



PGE • PGO

PRÉPARATION AUX GRANDES ÉCOLES
PRÉPARATION AU GRAND ORAL

SUJET OFFICIEL

ANNALES CONCOURS A VENIR
ANGLAIS

237 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75008 Paris

☎ 0187660050 | ✉ contact@pge-pgo.fr | 🌐 pge-pgo.fr

NOM :

PRENOM :

NUMERO PARCOURSUP :



EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

DUREE : 30mn
Coefficient 3

CONSIGNES SPECIFIQUES

Lisez attentivement les consignes afin de vous placer dans les meilleures conditions de réussite de cette épreuve.

Vous devez traiter la totalité des 45 questions afin d'obtenir la note maximale.

Aucun brouillon n'est distribué.

L'usage de la calculatrice ou de tout autre appareil électronique (connecté ou non) est interdit.

Aucun document autre que ce sujet et sa grille réponse n'est autorisé.

Attention, il ne s'agit pas d'un examen mais bien d'un concours qui aboutit à un classement.

Si vous trouvez le sujet « difficile », ne vous arrêtez pas en cours de composition, n'abandonnez pas, restez concentré(e). Les autres candidats rencontrent probablement les mêmes difficultés que vous !

Barème :

Une seule réponse exacte par question. Afin d'éliminer les stratégies de réponses au hasard, **chaque réponse exacte est gratifiée de 3 points**, tandis que **chaque réponse fautive est pénalisée par le retrait d'1 point.**

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentences and put the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

1. If you have any questions _____ the day of the test, please contact the school you have chosen or the organisers.
a. beforehand b. due to c. prior to d. until
2. The success of any test administration depends, to a great extent, _____ the suitability of the test site.
a. to b. of c. on d. in
3. We were surprised to _____ out that she was actually quite eager to mow the lawn.
a. find b. found c. finding d. having found
4. A secret Uber program internally dubbed "Hell" _____ spied on arch-rival Lyft to determine which drivers were working double shifts for both companies.
a. allege b. alleged c. allegedly d. allegation
5. Lucy Stone, _____ first feminists in the US, helped organize the American Woman Suffrage Association in the 19th century.
a. another b. the one c. who was the d. one of the
6. Without heat from the Sun, the Earth would soon become _____ cold that nothing could live on it.
a. too b. enough c. such d. so
7. _____ the word 'atom' comes from the Greek for *indivisible*, we now know that atoms are not the smallest particles of matter.
a. Despite b. Although c. In spite of d. Meanwhile
8. _____ engineering, I would have specialised in Alternative Energies.
a. If I study b. Unless I study c. Had I studied d. Were I study
9. Paige graduated with honors, _____ her many challenges.
a. in spite b. despite c. whereas d. even though
10. The crime rate in the Abuja suburbs has declined due to efforts on the part of the Federal government and the local government to curb _____.
a. it b. its c. them d. theirs
11. When the sun _____ down, it gets dark.
a. will go b. goes c. went d. had gone
12. _____ we arrived at the hotel, when she called us about the incident.
a. Little did b. Not only did c. Rarely have d. Hardly had
13. There was a bare _____ of people at the club last week.
a. hand b. handless c. handful d. handout
14. You look worried. What _____ about?
a. think you b. do you think c. do you thinking d. are you thinking

CONCOURS AVENIR – 8 MAI 2018

15. Do you belong _____ any campus clubs or organisations?
a. to b. in c. at d. on
16. The blow fell, as I suspected it _____. He was made redundant last week.
a. would b. should c. will d. can
17. He was so depressed at the _____ her again.
a. thought to face b. thought of facing c. thinking of facing d. thought in facing
18. We _____ spend our holiday travelling instead of lying on a beach.
a. 'd better to b. 'd rather to c. 'd rather d. 'd better
19. _____ people have been investing in the stock market recently because it's been stagnant the last few months.
a. Less b. A lot c. Much d. Fewer
20. Were we _____ her the job, we couldn't be sure that she would accept.
a. to offer b. offered c. offering d. be offered
21. You don't seem _____ interested in my problems!
a. none at all b. by no means c. the least bit d. not at all
22. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s magnificent speaking ability _____ him to effectively express the demands for social justice for Black Americans.
a. to enable b. enabled c. was enabling d. enabling
23. Many of the recording instruments used in _____ branches of science are kymographs.
a. varying b. varied c. variety d. various
24. Over the past few years North Korea _____ out missile tests in defiance of UN sanctions.
a. has carried b. carried c. is carrying d. was carrying
25. We are considering _____ a lunchtime session next month. Please indicate any scheduling preferences you may have.
a. start b. to start c. to starting d. starting
26. Since our intern left, my workload has _____ increased.
a. importantly b. significant c. considerably d. considerable

