohn- und ein (6) ________________ , eine (7) ________________ und ein kleines (8) ________________ mit (9) ________________. Ich wohne im sechsten (10) ________________, aber natürlich gibt es hier einen (11) ________________. Paula, Du glaubst es nicht: Ich habe nun tatsächlich einen (12) ________________. Er ist sogar ziemlich groß: 6,5 (13) ________________.

Im Sommer werde ich da jeden Tag frühstückten. Aber das Beste ist: Ich muss nun nie wieder einen (14) ________________ suchen, denn ich habe einen Stellplatz in der (15) ________________ gemietet. Du musst mich so bald wie möglich besuchen!

Viele Grüße, Marietta
L2 S4 Anglais – Epreuve de Grammaire (1ʳᵉ session - mai 2011)

A) Complétez les parties numérotées du texte et justifiez vos réponses (sauf n°1 et 10) : 1 pt par réponse juste.

B) Questions à Choix Multiples : choisissez la proposition qui convient ; 1 pt par réponse juste (sauf 1 & 2 =2pts, -0,25 pt pour erreur et -0,5 pt par omission. Cochez les cases à l'encre permanente et non pas au crayon.

"I don't want to talk about my mother or my father. Not now," she said. "Maybe not ever," she added. Then she suddenly said, "Jordan, did you know that my father was... that he performed lobotomies? Do you know what a lobotomy is?"

- Intonation descendante-montante : "Sure, it's brain surgery for psychos. It was all in the papers a year or so ago."
- Intonation descendante-montante : "Daddy invented the procedure, you know."

"I thought some (1 traduire l'adjectif de nationalité 'portugais') quack developed it. Sounds medieval to me, like a pseudoscientific surgical exorcism. I can't believe your father fell for that."

"Oh, he more than fell for it. He (2 verbe work) with some people at Yale (3 verbe do) experiments on chimpanzees and monkeys, and then he was in Portugal, where he assisted (4 verbe get) a dozen lobotomies, and last year he (5 verbe send)."

permission to do it on human beings at the clinic in Zurich, where Mother was so set

on to (5 verbe send)."

"You (5 verbe send)."

It doesn't matter if you believe it or not, it's the truth. He (6 verbe teach) the doctors there how to do it, because it (7 verbe approve) here in the States. It's brain surgery, but you don't have to be a brain surgeon to do it. You just drill a couple of little holes in the front of the skull, insert this cutting instrument that Daddy invented himself. You twiddle it back and forth a few times, remove and presto! No more demons. No more troublesome behavior. No more bad daughter."

Jordan just smiled. He didn't believe a word she was saying. But why on earth would she tell such a story? Was it to cover her disappointment that he had rejected her overtures? He hadn't really rejected her, anyhow; he had merely backed away from her first touch and changed the subject, changing it only temporarily, perhaps. In matters of seduction, Jordan Groves was passive. Never the initiator, he let the woman come to him, giving her the responsibility for the invitation to dance, and only then, when the dance had begun, would he take the lead. That's all he (8 verbe do) here, he thought — foisting on to Vanessa the obligation to declare her intent to (9 adverbe merely + verbe comply) with her wishes, fulfilling love to her, so that afterward he could tell himself that he (9 adverbe merely + verbe comply) with her wishes, fulfilling her needs, not his, slaking her lust, not his. Though, naturally, he (10 traduire l'adverbe 'bien' avec le verbe know) that he had met his wishes, too, had fulfilled his needs and slaked his lust as much as the woman's.

Remplir les espaces numérotés par les mots correspondants et leur transcription phonétique (1,5pt par mot ET transcription corrects, sauf les numéros 1,3,9,10 qui comptent pour 2pts)

First, to an amazing medical breakthrough. A man paralysed from the 1st is now able to stand and move his legs, thanks to doctors in America. Baseball player Rob Summers was injured after being hit by a car 5 years ago. At the time he was told he'd never walk again...

"The moment I stood up I was 2nd, I was amazed, I was shocked, I didn't think it would happen that fast. The doctors had anticipated maybe five years 3rd stand, and standing on the third day, I blew all the doctors out of the water."

Doctors applied electrical pulses along his spinal cord and he can now walk on a treadmill. But experts say we should be careful not to call this a cure. Just because it worked in one person doesn't mean it will work for others, but doctors say it does give them hope.

Next to Scotland where the race is on to rescue 100 pilot whales that have become stranded. The animals were 4th stuck in a 5th and appear to be trying to beach themselves on its rocky coast. Alasdair Jack is one of the marine rescuers trying to help the animals. He says pilot whales are very social, and if one 6th it would be difficult to stop the rest from following suit...

"When one of them becomes sick or injured their family members will not leave them. They come ashore to die this way and they will just 7th and come straight in 8th."

And finally, to the bears that are causing a bit of a problem in Slovakia. It seems efforts to protect the animals have been so successful that not only are their numbers growing, but they're taking over more space - even moving into towns!...Graham Bishop is from Project Bear. Graham and his team are taking some pretty risky action to track the bears' movements.

"We 9th the bear using a low power gas rifle. We approach the bear, make sure it is asleep, put the collar on. We're using GPS collars so that we can see exactly what they're doing through the night, through the day. You have to work quite quickly because the drugs aren't 10th and there've been a number of cases worldwide where wild bears have woken up."

They reckon if they know what's attracting them to the towns in the first place, they might be able to figure out how to stop them.

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12.
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 the other literature professor in second year, 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:

**Authority and Submission in Jane Eyre**
"THE DOCUMENT"

We, the undersigned, agree with Messrs. ----- that we will work for them on the following terms:

We declare that we do not belong to the society called the 'Union', or any other society for the support of turn-outs, or which has for its object any interference with the rules laid down for the government of mills or manufactories.

We agree with our said masters, that we will not become members of, or be connected with, any such society, while we remain in our present employ.

That we will not, directly, or indirectly, subscribe or contribute to any such society, or to any turn-out hands whatsoever.

That we will give a fortnight's notice previous to leaving our employ and we will observe all the other rules of this mill, and all special agreements that we may enter into with our masters.

