

CONCOURS ARTS ET MÉTIERS ParisTech - ESTP- POLYTECH**QCM – ANGLAIS FACULTATIF MP - PC - PSI**

Durée 1 h

Si, au cours de l'épreuve, un candidat repère ce qui lui semble être une erreur d'énoncé, d'une part il le signale au chef de salle, d'autre part il le signale sur sa copie et poursuit sa composition en indiquant les raisons des initiatives qu'il est amené à prendre.

Pour cette épreuve, l'usage des machines (calculatrices, traductrices,...) et de dictionnaires est interdit.

AVERTISSEMENT

- Chaque candidat vérifie qu'il a le bon document-réponse identifié en haut à gauche, par son centre d'écrit, son numéro de table, son nom et sa date de naissance.
- Seul un stylo bille ou feutre de couleur noire est autorisé pour répondre.
- Une réponse est constituée par une croix dans l'une des quatre cases A, B, C ou D de la première ligne.
- En cas d'erreur, ne pas raturer, mais utiliser la seconde ligne réponse en cochant la case souhaitée.
- Pour annuler une réponse, cocher les quatre cases de la seconde ligne.

INSTRUCTIONS GENERALES**Définition et barème :**

QCM en trois parties avec quatre propositions de réponse par item.

- | | | |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. | <u>Compréhension</u> : | 12 questions (10 points sur 20) |
| II. | <u>Lexique</u> : | 12 questions (5 points sur 20) |
| III. | <u>Compétence grammaticale</u> : | 15 questions (5 points sur 20) |

Réponse juste : +3

Pas de réponse : 0

Réponse fausse ou réponses multiples : -1

Instructions :

Lisez le texte et répondez ensuite aux questions.

Choisissez parmi les quatre propositions de réponse (A, B, C ou D) celle qui vous paraît la mieux adaptée. Il n'y a qu'une seule réponse possible pour chaque item.

Reportez votre choix sur la feuille de réponse.

Il est interdit aux candidats de signer leur composition ou d'y mettre un signe quelconque pouvant indiquer sa provenance.

Tournez la page S.V.P.

ANGLAIS

ARE WE LIBERATED BY TECH - OR DOES IT ENSLAVE US?

Technology is unruly. New innovations bring with them a host of unintended consequences, ranging from the troubling to the downright depressing. Social media makes us lonely. Too much screen-time makes teenagers fall behind their peers. And at the more feeble end of the spectrum, many of us have walked into an obstacle while texting. Whatever glorious vision animates the moguls of Silicon Valley, it surely can't be this.

We're much better at designing complex systems than we are at predicting their behaviour, argues the writer Edward Tenner. Even though unintended consequences are inevitable, Tenner thinks they can be powerful catalysts for progress. But even the notion of an "intended consequence" is problematic when it comes to tech. Evgeny Morozov points out that we tend to confuse the positive consequences of information technology with intended ones, downplaying the significance of other natural, but rather less noble, upshots like pornography, surveillance and authoritarian control.

Free time is a case in point. Technology makes us more productive, but it's also accused of unreasonably extending the domain of work. So does tech liberate us, or enslave us? And what does it really "intend" to do? In 1930, the economist John Maynard Keynes predicted that the most pressing concern of the man of the future would be "how to occupy the leisure which science and compound interest will have won for him." It hasn't quite turned out that way - but Keynes wasn't entirely off the mark. When we consider the lot of the average labourer of the past, our complaints about work-life balance start to sound pretty peevisish. And the rise of technology really has, it seems, given us more free time than ever. So why do we still feel harried?

It's worth noting that modern leisure is just as tech-saturated as work. Americans who subscribe to Netflix spend more time on the site than they do eating and having sex combined, TDG research found. The average Briton spends 1 hour 20 minutes every day monitoring four social media accounts, according to research from the Global Web Index. But all this screen-time makes us uneasy. To co-opt David Foster Wallace's description of attitudes to television in the 1990s, there's a "weird hate-need-fear-6-hrs-daily gestalt" about the whole thing. But technology doesn't just offer us escape. It promises to transfigure our bodies, our minds and our very souls by making us fitter, happier, and more productive - but it does it by insinuating that we're, well, a bit suboptimal as we are. "There's an app for that" comes with a whispered aside: "You know you're doing it wrong, right?"