VOCABULARY

27. The housing market has been very _____ these past few years in Edinburgh.
a. fascinated b. dynamism c. shortage d. sluggish
28. If there's any _____ with the materials, please contact us immediately.
a. discrepancy b. distinguishing c. drawback d. flourishing
29. Shimon Peres, a long-time _____ of a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, died in 2016 at the age of 93.
a. endeavour b. appearance c. advocate d. allegiance

30. According to an Ipsos MORI poll in the UK, two-thirds of the electorate don't _____ any negative impact on their personal finances from Brexit.
a. forecast b. foregone c. forewarn d. foresee
31. An attempt was made to shift the _____ of care from hospitals to the local community.
a. harmony b. charge c. burden d. affluence
32. The distracted driver narrowly avoided _____ the tree.
a. running into b. coming across c. dealing with d. coming unto
33. The US leader met his Chinese _____ Xi Jinping for talks, which focused on trade and North Korea.
a. partner b. counterfeit c. counterpart d. competitor
34. I'd really love to have the new Apple watch, but unfortunately it's too _____ so I can't afford it.
a. dear b. cheer c. cheap d. priceless
35. If you happen to _____ a hard question, skip it and move onto the next one.
a. run against b. come across c. come into d. run across

READING COMPREHENSION

Universal basic income is becoming an urgent necessity
Finland is trialling an unconditional income scheme, and studies show its benefit.
I'd bet my own income that the idea would work.

The 20th century income distribution system has broken down irretrievably. Globalisation, technological change and the move to flexible labour markets have channelled more and more income to rentiers – those owning financial, physical or so-called intellectual property – while real wages stagnate.

There has recently been a **surge** of interest in basic income. The idea is that a monthly income should be paid, unconditionally, to either every resident citizen or legal resident, perhaps with legal migrants required to wait before qualifying. **Long derided as unaffordable** and conducive to idleness, basic income is now attracting support from many quarters and standard objections have been robustly challenged.

This interest has prompted the launch of several basic income pilots around the world. One began on 1 January in Finland with others planned in Ontario, Canada, Oakland, California, Aquitaine and Catalonia, and discussions are ongoing in Fife and Glasgow. A US NGO, GiveDirectly, is raising \$30m for a 12-year experiment in Kenya.

It is important to stress that pilots can only test certain behavioural aspects of paying a basic income and seeing what people do differently, whereas its proponents rest their case on more fundamental justifications – social justice, freedom and economic security. None of these can be tested by pilots, which by definition are short-term and involve relatively small numbers of people.

Most pilots do not conform to a universal basic income system, in which everyone in a given community receives it, so these benefits cannot be tested. And if only a few people are given a basic income, recipients may soon find themselves under pressure from relatives and neighbours to share it.

For these reasons, some see pilots simply as a way of avoiding other important policy decisions. But once results start to come in, they may help to "win the argument", as John McDonnell, Labour's shadow chancellor has put it, by showing that basic income is both **feasible** and does not have the negative behavioural effects commonly attributed to it.

At the moment, Finland's pilot is receiving global attention. It is not a true basic income experiment, which is not to imply it will have no value. Instead, 2,000 randomly selected unemployed people aged between 25 and 58 have started to receive

CONCOURS AVENIR – 8 MAI 2018

€560 (£475) as a tax-free monthly unconditional benefit, paid for two years. It will not be reduced if they earn income, and they will not be obliged to search for jobs

The reasoning behind the experiment is that the Finnish social security system, designed for an industrial society, has become dysfunctional. As in the UK, it is overcomplex and has created severe poverty traps. A basic income removes onerous benefit conditions to seek and take employment, yet increases the incentive to take low-wage jobs because it is not withdrawn as income rises. Thus the pilot's designers pose the question: could a basic income simplify the social security system and increase employment?

A well-known experiment in the Canadian town of Dauphin in the 1970s showed that recipients of the basic income suffered less from ill-health and mental stress. In negative income tax experiments in the US in the 1970s, children from recipient families were less likely to drop out of high school.

And in an "accidental" basic income pilot in North Carolina, where a longitudinal study of child development coincided with the decision of a Cherokee community to distribute casino profits to all tribal members, children in recipient families had fewer behavioural disorders, performed better in school, and were less likely to drift into crime. This was attributed to more economic security and better family relations, partly because parents spent less time arguing about money and more time with their children. Alcohol and drug abuse also fell.