And if we are discovered to act contrary to the above agreement, each of us so offending will forfeit a sum equal to a fortnight's wages; and our masters shall have power to deduct the same from our wages, or discharge us from their employ without any notice, at their own option.'

"[This] written requirement, called an agreement was offered [in 1829] by the masters [in Stockport, Lancashire] for the operatives to sign, which was a sine qua non of employment; the operatives were to sign [these] words, or not be employed; and thousands of them did so, and were obliged to do so.

[...] by the wording of this document, [the masters] say they would not directly or indirectly support any turn-out hands whatsoever; that they were liable to the penalty here announced, in case they supported a son, or even gave any thing, directly or indirectly to a starving daughter or other relative."

Evidence of William Longston before the Committee on the Bill to regulate the labour of children in the mills and factories of the United Kingdom, 1832. Parliamentary Papers, 1831-2, XV, pp. 428-430.

[Source: http://www.historyhome.co.uk/peel/trade-us/document.htm]
ANDREW URE

Andrew Ure (18 May 1778 – 2 January 1857) was a Scottish doctor, scholar and chemist.

**BIOGRAPHY**

Andrew Ure was born in Glasgow. He received an M.D. from Glasgow University in 1801, and served briefly as an army surgeon before settling in Glasgow, where he became a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1803. He replaced Dr. George Birkbeck as Professor of Natural Philosophy (specializing in chemistry and physics) at the Andersonian Institution in 1804. His evening lectures on chemistry and mechanics enjoyed considerable success and inspired the foundation of a number of mechanical institutions in Britain and the École des Arts et Métiers in Paris. He married Catherine Monteath in 1807.

Ure founded the Garnet Hill observatory in 1808. He was put in charge for several years, leaving it second only to Greenwich in reputation. He was visited by the Astronomer Royal, who gave some lectures and helped him to install a fourteen-foot reflecting telescope of his own [Ure's] design and manufacture. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1811.

In 1814, while giving lectures in Belfast, he did consulting work for the Irish linen board, devising an 'alkalimeter' which gave estimates of the alkali contents of industrial substances. He later achieved considerable reputation for his practical chemistry.

In 1818 Ure revealed experiments he had been carrying out on a murderer named Matthew Clydesdale, after the man's execution. He claimed that, by stimulating the phrenic nerve, life could be restored in cases of suffocation, drowning or hanging.

> "Every muscle of the body was immediately agitated with convulsive movements resembling a violent shuddering from cold. ... On moving the second rod from hip to heel, the knee being previously bent, the leg was thrown out with such violence as nearly to overturn one of the assistants, who in vain tried to prevent its extension. The body was also made to perform the movements of breathing by stimulating the phrenic nerve and the diaphragm. When the supraorbital nerve was excited 'every muscle in his countenance was simultaneously thrown into fearful action; rage, horror, despair, anguish, and ghastly smiles, united their hideous expressions in the murderer's face [...]. At this period several of the spectators were forced to leave the apartment from terror or sickness, and one gentleman fainted."

—Andrew Ure (1819)

In 1819 he divorced his wife. In 1821 he published his first major book, *Dictionary of Chemistry*. In 1822 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Ure was also a scriptural geologist and in 1829 published *A New System of Geology*, for which he received 500 guineas. But it was not a success, and some criticized it severely.

By 1830, Ure's outside interests led him to resign from the Institution. He moved to London and set himself up as a consulting chemist (probably the first such in Britain). His work included acting as an expert witness, government commissions and industrial tours of England, Belgium and France. His visits to English textile mills led to his publication of *The Philosophy of Manufactures* (1835) and *Account of the Cotton Industry* (1836), dealing with the textile industry. In 1840 he helped found the Pharmaceutical Society.

The great *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines*, Ure's chief and most encyclopaedic work, was published in 1837 for which he received 1,000 guineas. Further enlarged editions were rapidly called for in 1840, 1843 and 1853. After his death four further editions appeared, the last in 1878. This work was translated into almost every European language, including Russian and Spanish. *The Times* review said: "This is a book of vast research, and the variety of subjects embraced in it may be estimated by the fact that on the French translation it was thought advisable to employ nineteen collaborators, all regarded as experts in their special subjects."

Ure died in 1857 in London. Michael Faraday's posthumous description of him was:

> "...his skill and accuracy were well known as well as the ingenuity of the methods employed in his researches ... and it has been stated that no one of his results has ever been impugned. His extensive knowledge enabled him to arrive at conclusions, and to demonstrate facts considered impossible by his conpeers in science."
Occupations which are assisted by steam-engines require for the most part a higher, or at least a steadier, species of labour than those which are not; the exercise of the mind being then partially substituted for that of the muscles, constituting skilled labour, which is always paid more highly than unskilled. On this principle we can readily account for the comparatively high wages which the inmates\(^1\) of a cotton factory, whether children or adults, obtain. Batting\(^2\) cotton by hand for fine spinning seems by far the hardest work in a factory; it is performed wholly by women, without any assistance from the steam-engine, and is somewhat similar in effort to threshing corn\(^3\); yet it does not bring those who are engaged in it more than 6s. 6d.\(^4\) weekly, while close by is the stretching-frame, which remunerates its tenters\(^5\) or superintendents, women, and even children fourteen years old, with double wages for far lighter labour. In power-loom weaving also, the wages are good, and the muscular effort is trifling\(^6\), as those who tend it frequently exercise themselves by following the movements of the lay\(^7\), and leaning on it with their arms. It is reckoned a very healthy occupation, as is shown by the appearance of the females engaged in it, in every well-regulated establishment in England and Scotland. The more refined the labour in factories, it becomes generally the lighter and pleasanter. Thus the fine spinning is the least laborious in Manchester, owing to the slowness with which the machinery moves in forming fine threads. The mule for N° 30 or N° 40\(^8\) makes in general three stretches in a minute, but the mule for higher numbers makes only one stretch in the same time. During at least three-fourths of this minute, the four, five, or more piecers\(^9\), who attend the pair of mules of 460 spindles each, have absolutely nothing to do but are seen in an easy attitude, till the carriage begins to start for a new stretch, when they proceed immediately to mend the threads, which break, or are purposely broken on account of some unsightly\(^10\) knot. The piecing is soon over, as the carriage does not stop an instant in the frame, but forthwith resumes its spinning routine, and when it has again come out somewhat less than two feet, it places the rollers and roving\(^11\) beyond the reach of the hands of the piecers, and gives them another interval of repose. There is so little scavenger\(^12\) work required in fine spinning, on account of the small quantity of waste from the long-stapled\(^13\) cotton, that it is usually performed by one of the piecers. From the same cause there is hardly any dust to be seen in the air of the rooms. Under what pretext, or with what face of pretension, operatives, whose labour is assisted by steam or water power, can lay claim to a peculiar privilege of