Criticisms of tech can sound shrill, but it's not antediluvian to notice the impossible desires technology breeds. Our devices present us with simulacra of beautiful, fit, fulfilled people pursuing their dreams and falling in love, and none of them are browsing the web at 11pm on a Saturday night - unlike us. We click and swipe our woebegone way through a vibrant world where nobody who is anybody spends their free time in front of a glowing screen, painfully aware that our only access to that world is through that very glowing screen. But we're no fools. We know that nothing on the web is as it seems. We long to detach ourselves from the whole circus once and for all - and so we turn once again to the internet to research digital detoxes and vent our tech-related spleen. The web has a way of dancing around us, knowingly and self-referentially and maddeningly deflecting every attempt we make to express our unease.

But prying our free time from the clutches of technology isn't necessarily the answer. The German philosopher Theodor Adorno argued that "free time" is an artificial concept – and it's anything but free. For Adorno, free time is the very prorogation of work: it is "nothing more than a shadowy continuation of labour". Today's tech-saturated leisure trade – to say nothing of the trillion-dollar behemoth that is the "wellness industry" – is an integral part of a world in which we are treated as consumers first and citizens second. Talk of reclaiming free time is missing the point. What we need is control of the time we already have. [...] We love to praise tech, and we love to condemn it. We equate it with chaos, power, love, hate; with democracy, with tyranny, with progress and regress - we laud it as our salvation, while lamenting it as our scourge. Like any technology that has come before it, digital technology is all of these things. But it's essentially none of them.

Adapted from *The Guardian*, December 9, 2015

I. COMPREHENSION

Choisissez la réponse qui vous paraît la plus adéquate en fonction du sens du texte.

1. From line 1 to line 5, it should be understood that technology:
 - (A) has affected adults more than teenagers.
 - (B) has improved our lives.
 - (C) has helped fight against loneliness.
 - (D) has caused great damage in society.
2. From line 6 to line 12, it should be understood that according to Edward Tenner:
 - (A) Technology is a brake to real progress.
 - (B) There is no progress without technology.
 - (C) The unintended consequences of information technology may have positive aspects.
 - (D) Unintended consequences may be avoided.
3. From line 6 to line 12, it should be understood that according to Evgeny Morozov:
 - (A) Intended consequences are all positive.
 - (B) Surveillance is part of the positive consequences.
 - (C) Not all intended consequences are positive.
 - (D) Authoritarian control is one of the noblest consequences.
4. From line 13 to line 21, it should be understood that technology:
 - (A) means no freedom.
 - (B) will never enslave us.
 - (C) is very helpful at work.
 - (D) has definitely increased our freedom.
5. From line 22 to line 31, it should be understood that:
 - (A) Leisure is spoiled by technology.
 - (B) Free time is more than ever tech-free.
 - (C) Social networks are becoming less and less attractive.
 - (D) Tech addiction is decreasing.
6. From line 22 to line 31, it should be understood that:
 - (A) There is no productivity without technology.
 - (B) Technology aims at making us happy.
 - (C) You cannot be happy if you are not fit.
 - (D) Technology has no impact on our body.
7. From line 32 to line 41, it should be understood that:
 - (A) Technology makes our dreams come true.
 - (B) Technology helps us fall in love.
 - (C) Technology cannot be criticized.
 - (D) Technology creates a feeling of frustration.
8. From line 32 to line 41, it should be understood that:
 - (A) The characters shown on the web reflect reality.
 - (B) Virtual life is quite different from reality.
 - (C) You can easily identify with your fictional characters.
 - (D) You should believe what you see on the web.

9. From line 32 to line 41, it should be understood that:
- (A) Being tech-addicted is pleasant.
 - (B) Nobody tries to fight against tech addiction.
 - (C) It is quite easy to get rid of tech gadgets.
 - (D) The internet can be solution to our tech addiction.
10. From line 42 to line 52, it should be understood that according to Theodor Adorno:
- (A) Free time is fully relaxing.
 - (B) The border between free time and work is blurred.
 - (C) Free time enables you to cut off from work.
 - (D) It is easier to resume work after enjoying free time.

