
 <p>Les Routes du Ciel, Notre Métier</p>	<p>Cycle TS</p> <p>Session d'août 2015</p> <p>CONCOURS D'ENTREE A L'ERSI <u>Epreuve d'Anglais</u></p> <p>Durée : 2h <small>Epreuve A</small></p> <p>Documents Non autorisés</p>	 <p>ERSI Ecole d'Excellence</p>
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SECTION A : GRAMMAR (10Marks)

I- Choose form the brackets to complete each sentences. (5 marks).

- 1) Belibi saw _____ oil left at home, that's why he did not cook the stew (any, some, no)
- 2) You cannot succeed, _____ you take your work seriously. (if, unless, so)
- 3) There are still _____ slices of meat in the sauce we are going to share (a few , a little, few)
- 4) The Tle students are all looking forward _____ their examination. (passing, to passing, to pass).
- 5) Let's share the rest of money; _____ ? (don't we; shall we; won't you).

II- Put the word in brackets in the right form and use it to complete the sentence. (5 marks)

- 1) The boy would rather _____ on an empty stomach than eat stale bread. (sleep).
- 2) Had Amia taken my advice, he _____ (not lose) his money. Such a _____ (lose) is a serious blow to his business.
- 3) The accountant was unable to justify the last money _____ from the company's account. (withdraw).
- 4) The last drought in Somalia caused untold _____ and famine. (thirsty).

SECTION B: VOCABULARY (10 marks)

I- Work on the underlined word as instructed in brackets and write the answer in the given space. (5 marks)

- 1) Poor living conditions entail social and welfare problems. (form a verb)

- 2) The student looked sad and hungry as he hasn't eaten since morning. (form a verb) -----

- 3) He forgot all the documents we're going to use at home. (form an adjective related to person). _____
- 4) The stubborn boy hadn't taken his parents' advice. (give the antonym)

- 5) This woman is so wicked because she is barren. (explain).

II- Choose from the four words or phrases given after each sentence the one which most appropriately completes it (5 marks).

- 1) Bad living conditions _____ social and welfare problems. (A. give rise to; B. give in to; C. give up; D. rise through)
- 2) The old gentleman _____ be an old friend of his grandfather's. (A. turned over; B. turned; C. turned up; D. turned out).
- 3) A group of agitator's _____ the mob to break down the embassy door, (A. excited; B. promoted; C. incited; D. desired)
- 4) The rules stated that anyone who had held office for three years was not _____ for reelection. (A. permissible; B. eligible; C. legible; D. admissible)
- 5) The recipe said we should use butter, but as we'd run out of some, we had to _____ with margarine. (A. make do B. do it up C. do away D. make up)

SECTION C: COMPREHENSION (10 marks)

Read carefully the passage below and answer all the questions that follow

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUCCESS

The economic miracle and the process of democratization, which between them have transformed South Korea from the backward nation it once was, are solidly founded on the dedication of Koreans to education.

Success has not been achieved without cost, however, to the nation's schoolchildren — and to their mothers. These tireless women rise at 5 a.m. to make breakfast for their hard-driven children and often continue to ply them with coffee until well after midnight.

Education is valued in Korea because now, as in the past, it is the prime means of social mobility. Men need a college education to secure a good job and women to win a good husband. The result is that schooling usually becomes the main priority of the family. Parents will form their schedules around children's study routines and will move house in order to be near a better school. They may pay thousands of pounds for extra tuition.

Most pupils work so hard that they seem to enjoy little of their childhood. Even 14-year-olds are in school by 7.30 a.m., and after a full day's classes will be doing private study at least until midnight. By the time they reach the final year of secondary school they are sleeping an average of four hours a night.

The children's energy comes from the desire to please their parents. Most parents were too poor to have an education. For them, college is a kind of dream. Their children are fulfilling this dream for them.

For the child, success or failure comes after 12 years of school, on a fateful day in December when, with half a million rivals, he or she sweats over the university entrance examination, consisting of 320 questions on 11 subjects, mostly of the multiple choice type. Those who pass with flying colours gain access to the top three universities. Seoul National, Korea and Yonsei, all in Seoul, and a guaranteed place in the exclusive club that makes up top Korea society. So great is the pressure that each year several students who fail commit suicide.

The exam hell experienced by the students is, of course, found to a greater or lesser extent around the world. But in South Korea it has now begun to draw fire because of criticism of the type of education that students are torturing themselves to receive.

The whole system is still geared towards rote memorization. Businessmen complain that even top graduates have to be trained to think creatively once they start work.

The system, they say, fails to meet the needs of Korea's increasingly sophisticated, industrialized society, in particular for the use of high technology. Because of this, many apply to study overseas.

Some changes are being introduced. The government has decreed that English teaching, for example should stress practical ability in the language.

In the past we focused on grammar, says Chang Young-hee, professor of English at Sogang University. As a result, our students could read complex books in English, but could not tell you the way to the station.

Michael Breen, the tunes 25.2.93

Times Newspapers Limited, 1993.

QUESTIONS

1) On what are the South Korean economic miracle and process of democratization founded? (2 marks). -----

2) To what do South Koreans owe their success (2 marks) -----

3) In South Korea, Education is the Prime means of social mobility: why? (2 marks) -----

4) What is the businessmen's complaint about top graduates? (1 mark) -----

5) Why do they make such a complaint? (1 mark) -----

6) Name one of the changes being introduced in the educational system. (2 marks).

SECTION D: ESSAY (10 marks)

Write an essay of about 250 words on anyone of the topics below.

1) Technical education is far better than general education: for against?

2) For the celebration of the National youth week, the Mayor of your town has chosen you as the General Secretary of the Youth Association of the locality, to address the youngsters on Public morality. Write out what you may tell them. For this essay you are called FONO Alex, your town is Zato.