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1. A person who is confined (as in a prison or hospital).
2. To hit or strike.
3. To beat, in order to separate the grain or seeds from a cereal plant.
4. Six shillings and six pence.
5. Person who stretches cloth on a tenter, i.e. a frame on which cloth is stretched during the manufacturing process in order that it may retain its shape while drying.
7. 1. (On a loom) a movable frame that contains the shuttles, the race plate, and the reed, and that by its oscillating motion beats the filling yarn into place. 2. Any movable part of a loom.
8. Thread dimensions.
9. A person (usually a child) who mends, repairs, or joins something, esp. broken threads on a loom [or spinning machine].
10. Not pleasing to the sight.
11. A preparatory process of spinning [more precisely: the final phase of carding].
12. 'Scavengers' [usually small children] crawled beneath clattering machines to pick up loose scraps of cotton.
13. Having long fibres.
exemption from more than ten hours' daily labour it is hard to conjecture. They compare their toil with that of the small class, comparatively, of artisans, such as carpenters, bricklayers, stone-masons, etc., who, they say, work only from six to six, with two one-hour intervals for meals; a class, however, in this material respect distinguished from most factory operatives, that their work is done entirely by muscular effort, and after serving a long apprenticeship with no little outlay.\textsuperscript{14} But what do the factory operatives think of the numerous class of domestic operatives, the stocking or frame-work knitters, the hand-loom weavers, the wool-combers, the lace-manufacturers, and a variety of others, who work, and very hardly too, from twelve to sixteen hours a day, to earn a bare subsistence?

\textsuperscript{14} An expenditure of money, effort, etc.
I. Answer **two** of the following four questions (4 pts).

- What was the aim of Reconstruction?

- Why are the presidents from 1877 to 1897 known as the "forgotten presidents"?

- Between the 1880s and the 1910s, where did most of the immigrants to the United States come from?

- Is it possible to define "Progressivism"?

II. Essay-writing. Choose **one** of the two subjects (16 pts).

The idea of renewal\(^1\) in the United States (1865-1913).

The United States at the turn of the 20\(^{th}\) century: activity or immobility?

OR

\(^1\) Renewal. 1. The fact of repeating an action. 2. Giving new life and freshness to something. 3. Replacing (something old) with something new of the same kind.
III. Text commentary (16 pts).

Theodore Roosevelt's Inaugural Address (March 4th, 1905).

My fellow-citizens, no people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with he conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. [...] Under such conditions, it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgement of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that, under a free government, a mighty people can thrive best.

We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth. [...] Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population, and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life, is inevitably accompanied by a similar growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political fabric. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic. Upon the success of our experiment much depends, not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. [...] Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this Republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems

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2 Boastfulness: la vantardise.
3 Vainglory: l'orgueil, la vanité.
4 To thrive: to be prosperous.
5 To shirk: éviter de faire.
6 Wrought (an ancient form of the preterit and past participle of 'to work'): provoqué. 
7 Fabric (here): du tissu (au sens figuré également).
faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage preserved and enlarged to our children and our children’s children. To do so, we must show, not only in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty^{8} ideal, which made great the men who founded this Republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this Republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

^{8} Lofty (here): élève, noble.
I. Answer **two** of the following four questions (4 pts).

- When did “Reconstruction” *officially* end?

- What is a “trust”? Can you give a few examples?

- What events in the 1890s showed an imperialist trend in American foreign policy?

- Why did President Theodore Roosevelt differ from his predecessors?

**II. Essay-writing. Choose **one** of the two subjects (16 pts).**

The changes in American society between 1865 and 1913: a benefit for the population at large, or for an élite?

The consequences of exterior events in the United States at the turn of the 20th century.

**OR**
III. Text commentary (16 pts).

The American Anti-Imperialist League program (1899). ¹

We hold that the policy known as imperialism is hostile to liberty and tends towards militarism, an evil from which it has been our glory to be free. We regret that it has become necessary in the land of Washington and Lincoln to reaffirm that all men, of whatever race or color, are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We maintain that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We insist that the subjugation of any people is “criminal aggression” and open disloyalty to the distinctive principles of our Government.

We earnestly condemn the policy of the present National Administration in the Philippines. It seeks to extinguis the spirit of 1776 in those islands. We deplore the sacrifice of our soldiers and sailors, whose bravery deserves admiration even in an unjust war. We denounce the slaughter of the Filipinos as a needless horror. We protest against the extension of American sovereignty by Spanish methods.

We demand the immediate cessation of the war against liberty, begun by Spain and continued by us. The United States have (sic) always protested against the doctrine of international law which permits the subjugation of the weak by the strong. A self-governing state cannot accept sovereignty over an unwilling people. The United States cannot act upon the ancient heresy that “might makes right”.

