

**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 verb in brackets (write your answers directly on this page)**

1. Many years ago, Peter Downs \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to his grandad's funeral when his car \_\_\_\_\_ (break) down. A motorist called Michael Morris \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) to give him a hand. Unfortunately, they couldn't fix the car so Michael \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) Peter to the funeral. They \_\_\_\_\_ (start) chatting on the journey and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) Michael that he \_\_\_\_\_ (just/finish) his first screenplay. Michael, a film producer, agreed to read it. 2 years later the film was released and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (win) his first Academy Award for best screenplay. If Peter's car \_\_\_\_\_ (not/break) down perhaps he would never have got a foot in the film industry.
2. Your books \_\_\_\_\_ (post) to you on 28<sup>th</sup> March. That's almost two weeks ago so you should \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) them by now! I'll follow up with the shipper and get back to you this afternoon.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) Sean since we were at school together twenty years ago. I'm really excited about meeting him again.
4. "Where \_\_\_\_\_ (your parents/live)?"  
"In Downs-on-sea. They \_\_\_\_\_ (move) there recently. My nephew now \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the house where I grew up, and my parents are with my sister. "

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for an apartment for the past three months without any luck. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) any contacts who could help me?
  
6. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (you /get) home last night?
  
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/want) to speak to the manager and I can understand why.
  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/help) the director if he asked you?

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

1. It's not worth \_\_\_\_\_ in today. There are no classes.  
 a) come                      b) to come                      c) coming                      d) will come
  
2. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ her straight out for a raise. You deserve it and you have nothing to lose. The worst she can say is no.  
 a) asking                      b) to ask                      c) ask                      d) asked
  
3. I'm looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ meeting you in the near future.  
 a) to                      b) at                      c) with                      d) for
  
4. My boss made us \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend so I missed the wedding.  
 a) working                      b) work                      c) to work                      d) worked
  
5. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. It's not like her.  
 a) why was she not at work  
 b) why she was not at work  
 c) why did she not come to work  
 d) why she was not coming to work

6. Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ such competence and brilliance in one so young. We should offer her a contract immediately.  
a) have we seen    b) we have seen    c) we saw    d) we see
7. We have to do the meeting online because the conference room \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) is doing up                      b) has done up                      c) is being done up  
d) has been doing up
8. \_\_\_\_\_ people really understand quantum mechanics even though it is used frequently in literature and advertising campaigns to sell quack remedies.  
a) Less                      b) Few                      c) Little                      d) Much
9. She doesn't have as much experience \_\_\_\_\_ the other candidates, but I feel her qualifications are uniquely suited to the post.  
a) than                      b) like                      c) that                      d) as
10. Must you \_\_\_\_\_ that? It's really annoying.  
a) doing                      b) to do                      c) done                      d) do

## Part B - Translate the following text into French.

# Jim Al-Khalili on the joy of science and how to stay curious

Physicist and broadcaster Jim Al-Khalili discusses the power of wonder, the importance of overcoming our biases and the biggest mysteries in fundamental physics

23 March 2022 *New Scientist*

By **Richard Webb**

[...]

**Your latest book is called *The Joy of Science*. Is that something you feel on a day-to-day basis?**

It is, actually. Part of why I enjoy science communication is that I like doing the science. I like finding out stuff for myself, and I can't imagine not sharing it with as many people as possible. If you discover something new about the world, why would you not want to shout it from the rooftops? Everyone should be able to see why science is so joyful, why understanding how the world works, is something to celebrate.

**You are a theoretical physicist, and that feels very different from what, say, a climate scientist or someone discovering new vaccines might do. So what actually is science?**

What I try and get across in my book is that science isn't about facts about the world. That's called knowledge. Science is a process, a way of getting to that knowledge. And that could be sitting observing birds nesting on a cliff's edge, it could be digging into the ground to understand geology, it could be solving algebraic equations, it could be writing mathematical computer programs to model the climate or it could be working in the lab with lasers or test tubes or whatever.

**So science is about getting closer to the truth?**

Absolutely. And I think, these days, there is this perception that truth is what you make of it. It is relative. But in science, particularly in the natural sciences, there is an absolute truth. Wherever we come from, whatever culture, whatever time period, whatever language we speak, we should be able to reach that truth about the world.

