

There are three parts to this exam; A, B and C. Each part is compulsory.

Part A

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Barry _____ (travel) to the seaside last weekend when he _____ (have) a terrible accident. He _____ (go) round a bend when a motorbike _____ (come) out of nowhere and _____ (crash) into him. He _____ (be taken) to hospital where he underwent surgery.
2. I was surprised to learn that there are places on earth where it never _____ (rain).
3. Look it _____ (not/rain) any more! Let's go out and enjoy the sun while we can.
4. "How long _____ (you/have) that car? It _____ (look) new." "I _____ (buy) it last weekend, but I _____ (still/not sell) the old one. I'll give you a good deal if you _____ (be) interested.
5. If I _____ (be) you I wouldn't tell them what happened.
6. "_____ (you/want) to come to the bar with us? It's Mike birthday." "I _____ (join) you later. I just want to finish this page. This translation is getting the better of me, I _____ (work) on it since last Tuesday and I have only translated 20 pages!
7. What _____ (you/do) if we had not arrived when we did?
8. What _____ (you/do) with my phone? Give it back to me right now.
9. "_____ (you/know) those people over there?" - "Yes. That's my aunt and those young guys are my cousins."

Choose the best option to complete the sentences. (a, b, c, or d) . Only one is correct.

1. Let's stop on the way home _____ some milk. The stores will be closed in the morning.
a) Buying b) buy c) to buy d) bought

2. It _____ Kate who sent you those flowers. She is the only one who knows our new address for the moment.
- a) must have been b) can be c) must d) was supposed
3. Who is responsible _____ safety on the building site?
- a) of b) for c) from d) in
4. "Did you give the file to John?" Yes. I _____ at the meeting this morning."
- a) gave him it b) gave to him it c) gave it him d) gave it to him
5. We _____ to go to Lisbon this morning for the conference but our flight was cancelled because of fog.
- a) had to b) were supposed to c) was to d) must have
6. Would you mind _____ us with this project?
- a) help b) to help c) helping d) helped
7. There was a serious fire in the cultural centre last night but fortunately no one was injured as everyone _____ to get out in time.
- a) could b) was able to c) could have d) must have
8. Why don't you _____ back this evening? That way we can finish the estimate and present it tomorrow.
- a) staying b) will stay c) to stay d) stay
9. I have no idea where _____!
- a) where is the boss b) where the boss is c) where the boss d) where was the boss
10. We have to work in the conference room today. My office _____!
- a) is redecorating b) is being redecorated c) has redecorated d) redecorated

Part B – Translate the following into French.

Unexpected Antarctic ice melt may trigger 2 metre sea level rise

A massive rise in sea level is coming, and it will trigger climate chaos around the world. That was the message from a controversial recent paper by climate scientist James Hansen. It was **slated** by many for assuming – rather than showing – that sea level could rise between 1 and 5 metres by 2100.

But now, just a week after being formally published, it is being backed up by another study. “He was speculating on massive fresh water discharge to the ocean that I don’t think anybody thought was possible before,” says Rob DeConto of the University of Massachusetts Amherst. “Now we’re publishing a paper that says these rates of fresh water input are possible.”

DeConto’s findings suggest that even if countries meet the pledges made as part of the UN climate agreements in Paris last year, global sea level could still rise 1 metre by 2100. If emissions keep climbing it could go up more than 2 metres. North America would be especially hard hit, because gravitational effects mean that ice loss from Antarctica will lead to bigger local increases for the US East Coast.

“Today we’re measuring global sea level rise in millimetres per year,” DeConto says. “We’re talking about the potential for centimetres per year just from [ice loss in] Antarctica.”

. **Extract from *New Scientist* March 30th 2016**

Slated = heavily criticized

Part C – Translate the following into English.

En matière de droit social, la résidence londonienne de la reine Élisabeth II n’a rien à envier aux entreprises telles que McDonald’s ou Burger King. En cause, les contrats à zéro heure, que le Palais royal a gracieusement offerts à 350 saisonniers pour accueillir les touristes. Ces contrats, spécificité britannique, ne garantissent aux personnes embauchées aucune heure de travail (tout dépend de la fréquentation), et donc pas de salaire minimum, tout en leur interdisant de prendre un autre emploi ! Le plus souvent, ces salariés ne bénéficient pas de congés payés et ne sont pas rémunérés en cas d’arrêt maladie.

Ces contrats ultra-précaires n’ont rien de nouveau. McDonald’s, par exemple, y a recours depuis son arrivée sur le sol britannique en 1974. Très utilisés dans l’hôtellerie, la restauration, ou encore l’éducation, ils sont en principe limités aux emplois peu qualifiés, mais gagnent de plus en plus de terrain. Si la formule peut parfois convenir à certains étudiants, retraités ou femmes au foyer qui souhaitent arrondir leurs fins de mois, elle toucherait désormais plus d’un million de Britanniques, soit un cinquième des emplois créés au Royaume-Uni depuis 2008 et de 3 % à 4 % de la main-d’œuvre du pays.

D’après Louise Couvelaire - M, le magazine du Monde, 16 août 2013