Imperialists assume that with the destruction of self-government in the Philippines by American hands, all opposition here will cease. This is a grievous error. Much as we abhor the war of “criminal aggression” in the Philippines, greatly as we regret that the blood of the Filipinos is on American hands, we more deeply resent the betrayal of American institutions at home. The real firing

¹ The American Anti-Imperialist League was an organization established in June 1898 to battle the American annexation of the Philippines. The anti-imperialists did not oppose expansion on commercial, religious or humanitarian grounds. Rather, they believed that annexation and administration of overseas areas would mean the abandonment of American ideals of self-government and isolationism. The Anti-Imperialist League, however, was not in keeping with the dominant ideas of the time. They were defeated in the 1900 election and only represented a minority of the public opinion. The league was eventually dissolved in 1921.
line is not in the suburbs of Manila.² The foe³ is of our own household. The attempt of 1861⁴ was to divide the country. That of 1899 is to destroy its fundamental principles and noblest ideals. [...] We deny that the obligation of all citizens to support their Government in times of grave National peril applies to the present situation. If an Administration may with impunity ignore the issues upon which it was chosen, deliberately create a condition of war anywhere on the face of the globe, organize a truth-suppressing censorship and demand of all citizens a suspension of judgment and their unanimous support while it chooses to continue the fighting, representative government itself is imperilled.

We propose to contribute to the defeat of any person or party that stands for the forcible subjugation of any people. We shall oppose for re-election all who in the White House or in Congress betray American liberty in pursuit of un-American ends. We still hope that both of our great political parties will support and defend the Declaration of Independence in the closing campaign of the century.

We hold, with Abraham Lincoln, that "no man is good enough to govern another man without the other’s consent. [...] Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."

We cordially invite the cooperation of all men and women who remain loyal to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

² Manila is the capital city of the Philippines.
³ The foe: the enemy.
⁴ The League is mentioning the creation of the Confederate States of America, which then indirectly led to the outbreak of the American Civil War (1861-1865).
Dossier de Presse – LLCE 2ème année
EXAMEN CONCERNANT UNIQUEMENT LES ETUDIANTS SALARIES
Durée de l’épreuve : 3 heures

Réaliser un dossier de presse d’environ 500 mots à partir des trois documents fournis.
Osama bin Laden killed in shootout in Pakistan
*The Irish Times*, 2 May 2011

Al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden was killed in a firefight with US forces in Pakistan on Sunday, President Barack Obama announced, ending a nearly 10-year worldwide hunt for the mastermind of the September 11th attacks.

"Justice has been done," Mr Obama said in a hastily called, late-night White House speech revealing the death of the elusive head of the militant Islamic group behind a series of bloody attacks in cities across the world.

His death, confirmed by officials in Pakistan, was a huge symbolic blow to al Qaeda, which has been beaten back but is still a threat in many countries.

It prompted jubilant flag-waving celebrations in Washington and New York. It was the biggest national security victory for Mr Obama since he took office in early 2009 and could give him a political boost as he seeks re-election in 2012.

Mr Obama may now find it easier to wind down the nearly decade-old war in Afghanistan, begun after the September 11th, 2001, attacks on New York and Washington that killed nearly 3,000.

But the operation could complicate relations with Pakistan already frayed over US drone strikes in the west of the country and the jailing of a CIA contractor accused of killing two Pakistani men.

Mr Obama said US forces led a targeted operation that killed bin Laden in a compound in Abbottabad north of Islamabad. No Americans were killed in the operation and they took care to avoid civilian casualties, he said.

A senior administration official said it was believed that three adults besides bin Laden were killed, including a woman and an adult son of bin Laden....

Thousands of people gathered outside the White House, waving American flags, cheering and chanting "USA, USA, USA." Car drivers blew their horns in celebration and people streamed to Lafayette Park across from the street, as police vehicles with their lights flashing stood vigil....

Similar celebrations erupted in New York's Ground Zero, site of the World Trade Center twin towers felled by hijacked airplanes on September 11th.

Enda Kenny said the events in Pakistan "do not mean that the international community should let up in its efforts to address the threat that international terrorism continues to pose for us all."

"We must redouble our efforts to address the causes of terrorism and to build a world of peace, security and prosperity for all", he said.

Newly appointed CIA director Leon Panetta says al Qaeda will "almost certainly" attempt to avenge bin Laden's death.

Many Americans had given up hope of ever finding bin Laden after he vanished in the mountains of Afghanistan in late 2001.

Intelligence that originated last August provided the clues that eventually led to bin Laden's trail, the president said. A US official said Mr Obama gave the final order to pursue the operation last Friday morning.

"The United States has conducted an operation that killed Osama bin Laden, the leader of al Qaeda and a terrorist who is responsible for the murder of thousands of men, women and children," Mr Obama said.

Former President George W. Bush, who vowed to bring bin Laden to justice "dead or alive" but never did, called the operation a "momentous achievement" after Mr Obama called him with the news.
Martin Indyk, a former US assistant secretary of state for near eastern affairs, described bin Laden's death as "a body blow" to al Qaeda at a time when its ideology was already being undercut by the popular revolutions in the Arab world.

Other experts were more cautious. "It changes little in terms of on-the-ground realities - by the time of his death bin Laden was not delivering operational or tactical orders to the numerous al Qaeda affiliates across the world," said Rick Nelson of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

Statements of appreciation poured in from both sides of Washington's often divided political divide. Republican Senator John McCain declared, "I am overjoyed that we finally got the world's top terrorist."

Said former President Bill Clinton: "I congratulate the president, the national security team and the members of our armed forces on bringing Osama bin Laden to justice after more than a decade of murderous al Qaeda attacks."

Having the body may help convince any doubters that bin Laden is really dead.

"Justice has been done," US President Barack Obama said in a dramatic announcement at the White House.

Bin Laden had been the subject of a search since he eluded US soldiers and Afghan militia forces in a large-scale assault on the Tora Bora mountains of Afghanistan in 2001.

The trail quickly went cold after he disappeared and many intelligence officials believed he had been hiding in Pakistan.

While in hiding, bin Laden had taunted the West and advocated his militant Islamist views in videotapes spirited from his hideaway.

Besides September 11, Washington has also linked bin Laden to a string of attacks - including the 1998 bombings of American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and the 2000 bombing of the warship USS Cole in Yemen.
Osama bin Laden dead: US strategy misconceived, says Hamid Karzai
By Jon Boone  The Guardian  2 May 2011

Hamid Karzai's reaction to the news of Osama bin Laden's violent death in Pakistan could be best summed up as 'I told you so.'

Speaking in front of a packed hall in his palace in Kabul, the Afghan president said the discovery that the world's most wanted man was holed up in a garrison town in Pakistan proved that the west's entire military strategy is misconceived.