11. From line 42 to line 52, it should be understood that:
- (A) The notion of citizenship is closely linked to the wellness industry.
 - (B) The leisure sector is losing customers.
 - (C) The wellness industry urges us to consume more and more.
 - (D) The wellness industry is close to bankrupt.
12. From line 42 to line 52, it should be understood that digital technology:
- (A) triggers contradictory feelings.
 - (B) is no source of complaint.
 - (C) is more a source of hate than love.
 - (D) has nothing to do with tyranny.

II. LEXIQUE

Choisissez la réponse qui vous paraît la plus appropriée en fonction du contexte.

13. downright (line 2) means:

- (A) fairly
- (B) completely
- (C) dangerously
- (D) tiringly

14. moguls (line 5) means:

- (A) pirates
- (B) inhabitants
- (C) kings
- (D) movies

15. downplaying (line 10) means:

- (A) ignoring
- (B) minimising
- (C) forgetting
- (D) distorting

16. upshots (line 11) means:

- (A) problems
- (B) targets
- (C) debates
- (D) consequences

17. peevish (line 19) means:

- (A) useless
- (B) understandable
- (C) old-fashioned
- (D) vicious

18. harried (line 21) means:

- (A) focused
- (B) harrassed
- (C) fascinated
- (D) busy

19. suboptimal (line 30) means:

- (A) creative
- (B) obedient
- (C) inferior
- (D) addicted

20. breeds (line 33) means:

- (A) targets
- (B) ignores
- (C) reflects
- (D) engenders

21. woebegone (line 35) means:

- (A) sad
- (B) courteous
- (C) smart
- (D) happy

22. deflecting (line 41) means:

- (A) turning away
- (B) leading
- (C) showing
- (D) reducing

23. prying from (line 42) means:

- (A) begging from
- (B) gaining from
- (C) break away from
- (D) learning from

24. behemoth (line 46) means:

- (A) competitor
- (B) giant
- (C) sector
- (D) attraction

III. COMPETENCE GRAMMATICALE

Parmi les quatre phrases proposées, choisissez celle qui est grammaticalement correcte.

25.

- (A) It is said this device to be dangerous.
- (B) It is said that this device be dangerous.
- (C) This device is said to be dangerous.
- (D) This device is told to be dangerous.

26.

- (A) There is lots more information to use.
- (B) There are lot more informations to use.
- (C) There is a lot more information to use.
- (D) There are a lot more informations to use.

27.

- (A) It's all the more easy as you just have to click.
- (B) It's all the easier than you just have to click.
- (C) It's all the easiest than you just have to click.
- (D) It's all the easier as you just have to click.

28.

- (A) They ought to have repaired it earlier.
- (B) They ought have repaired it earlier.
- (C) They ought to repair it earlier.
- (D) They ought repaired it earlier.

29.

- (A) A great many people are addicted to it.
- (B) Many a great people are addicted to it.
- (C) Great a many people are addicted to it.
- (D) Great many people are addicted to it.

30.

- (A) Should you need help, please let us know.
- (B) If you should need help, please let us know.
- (C) Should any help you need, please let us know.
- (D) Any help you should need, please let us know.

31.

- (A) Please check the button before you started.
- (B) Please check the button before start.
- (C) Please check the button before you've started.
- (D) Please check the button before starting.

32.

- (A) If I have money, I would buy it.
- (B) If I had money, I would buy it.
- (C) If I have had money, I would buy it.
- (D) If I have money, I would have buy it.

Parmi les quatre solutions proposées, choisissez, pour chacun des énoncés lacunaires suivants, celle qui vous paraît le compléter correctement.

33. ... on the net?

- (A) Since how long are you surfing
- (B) How long have you been surfing
- (C) Since how long do you surf
- (D) How long you surf

34. ... call me at once.

- (A) When you will finish,
- (B) When you have finished,
- (C) When you will have finished,
- (D) When you had finished,

35. ... web surfers visit this site.

- (A) Hundreds and hundreds
- (B) Hundred and hundred
- (C) Hundreds and hundreds of
- (D) Hundred and hundred of

36. However ..., don't believe it!

- (A) true it may seem
- (B) it may seem true
- (C) true may it seem
- (D) may it seem true

37. They ... their policy a decade ago.

- (A) have reviewed
- (B) have review
- (C) had review
- (D) reviewed

38. The company ... a lot since it was created.

- (A) invests
- (B) has invested
- (C) has invest
- (D) invested

39. You ... understand everything.

- (A) don't need
- (B) needn't to
- (C) don't need
- (D) needn't