



(re) (#close) and hard to reach with aid and resources. Search-and-rescue teams and relief organizations from many countries were [d] (al) (#forbidden) to enter the country.

Question 15: Express differently using compound adjectives:

Norwegians use the heat pump that weighs 30 pounds (a/..... heat pump) instead of the traditional radiators that are mounted on walls (b/ radiators). This environmentally-friendly device that releases vapour (This environmentally-friendly c/ device) is now available in supermarkets. Users must just be careful when installing it since it is a device with sharp edges (d/ device).

Question 16: Rewrite the direct speech as reported speech:

Professor Andrew Beggs noted: "More and more people under the age of 45 are being diagnosed with some form of cancer. There are many reasons for this rise. Thus, young people must seek help."

Question 17: Express differently starting as given: (keep the same meaning)

[a] It was not necessary to bring the passport, the journey was cancelled.

→ You needn't

[b] The shopkeeper kept cool despite the customer's furious reaction.

→ Although the customer

[c] We were not allowed to make personal calls at work under any circumstances.

→ Under no circumstances

[d] He left home early because he was afraid of missing the plane.

→ He left home early so as

Question 18: Use the appropriate conditional type in the following sentences:

[a] Unless she leaves home at once, she will be late at work. → If

[b] He didn't brake hard so he ran over the boy. → Had

Part three: WRITING

Question 19: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate linkers from the list (there are additional ones):

(in brief– consequently – and – but – although –when –finally)

For many years, Norwegians and their neighbours heated their homes with fossil fuels. ...(a)... during the 1973 oil crisis, ...(b)... prices shot up, the country's political leaders made a conscious choice to promote alternatives, ...(c)... , unlike their counterparts elsewhere, they did not back away from that decision once the crisis eased. ...(d)... , two thirds of households in this Nordic country of 5 million people have a heat pump, more than anywhere else in the world.

Question 20: Find the FOUR mistakes and correct them on the answers sheet:

Everybody knows that exercise is essential to keep as healthy. It lowers the risk of heart disease, and helped to maintain a healthy weight. It also reduces stress. Doctors say that exercising in cold weather is even best for all than any other treatment. Going for a jog or even a swim when it's chilly or frozen outside has extra benefits for our physical and mental health.

Question 21: Essay

As future engineers, provide solutions to address the challenges of traffic congestion and overcrowdedness in urban areas. Consider the integration of smart city technologies and the importance of civil engineering projects. Write a 15-line essay where you mention solid arguments.

Date : 05 Juin 2024 Heure : 11H Durée : 2 H Nb pages : 08

IMPORTANT : 1- L'épreuve d'anglais comporte deux séries de feuilles :

- Les énoncés s'étalant sur 4 pages que les candidats sont appelés à garder

- Les feuilles réservées aux réponses (Answers sheet) s'étalant sur 4 pages, lesquelles doivent être rendues à la fin de l'épreuve aux professeurs surveillants

2- Il sera tenu compte de la présentation, (l'écriture au crayon n'étant pas permise)

After Paris's coup against SUVs, the UK should slam the brakes on these polluting monsters too

Parisians have voted to triple parking charges for these behemoths. Let that be the start of a much wider crackdown.

1- Paris has developed a taste for better city living. Its vote to begin pricing sports utility vehicles (SUVs) off its streets by tripling parking charges is part of a diet for reversing autobesity – the trend by car manufacturers towards larger, more dangerous and polluting cars. It's not difficult to see what has driven Parisians' ire: the reasons to dislike SUVs form a tailback so long it's hard to see the front of the queue.

2- First, they get in the way. Size is a selling point, and in the UK alone, 150,000 cars were sold in 2019 that were too big for a standard parking space. Potential green benefits from better technology have been cancelled out by vehicles getting bigger. Average car width in the EU and UK has been growing by 1 cm every two years (if that continues, by the year 2544 the typical car will be as wide as an average UK terrace house). Astonishingly, in the US the average weight of a new car is almost two tonnes.

3- It takes a lot of materials to build bigger cars and an increasing amount of energy to move them. With bulk comes pollution and waste. In the decade from 2010, the International Energy Agency found that "SUVs were the second-largest contributor to the increase in global CO₂ emissions" after the power sector, but ahead of heavy industry, trucks and aviation. Emissions from the motor sector could have fallen 30% more between 2010 and 2022 if car sizes hadn't grown.