"Year after year, day after day, we have said the fighting against terrorism is not in the villages of Afghanistan, not among the poor people of Afghanistan," he said. "The fight against terrorism is in safe havens. It proves that Afghanistan was right."

In recent months Karzai has become increasingly strident in his criticism of the US-led coalition, saying it has focused on counter-insurgency operations in the Pashtun south of the country rather than the Taliban safe havens over the border.

He also hinted that the Pakistani state itself was complicit in hiding the Saudi terrorist leader, saying Bin Laden had "hidden himself in the military bases of Abbottabad."

But the Afghan president appealed for peace with Pakistan, saying "I want good relations with the neighbouring countries whatever they have done." And he called on the Taliban to stop killing their fellow Afghans, asking "who are you fighting for?"

Although the killing of Bin Laden will strengthen Karzai's argument with the US, some analysts and officials expressed fears that his demise could hasten the end of the huge US-led military and development effort in Afghanistan.

"While thrilled to see the removal of the worst enemy of Islam who inflicted irreparable damage to image of Islam and Muslims, my concern is his death becomes the justification for US premature disengagement from the region," one senior Afghan government official who specialises in foreign affairs said.

It was a view echoed by Ahmed Wali Massoud, an Afghan politician and brother of Ahmed Shah Massoud, the legendary resistance fighter who was assassinated just days before the September 11 attacks in 2001 on the orders of Bin Laden.

"Already the US has been thinking about shifting its policy on the war on terror and there is a risk that the American public will continue to question why their troops are still fighting there," he said.

But Massoud warned that his killing would not make "any practical difference to the war in Afghanistan".

"Symbolically this is huge because he was such an iconic figure, but this is not the end. Al-Qaeda is still there and there are so many other groups that are just as ideologically strong. "The younger generation of the Taliban have come up and they now make up the bulk of the Taliban ideologically and are not very different from al-Qaeda itself. We believe there is still scope for operations in Afghanistan, because the threat is still here."
Despite recent reports that al-Qaida has tried to re-establish a foothold in Afghanistan, particularly in mountainous areas of the north-east where US troops have pulled back, analysts have long declared that the group is largely irrelevant to the fighting in Afghanistan.

But other experts said that far from being a setback, the killing of Bin Laden could improve the chances of peace. Michael Semple, a former EU diplomat who was expelled from the country in 2007 for talking to the Taliban, said the death of Bin Laden "removes any illusions that al-Qaida was a force to reckon with in Afghanistan."

"This gives America an ideal opportunity to play its needed role in responsibly winding down the conflict in Afghanistan and Pakistan," said Semple, who works as an academic at Harvard....

The fact that the raid happened inside Pakistani territory where the Afghan Taliban enjoy sanctuary could also put pressure on the insurgent high command to come to the negotiating table, he said.

Taliban spokesmen said they were suspicious of early media reports of Bin Laden's death and said they would reserve comment until they were certain it was true.

But one Taliban commander, who escaped from Kandahar prison last week, told the Guardian he had no doubts and was "very sad" at the news because "the Americans will be happy."

"In the Islamic countries Osama is a respected person. I hope Muslims join with us after this killing and stand beside us against the Americans," he said, speaking by phone from an unknown location.

He warned it would make no difference to the strength of the insurgency inside Afghanistan. "We have lost thousands of people, but every year we get stronger," he said.

"We do not rely on foreigners to fight or us. Almost 500 people escaped with me from Kandahar prison and they were all Afghans. There were no foreigners."

On the streets of Kabul this morning public reaction was muted.

"Thousands of people die every day and he is just one of the thousands," said Zaikira, a 49-year-old money changer. "It won't change the war. We have had fighting in Afghanistan for centuries, and it will continue for hundreds more."
Osama bin Laden's killing a huge boost for President Obama
By Paul West, The Los Angeles Times, 1 May 2011

A foreign policy novice when he came to office, President Obama can now claim a national security victory that eluded his predecessor for almost eight years.

The caliber of his leadership, often the target of withering attacks by the Republican opposition, has now been bolstered in a very tangible way, as the image of celebrating crowds gathering spontaneously at the White House and the former World Trade Center in New York late Sunday night demonstrated.

In his speech to Americans announcing the death of Osama bin Laden, he made clear Sunday night that he had been in the driver's seat all along, noting that he had approved the operation at its key moments. And he could trumpet that no Americans were harmed in the mission carried out by U.S. special forces.

More details are likely to emerge in coming days that could alter public attitudes. And the unexpected news that "justice had been done" after almost a decade-long hunt may not be the turning point many Obama supporters would like it to be. Similar developments over the years, such as the successful Persian Gulf war of the early 1990s or the apprehension of Saddam Hussein in 2003, did not prove to have lasting impact.

But the immediate result will almost certainly help Obama's sagging popularity, which had returned to its lowest levels in the midst of high gas prices and even questions about the legitimacy of his presidency.

The development is "a great boost for him, as it would be for any president," said pollster Andrew Kohut, who directs the nonpartisan Pew Research Center.

"This is the most symbolic victory he could have," Kohut said. "It's not the end of the war on terror, but it is likely to be seen as a great achievement for the country."

In tracing the roots of the successful mission back almost a year, Obama may have validated his oft-criticized reputation for caution. In combination with the military surge that Obama ordered in Afghanistan and the recent attacks on Libya, the successful operation to kill Bin Laden will make it much more difficult for a Republican to employ in next year's campaign the familiar charge that Democrats are weak on defense.

Obama was able to proclaim that "the most significant achievement to date" in the war against Al Qaeda was a triumph for the U.S. military and intelligence personnel who hunted down and killed the architect of the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks, and that no Americans were killed in the operation.

By comparison, another Democratic president, Jimmy Carter, had to break the sad news to the nation that a rescue attempt to free the U.S. hostages in Iran had not only failed but had resulted in the loss of U.S. lives.

"This can be portrayed credibly as one more example of a president willing to take the long view for success and to achieve it," said Bill Galston, a former Clinton White House aide. "It is also likely to generate a reevaluation of [Obama's] foreign policy apparatus, which hasn't
exactly been showered in praise."