**With all the misinformation and conspiracy theories flying around, are we turning away from a scientific way of thinking?**

The pandemic has taught us we can't face up to the challenges of the 21st century without science to develop the vaccines, to understand the nature of pandemic spread and so on. And we're learning more as a society about how scientists work, how they think and what the scientific method is. But there does seem to be a rise in misinformation and irrational thinking as well. That's very difficult to combat, because the people who buy into irrational ideologies think they're behaving scientifically, that they have an inquiring mind, that they are doing all the things that the scientific method tells us to do. But they're arriving at something that is not the truth.

### **How do we convince them of the truth?**

If there's someone who is adamant Earth is flat, or that we didn't go to the moon, or that alien abductions are real, in a sense it doesn't matter. The world would be a boring place if we all believed the same thing. But when you come to people spreading lies about vaccines, for example, we do have to do something. You can't shout your way into getting someone to agree with you; you can't say they're being stupid. I think the way to tackle conspiracy theorists is to accept that they truly believe what they do believe, but also get them to understand there's such a thing as cognitive dissonance – that they will be uncomfortable in hearing something that goes against their existing beliefs. We all need to examine those biases and beliefs we have and examine where we got our evidence from.

## **Part C - Translate the following text into English.**

### **« De Moscou à Conakry, la **malédiction**\* des matières premières »**

**CHRONIQUE – LE MONDE**

Publié le 28 mars 2022

***La Guinée, un des pays les plus pauvres du monde malgré ses richesses minières, relance le projet d'exploitation de Simandou, la « montagne de fer », un projet **grevé par**\* les litiges, la corruption et l'instabilité politique. Une malédiction commune pour les pays producteurs, mais aussi pour leurs clients, explique Philippe Escande, éditorialiste économique au « Monde ».***

On l'appelle « la montagne de fer ». Simandou est probablement le plus riche gisement de ce métal au monde. Mais il est loin, au fin fond de la Guinée, sans grande voie d'accès. La quiétude de ses forêts devrait être bientôt troublée par le fracas des engins de chantiers. Ce

vendredi 25 mars, le chef de la nouvelle junte au pouvoir à Conakry, Mamadi Doumbouya, a signé un accord avec les exploitants pour commencer ce chantier gigantesque et sans cesse repoussé.

Voilà plus de quinze ans que cette montagne magique, qui contiendrait près de huit milliards de tonnes de fer, est surtout une montagne maudite. Litiges sur les droits miniers, corruption et troubles politiques ont sans cesse repoussé le lancement de l'exploitation. Une bonne partie des acteurs de cet imbroglio est aujourd'hui en prison ou en procès.

### **Les Occidentaux ferment les yeux et se pincent le nez**

Les déboires de Simandou illustrent la double malédiction des matières premières, qui de Moscou à Conakry s'abat si facilement sur les hommes quand il s'agit de fer, d'or ou de pétrole. Malédiction pour les producteurs d'abord, qui les pousse à spéculer sur les revenus futurs, à succomber aux tentations de la corruption et de l'argent facile et conduit à des politiques de court terme consistant à dépenser et s'endetter quand les cours sont au plus haut et à tomber dans le surendettement et les difficultés budgétaires dès qu'ils plongent. Bien peu ont la sagesse d'épargner et de se diversifier pour les temps difficiles.

La Guinée possède les plus grandes réserves mondiales de bauxite pour l'aluminium et reste pourtant l'un des pays les plus pauvres de la planète. Des difficultés, parfois attisées par les exploitants eux-mêmes, qui accroissent l'instabilité politique et favorisent les régimes autocratiques et corrompus.

Par ricochet, cette malédiction touche en retour les pays clients, qui doivent intégrer ce risque politique. Pour les sociétés exploitantes d'abord, dont les contrats sont subitement remis en question par un changement politique, comme c'est le cas pour Rio Tinto et ses partenaires chinois à Simandou, mais aussi pour les pays acheteurs. Les Occidentaux ferment les yeux et se pincent le nez pour acheter du gaz russe ou du cobalt congolais ramassés par des gamins aux pieds nus.

### **L'écrasante majorité des producteurs de matières premières sont de type autocratique**

L'écrasante majorité des producteurs de matières premières sont de type autocratique. Et ce n'est pas près de changer, puisque parmi les principaux pays producteurs de minerais indispensables pour les énergies renouvelables (batteries, éolien, solaire) seuls l'Australie et le Chili, sont des démocraties « stables ». Dans le monde de l'après-pétrole, les pays occidentaux risquent ainsi de passer d'une dépendance à l'autre. La malédiction des matières premières n'a pas fini d'enflammer la planète.

**Une malédiction\*** = a curse

**grevé par\*** = *marred by*