In developing countries, experiments coming closest to a test of basic income have been conducted in Namibia and, on a larger scale, in India. In the largest Indian pilot, about 6,000 people in eight villages received a small basic income for 18 months, and their experience was compared with what happened in 12 similar villages where nobody received the basic income.

Four positive effects were observed: First, there were benefits to welfare – improved nutrition, better health, improved schooling. Second, there were positive equity effects; the basic income helped the disabled more than others, women more than men, and lower-caste households more than high-caste ones. Third, there were positive economic effects; having a basic income led to more work and labour, raised productivity and output, and reduced inequality. In particular, there was a growth in secondary, self-employed work. Later this month, the Indian government is due to publish its annual economic report, which will include a chapter on the feasibility of rolling out a basic income across India. It may be cautious and noncommittal but the fact that a major country is even considering the introduction of a basic income testifies to a growing legitimacy.

One unanticipated result was that the emancipatory value of the basic income, in terms of transforming people's lives, was greater than the very modest monetary value. I would argue that this emancipatory effect would apply wherever a basic income system was instigated, whereas most other forms of benefit, by being selective, conditional and inefficient, have an emancipatory value less than the monetary value.

Critics may say that what happens in India would not happen in the UK. However, I would wager my future basic income that, although many pilots are not true basic income experiments, the results will be similar to what has been shown in other places. That should help to win the argument. It will then be up to the courage and integrity of politicians to build a basic income system.

*Adapted from The Guardian.co.uk
by Guy Standing 2017*

36. What is the purpose of the article?

- a. to inform readers of the trial going on in Finland
- b. to encourage readers to adhere to the political party that encourages universal basic income
- c. to advocate the need to introduce a basic income
- d. to raise the awareness of inequality

37. The word 'surge' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- a. a major deployment
- b. a powerful rush of an emotion or feeling
- c. a sudden large increase
- d. an unexpected withdrawal

- 38. The author says that universal basic income has been ‘long derided as unaffordable’ because**
- it has cost a lot of money in the past
 - it has been highly ridiculed or criticised
 - it has made people smile
 - it has got rid of a lot of wrinkles
- 39. According to this article, why aren’t current social security systems working in countries such as Finland and the UK?**
- They decrease the incentive to take low-wage jobs because benefits are withdrawn as income rises.
 - They are complex and people are not given enough aid.
 - They are too complicated and they create abundance.
 - They have broken down and cannot be retrieved.
- 40. Which of the following is not mentioned in the article?**
- Economic security makes for better family relations.
 - Recipients suffer less from ill health and mental stress.
 - A basic income encourages people to take low-paid or temporary jobs because they don’t lose their benefits.
 - A basic income will simplify the social security system and increase employment.
- 41. What positive effects were seen in the pilot that took place in India?**
- There was better health and improved schooling, but a penury of nutritive food.
 - There was a decline in secondary, self-employed work.
 - The disadvantaged were helped.
 - There was a downturn in the economy.
- 42. In which developing countries have similar tests already been carried out?**
- Kenya and Namibia
 - Kenya and India
 - Kenya, Namibia and India
 - India and Namibia
- 43. The word ‘feasible’ in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to**
- visible
 - probable
 - unachievable but likely
 - attainable
- 44. Where has a universal basic income pilot already started?**
- Finland
 - Ontario, Canada
 - Oakland, California
 - Aquitaine, France
- 45. Which expression in the article matches the following definition? “creating a situation that helps something to happen”**
- conducive to
 - conforming to
 - transforming
 - attributed to

FIN



Concours Avenir

Date du concours : 8 mai 2018

Nom :

C O N C O U R S

Prénom :

A V E N I R

Date de Naissance : 08 / 05 / 2018
 Jour Mois Année

Ecrire votre N° de dossier PARCOURSUP avec PRECISION dans les cases ci-dessous

N° de dossier PARCOURSUP

Veillez remplir les cases à cocher avec un stylo bille ou un feutre **NOIR** ou **BLEU** – Ne pas utiliser de **CORRECTEUR**.

• Exemples de remplissages : Cocher ou noircir les cases : ☒ OU ■

Ne pas entourer les cases : □

• Pour **ANNULER** votre réponse, Remplissez toutes les cases.

A B C D
■ ■ ■ ■
■ ■ ■ ■

• Pour **MODIFIER** votre 1^{ère} réponse, ne raturez pas, mais indiquez seulement votre nouvelle réponse sur la 2^{ème} ligne

A B C D
□ ■ □ □
VOTRE 1^{ère} REPONSE
□ □ □ ■
VOTRE NOUVELLE REPONSE

ÉPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

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3	☒	□	□	□
4	□	□	☒	□
5	□	□	□	☒
6	□	□	□	☒
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