Beyond that, Obama has further elevated himself above a field of Republican challengers that is remarkably lacking in foreign-policy expertise, unlike his 2008 opponent, John McCain. Initial reaction from GOP presidential candidates was, as might be expected, positive.

Former Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney called it "a great victory for lovers of freedom and justice everywhere" and praised "our intelligence community, our military and the president."

Former Minnesota Gov. Tim Pawlenty called it "terrific news for freedom and justice." He recalled President George W. Bush's promise that America would bring Bin Laden to justice, "and we did. I want to congratulate America's armed forces and President Obama for a job well done."

In the short term, the impact could reverberate across a range of endeavors, starting with U.S. relations with Pakistan and stretching across ongoing conflicts in the Muslim world. Obama sought Sunday night to rekindle memories of the national unity that prevailed after the shock of the Sept. 11 attacks, and to use Bin Laden's death as a reminder that Americans can accomplish that to which they set their minds. But the partisanship of Washington may overcome the elation of the moment as Democrats and Republicans get down to the hard work of hammering out deals on national debt and the budget.

In purely political terms, the impact is unlikely to be as long-lasting as Democrats might hope, with the 2012 election still more than a year and a half away. And it is not directly linked to the public's top priority, which remains the domestic economy and the dearth of jobs nationwide.

But it may well remind Americans, and the world, of the unparalleled might of the U.S. military establishment, and of Obama's own resolve.

Facing serious questions about his strength on military matters, candidate Obama make the hunt for Bin Laden a key priority during the 2008 campaign.

"We will kill Bin Laden. We will crush Al Qaeda. That has to be our biggest national security priority," Obama said in an October 2008 debate with McCain.

On Sunday night, in announcing that the long nightmare for thousands of victims' families was at an end, the president reported momentous progress toward that pledge.
Dossier de Presse – LLCE Anglais
Durée de l’épreuve : 3 heures

Réaliser un dossier de presse d’environ 500 mots à partir des trois documents fournis.
Gates wants combat units in Afghanistan until end
By David S. Cloud and Laura King  Los Angeles Times  June 6, 2011

Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates argued Sunday for keeping combat units in place and removing as many support troops as possible when the U.S. begins its promised drawdown of forces in Afghanistan next month.

"If it were up to me I'd leave the shooters until last," Gates said, referring to the mix of U.S. forces that will be withdrawn beginning next month.

The Defense secretary, on a farewell visit to troops before his retirement, later clarified to reporters that, while the drawdown will include both combat and support units, it made sense to keep as much "combat power" in place as possible to preserve and extend fragile security gains U.S. officials say have been achieved in Afghanistan in recent months.

As Gates was visiting bases in volatile Helmand and Kandahar provinces, the Western military reported the crash of a NATO helicopter in eastern Afghanistan, which killed two service members. It was the third fatal chopper incident in the last three weeks.

The Taliban movement claimed responsibility, saying it had downed a Western chopper in the Sabari district of Khowst province, near the Pakistani border. However, the insurgents routinely claim to have shot down any alliance aircraft that crashes.

Military officials said the cause of the crash was under investigation. NATO's International Security Assistance Force did not release the nationalities or identities of the two killed, in keeping with usual practice. Most of the troops serving in Afghanistan's east are Americans.

Earlier in the day, the Western military announced the death of a third service member, in the country's south.

Violence has been ratcheting upward in recent weeks across Afghanistan. May was this year's most lethal month for Western troops, with 57 NATO service members killed, according to the website icasualties.org.

One of Gates' goals for his three-day visit appeared to be to lay out his thinking about the drawdown ahead of the White House deliberations, which begin once he returns to Washington, and even to preempt other officials who favor steeper troop cuts.

President Obama's troop decision will be one of the last major Afghanistan debates involving Gates, who has announced he is stepping down at the end of the month. Analysts expect an initial withdrawal of between 2,000 and 3,000 troops. There are currently nearly 100,000 U.S. troops in Afghanistan, making up about two-thirds of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization force.

Gates has not said how large a drawdown he favors. Gen. David H. Petraeus, the top commander in Afghanistan, has not submitted his recommendations yet but is expected to do so shortly.
A day after telling reporters that the initial withdrawals should be "modest," Gates emphasized that other countries with troops in Afghanistan might be tempted to make their own steep cuts if the U.S. pulls out too many troops this year.

"Nobody wants to give up the gains that have been won at hard cost and nobody wants to give our allies an excuse to run to the exits," Gates told a group of U.S. troops during a stop at a base near Kandahar.
British soldier killed in Afghanistan

The Guardian June 6, 2011

A British soldier has been killed in Afghanistan, the Ministry of Defence has announced.

The soldier, from the 1st Battalion The Rifles, was killed by an improvised explosive device on Sunday while on patrol in the Haji Kareen area of the Nahr-e Saraj (South) District of Helmand province.

The death is the third announced in three days by the MoD.

A Royal Marine, from 42 Commando Royal Marines, was shot dead on Sunday morning on patrol in the Nahr-e Saraj area, while Corporal Michael Pike, 26, from Huntly, Scotland, was fatally wounded by insurgents who attacked his patrol with guns and rocket-propelled grenades in the Lashkar Gah district of Helmand on Friday.

Spokesman for Taskforce Helmand, Lieutenant Colonel Tim Purbrick, said: "It is with great sadness that I have to inform you of the death of a soldier from 1st Battalion The Rifles in the Haji Kareen area of the Nahr-e Saraj district in Helmand province.

"The soldier was part of a foot patrol, supporting an Afghan National Security Forces operation to clear one of the last remaining insurgent safe havens in Central Helmand, when he was fatally wounded by an improvised explosive device.

"Our thoughts and prayers are with his family and friends.

"The family have been informed and have requested a 24-hour period before further details are released."

The latest incident brings the total number of UK military personnel who have died since operations in Afghanistan began in 2001 to 371.

Cpl Pike died saving the lives of his comrades as he took on the enemy in a firefight, his men said.