4- Then there is the other problem: electric or not, SUVs are killers. People in a light vehicle are three times more likely to get seriously injured when in collision with a much bigger car than one of similar weight; and for pedestrians and cyclists, the risk of death rises 30% if the bonnet of the car that hits them is 10 cm higher than average. For these reasons, Paris's vote against the SUV is a vote against four-wheeled antisocial behaviour. Like most cities, Paris wasn't built for cars. Being overwhelmed by SUVs – the motoring equivalent of an angry pedestrian with their elbows out, blowing smoke in people's faces – has been a step too far.

5- But how did we get here and what can be done? SUVs didn't just swarm on to city streets like a natural phenomenon – even if that's the impression the adverts like to create. In a very short period of time, consumer behaviour was switched on to the SUV by massive marketing campaigns and new consumer debt models, in the shape of personal contract purchase (PCP) loans.

6- In 2010, SUVs accounted for just one in 10 new car sales in the EU, but by last year, this had climbed to over half. It's a stunning example of how quickly a heavily polluting sector can change. Unfortunately for human health and the climate, it has been in the wrong direction. Why it is not hard to understand. In a saturated car market, manufacturers found they could charge more and make more profit from SUV's.

7- Depending on the target consumer, the marketing for these vehicles tends to lurch from posing them as weapons for urban warfare or, perversely, as tools to reconnect with nature. Toyota, the world's biggest car manufacturer and a major SUV maker, recently had an SUV advert banned by the ASA (Advertising Standards Authority) for depicting a fleet roaming like animals over a natural landscape. The advert "disregarded their impact on nature and the environment" and "had not been prepared with a sense of responsibility to society". Things could also get awkward for Toyota as it is a major sponsor of the 2024 Paris Olympics.

8- Now, a comfortable majority of Parisians have delivered a popular censure of SUVs, and it looks like London, under mayor Sadiq Khan, could follow suit. Expect outcry from some quarters. But as Giulio Mattioli, a transport researcher at the Technical University in Dortmund, points out, higher parking fees for SUVs may get framed as a "war on cars", but the fact that SUVs are more likely to actually kill people almost never gets framed as a war on people by oversized cars.

9- Increasing the cost of using an SUV is one way ahead, but owners of the worst SUVs tend to be wealthy and might pay regardless. Tightening up size and weight-based vehicle restrictions is another. But the SUV craze has been driven by marketing, so an obvious step would be to introduce tobacco-style ban on their advertising. Authorities ranging from Amsterdam to Stockholm have done so. Cambridge, Norwich, Coventry and others in the UK have introduced high-carbon ad bans. The people of Paris have a long tradition of reclaiming their streets. This time they might encourage others to take their own back from SUVs.

6 Feb 2024

The Guardian

Part One: Reading Comprehension

Question 1: Say whether the following statements are true or false and justify from the text:

- a- Parisians have voted in favour of tripling payments of SUV parking because of countless reasons.
- b- In Europe, in 2023, about one sold car out of two is an SUV.
- c- Car manufacturers have no restrictions regarding advertising.
- d- Londoners, like Parisians, might reclaim their streets from SUVs.

Question 2: With reference to the text, fill in the following chart ranking the previous decade carbon-dioxide emitters from the LEAST to the MOST ejecting ones:

a-.....	b-.....	c-.....	d- SUVs	e-.....
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Questions 3: Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the article:

* When measuring a car size, three dimensions are taken into consideration. They are;..[a].., ..[b]..and height.

* In an attempt to attract more buyers, SUV manufacturers boast about satisfying everyone's needs no matter how different they are. Hence, SUVs are presented as ..[c].. or ..[d].. with the environment.

Question 4: What do the underlined words refer to:

- [a]- that (subtitle)
- [b]- that (§2)
- [c]- their (§7)
- [d]- so (§9)

Question 5: Find words in the text having approximately the same meaning as the following:
 [a] extreme anger (§1) [b] bigness (§3) [c] embarrassing (§7) [d] in spite of everything (§9)

Question 6: Fill in the table with information from the text:

Reasons behind soaring SUV sales	The most efficient measure to curb SUV uptake
-	-
-	-

Question 7: From construction to consumption, how can SUVs be damaging the environment?