His friends and colleagues, from 4th Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Scotland, said he was killed "putting up a fight" and "saving the lives of the men he was devoted to".

They said the father-of-two was the epitome of a Highland soldier and would not have wanted his fellow soldiers to dwell on his loss.

Cpl Pike, described as a "loving and caring family man", leaves behind a wife, Ida, and two children, Joshua and Evelynn.

His wife said: "My husband would want everybody to know that he died doing a job he loved and that he loved our children with all his heart and soul."

Cpl Pike, second in command of 2 Platoon, A Company, based at Check Point Pegasus, was on his second tour of Afghanistan.
He was leading the patrol in the area of Pupalzay along Highway 601 when it came under attack.

He fired back on the enemy and his colleagues praised his quick reactions which allowed them time to move out of danger.

His platoon said in a joint statement: "He passed away doing the job he loved but he didn't go down without putting up a fight.

"He was suppressing the enemy in order to cover the lead wagon, the ground call sign and to allow other call signs to manoeuvre out of immediate danger."

And Lieutenant Robert Grant, 2 Platoon Commander, A Company, said: "The loss of Corporal Pike, one of the funniest, most life-affirming and professionally diligent men I have ever had the privilege to meet, strikes deep in to the heart and soul of all those who knew him.

"An exceptional soldier and inspirational leader, Corporal Pike will be forever missed.

"His death, saving the lives of the men he was devoted to, marks the tragic end of a life that has touched so many, so deeply that it seems almost unreal."
Rangin Spanta, President Hamid Karzai’s national security adviser, expressed concern in an interview Sunday about suggestions in Washington that the killing of Osama bin Laden last month by American commandos might mean an accelerated withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The capture or killing of Bin Laden, the Al Qaeda leader and mastermind of the Sept. 11 attacks, was one of the original goals of the American-led war in Afghanistan, where Bin Laden’s organization had plotted the attacks. The Navy Seal operation that killed him on May 2 at a hideout in neighboring Pakistan has, in the view of some Washington lawmakers and other officials, undermined a justification for continued American prosecution of the war, now in its 10th year.

“I can understand that, but at the same time, my warning would be to be very careful,” Mr. Spanta said. “Al Qaeda is not only bin Laden. It’s a very dangerous policy to think so. Of course Bin Laden was a charismatic leader for Al Qaeda, a symbol for them who is gone now. But the network he headed is alive and active, and it has a tremendous recruitment potential in this region.”

Any suggestion of an accelerated withdrawal comes at a delicate time, from the Afghanistan government’s point of view. Transition to nominal full Afghan control of the first seven provinces and cities is set to begin by July, with a detailed plan for doing so to be unveiled June 15. Two weeks ago, the Afghans presented a draft of a Strategic Partnership Agreement, which among other things would call for permanent United States military bases — although no one will call them that — in Afghanistan, as well as an undertaking to finance the Afghan security forces well into the future, a multi-billion dollar undertaking once they have reached their authorized size of 395,000 police and soldiers by 2014.

Mr. Spanta said that while Afghan talks with the international community over the future relationship in Afghanistan were focusing on the decade ahead, the talks with the United States were for a longer time period, although he did not specify it. “That is a matter of discussion,” he said.

The American reply to the Afghan draft is expected by June 18, when an American delegation comes to Kabul to discuss it.
I.- Primera parte: Marca la o las respuestas correctas

A)

1. La zona andina septentrional se encuentra
   Al norte de Centroamérica □ al sur de Mesoamérica □ al oeste de Colombia □

2. La culturas andinas preincaicas se extendían en los países actuales siguientes
   Perú y Ecuador □ Perú y Bolivia □ Perú y Chile □

3. Los mochicas estaban establecidos en Perú, en
   La sierra andina □ la costa suroeste □ la costa sureste □

4. Los Quimbayas vivieron en:
   Colombia □ Venezuela □ Cuba □

5. Las poblaciones precostumbras de Centroamérica y de los Andes septentrionales estaban agrupadas en
   ciudades religiosas □ cacicatos □ centros de peregrinación □

6. Las cerámicas más antiguas que se descubrieron se usaban para conservar productos de
   la agricultura □ la pesca □ la ganadería □

7. La leyenda de "El Dorado" pertenece a la cultura
   Mochica □ Caribe □ Chibcha □

8. El "Lanzón" – escultura monumental andina – se encuentra en:
   Chavín □ Cuzco □ San Agustín □

9. La primera en desarrollar el sistema de los chasquis fue la civilización
   Moche o mochica □ Huari □ Tiahuanaco □

10. Tiahuanaco con su Puerta del Sol dedicado a Viracocha se encuentra
    al norte □ al oeste □ al sur □ del lago Titicaca

11. Una civilización militar que no dejó imágenes o templos religiosos fue la
    Moche □ Huari □ Chimú □

12. El territorio inca más extenso correspondió a
    Huayna Cápac □ Túpac Yupanqui □ Pachacútec Yupanqui □

13. Según la leyenda, Manco Capac tenía que civilizar a las poblaciones del valle de Cuzco situado al
    norte □ sur □ oeste □ del lago Titicaca

14. Las huacas podían pertenecer al reino animal □ vegetal □ mineral □

15. Machu Picchu, patrimonio de la Unesco, es un sitio arqueológico ubicado en
    la costa □ la sierra □ el valle □ del Perú
16. Los Españoles pudieron conocer la historia y cultura que dejaron los Incas gracias a sus testimonios escritos □ signos jeroglíficos □ testimonios orales □

17. Los “quipus” eran usados para pagar □ censar □ contar □

18. La clase social procedente de la exogamia era la callao □ pallan □ collana □

19. Viracocha — espuma de las aguas — era el dios inca supremo, y un conquistador pretendió ser su hijo, fue: Pedro de Valdivia □ Hernán Cortés □ Francisco Pizarro □

20. El imperio inca acabó, fue aniquilado en el año 1528 □ 1533 □ 1538 □

B) Responde / completa en español

21. Nombra dos obras destinadas a la agricultura realizadas por los Incas

1 = ......................................................... 2 = .................................................................

22. El “Tahuantsuyu” era, y significa en quechua :

...................................................................................................................................................

23. Las dos “profesiones” de mando (1 en la religión, 1 en la administración/ ejecutivo) , de los Incas eran

1 = ................................................................. 2 = .................................................................

24. El sistema de los “mitimaes” era una castigo que consistía en ........................................................................................................................................

25. El “curaca” desempeñaba dos funciones principales que eran

1 = ................................................................. 2 = .................................................................

II – Segunda parte

"Instituciones españolas en América, y sus representantes, entre los siglos XVI y XVIII" (virreinato, gobernación, audiencia, gobierno municipal, encomienda, leyes, instrumentos de control)
I- La América española del siglo XV al siglo XVIII: “Desde el descubrimiento hasta la Independencia”

- Antecedentes y objetivos del descubrimiento;
- Viajes de Colón; Descubrimiento y conquista; Independencia
- Conclusiones de la conquista y de la colonización

II- Mapa: Viajes de Colón y Conquista de América

Informa el mapa con los datos, etapas, fechas y conquistadores más importantes
A) Gutenberg sieht „einige Fehler“ in seiner Dissertation

Gutenberg sagte bei einer Pressekonferenz vor wenigen Journalisten, seine Dissertation enthalte „einige Fehler“, das tut ihm „sehr leid“. Zu keinem Zeitpunkt habe er jedoch „bewusst getäuscht (getrickst)“. Er fügte hinzu: „Meine von mir verfasste Dissertation ist kein Plagiat.“ nach Focus.de

1) Wer ist diese Person? Wie ist der komplette Name???
2) Was wissen Sie über diesen Mann? Was hat es getan?
3) Übersetzen Sie den Text (Gutenberg sagte....kein Plagiat)

B) Hotel Mama

a) Ergänzen Sie den Text.

Beantworten Sie folgende Fragen ausführlich. (mindestens 60 Wörter)
b) Warum passt der Titel „Hotel Mama“? Was erklärt diese Mutter?

Wo wohnen Sie? Wohnen Sie auch noch im Hotel Mama? Erklären Sie
warum oder warum nicht

Hotel Mama

Welches Wort passt? Ergänzen Sie den Text.

Meine Kinder leben immer noch zu Hause! Eine Mutter berichtet.

Meine beiden Kinder wohnen noch (1) ____________, obwohl sie schon über zwanzig sind.

Eigentlich ist das kein Problem, denn wir haben genügend (2) ____________. Allerdings denke ich, dass sie auch langsam mal lernen sollten, auf (3) ____________ Beine zu stehen und

(4) ____________ zu übernehmen. Ich selbst bin schon mit 16 Jahren (5) ____________, weil ich eine Ausbildung in einer anderen Stadt gemacht habe. Das war aber wirklich zu früh.

Meine Tochter arbeitet bereits seit drei Jahren in ihrem Beruf. Sie könnte sich eine eigene Wohnung also auch leisten, aber hier bei uns ist es einfach (6) ____________ für sie und diesen (7) ____________ will sie nicht aufgeben. Mein Sohn ist der Meinung, dass er bei uns wohnen kann, solange er studiert. Aber andere Studenten wohnen doch auch in einem Studentenwohnheim oder in einer (8) _____________. Mit „Hotel Mama“ ist jetzt Schluss!

1. in der Nähe
   alleine
   zu Hause

2. viel Raum
   Platz
   Wohnungen

3. selbstständigen
   anderen
   eigenen

4. Verantwortung
   Ideen
   Belastung

5. ausgezogen
   eingezogen
   eingerichtet

6. bequemer
   interessanter
   kleiner

7. Platz
   Luxus
   Überfluss

8. Villa
   Wohnungsgemeinschaft
   Penthauswohnung
Schriftliche Aufgabe:

1) Erzählen Sie von Ihren Ferien 60 Wörter 5P
   - wie Sie nette Leute kennengelernt haben
   oder wie Sie etwas Ungewöhnliches erlebt haben.

Oder

Erzählen Sie von Ihrem Studentenleben 60 Wörter
   - was für Sie neu und ungewöhnlich ist
   - was Sie gut und interessant finden.

2) Übersetzen Sie den Anfang des Textes (es gibt Menschen...bis...nd los geht's.) 6 P
3) Wählen Sie die korrekte Ergänzung aus 9P

Wählen Sie die korrekte Ergänzung aus. Stehen die Verben mit Akkusativ oder Dativ?
Es gibt Menschen, (1) denen/die gefällt ihr normales Leben nicht mehr. Sie suchen (2) dem/das
Abenteuer. Auf dem Sofa lesen sie (3) ihre/ihren Reisebücher über exotische Länder. Sie fragen
(4) andere/anderen Abenteurer nach ihren Erfahrungen, die (5) ihre/ihren Fragen gerne beantworten.
Dann fassen sie (6) den/dem Entschluss, für längere Zeit ins unbekannte Ausland zu reisen.
Sie beantragen (7) ihr/ihrem Visum, buchen (8) einen/einem Flug und los geht's. Oft beneiden
(9) die/den Freunde ihre mutigen Globetrotter. In dem Land angekommen, sieht das Abenteuer
oft ganz anders aus, als erwartet. Was nützt (10) die/den Reisenden ihr gutes Englisch, wenn in
den Bergen von Peru nur Spanisch gesprochen wird? Es gibt hier auch kein Reisebüro, das
(11) sie/ihnen unterstützt, wenn sie (12) eine/einer Unterkunft brauchen. Aber oft begegnen
(13) die/den Abenteurern nette Menschen, die (14) ihnen/sie helfen. (15) Diese/Diesen Menschen
können wir nur danken, denn ohne sie wären schon viele verloren gewesen. Nach Tagen ohne
Komfort verlassen viele Urlauber (16) ihre/ihren Traumziele früher als geplant und suchen
(17) ihnen/sich ein schönes Hotel am Strand. Wieder zu Hause erzählen sie von ihren Erlebnissen,
zeigen ihre Dias und alle Bekannten hören (18) sie/ihnen fasziniert zu. Was für ein Traumurlaub!