Question 8: Find two words that the writer used to describe SUVs as powerful legendary creatures:

Question 9: The author compares the presence of the SUV on the road to TWO socially-unfriendly acts of behaviour. Mention them:

Question 10: Choose the correct alternative:

The author is calling the British government to:

- [a] reshape their cities with environmentally-conscious and pedestrian-friendly policies like Paris.
- [b] ban SUVs in London just because they take up more public spaces as Paris did.
- [c] deliberately target the wealthiest drivers of expensive cars like Paris.

Part two: LANGUAGE

Question 11: Put the bracketed words in the right tense:

A member of the US Air Force is in a critical condition after setting himself on fire in front of the Israeli embassy in Washington. Officers from the US Secret Service [a] (**extinguish**) the flames before the man [b] (**take**) to hospital on Sunday afternoon with serious injuries. The US Air Force confirmed an active-duty serviceman was involved but he [c] (**not / identify**) yet. Right now, the police, the Secret Service and other authorities [d] (**investigate**).

Question 12: Put the bracketed words in the right form:

Before setting himself on fire, the US Airman said he would "no longer be complicit in genocide" and he was heard [a] (**shout**) "free Palestine" [b] (**repeat**) as he burned. A bomb [c] (**dispose**) unit was sent to the site over concerns about a [d] (**suspect**) vehicle that could have been connected to the individual.

Question 13: Find synonyms to the bracketed words. The first two letters the word begins with are provided to help you. The number of dots corresponds to the number of missing letters:

On Sept. 8, a destructive magnitude 6.8 earthquake [a] (**st**) (=hit) Morocco just after 11 p.m. local time. The earthquake's depth was 11.5 miles, and the epicentre was 44 miles southwest of Marrakesh, in the High Atlas Mountains. There are many picturesque but [b] (**mi**) (=tiny) villages in the mountains, several of which were [c] (**de**) (=ruined). Marrakech, a historic and popular tourist destination, was the most [d] (**af**) (=impacted) large city.

Question 14: Find antonyms to the bracketed words. The first two letters the word begins with are provided to help you. The number of dots corresponds to the number of missing letters:

Although Marrakech and Taroudant have higher levels of relative wealth, according to Crisis Ready, the earthquake "occurred in a predominantly [a] (**ru ...**) (≠urban) and mountainous area with low levels of relative wealth [b] (**pa.....**) (≠ generally) near the epicentre." These mountain villages are very [c]

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Question 5: Find words in the text having approximately the same meaning as the following:

- a- extreme anger (§1): b- bigness (§3):
 c- embarrassing (§7): d- in spite of everything (§9):

Question 6: Fill in the table with information from the text:

Reasons behind soaring SUV sales	The most efficient measure to curb SUV uptake
.....
.....

Question 7: From construction to consumption, how can SUVs be damaging the environment?

- *
 *

Question 8: The two words that the writer used to describe SUVs as powerful legendary creatures:

- * *

Question 9: The TWO socially-unfriendly acts of behaviour are:

- * *

Question 10: Choose the correct alternative:

The author is calling the British government to:

- *

Part two: LANGUAGE

Question 11: Put the bracketed words in the right tense:

[a]	[b]
[c]	[d]

Question 12: Put the bracketed words in the right form:

[a]	[b]
[c]	[d]

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Question 13: Find synonyms to the bracketed words:

[a] st	[b] mi
[c] de	[d] af

Question 14: Find antonyms to the bracketed words:

[a] ru	[b] pa
[c] re	[d] al

Question 15: Express differently using compound adjectives:

- a/ The heat pump.
 b/ radiators.
 c/ This environmentally-friendly device.
 d/ It is a device.

Question 16: Rewrite the direct speech as reported speech:

Professor Andrew Beggs noted that

Question 17: Express differently starting as given (keep the same meaning):

- [a] You needn't
 [b] Although the customer
 [c] Under no circumstances
 [d] He left home early so as

Question 18: Use the appropriate conditional type in the following sentences:

- [a] Unless she leaves home at once, she will be late at work.
 If
 [b] He didn't brake hard so he ran over the boy.
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