

CONCOURS D'ENTRÉE EN PREMIÈRE ANNÉE
12 MAI 2012

Épreuve d'Anglais
1 heure – Coefficient 1

Cette épreuve comporte deux parties :

I. Compréhension d'un texte écrit note/20

Vos réponses doivent être portées sur la « feuille de réponses : QCM de langue » page suivante à détacher et à glisser à l'intérieur de la copie d'examen.

1 point pour chaque réponse juste

0 point pour chaque «non réponse» et pour chaque réponse fausse.

Voici la manière d'indiquer votre réponse : 1

II. Rédaction (écrire sur la copie d'examen) note/20

Votre réponse doit comporter entre 140 et 160 mots à rédiger sur la copie d'examen où vous aurez préalablement inscrit votre nom, prénom, etc. dans le coin supérieur droit prévu à cet effet.

Inscrivez le nombre de mots à la fin de votre rédaction.

Feuille de réponses : QCM de langue / Anglais

Inscrivez votre n° d'inscription ici : _____

Cet examen comporte deux parties :

I. Compréhension d'un texte écrit (grille de réponses ci-dessous) **/20**

1 point pour chaque réponse juste

0 point pour chaque 'non réponse' et pour chaque réponse fausse.

Voici la manière d'indiquer votre réponse : 1

II. Rédaction (écrire sur la copie d'examen) **/20**

Vos réponses au QCM de cet examen doivent être portées sur cette feuille ; glissez celle-ci à l'intérieur de la copie d'examen où vous aurez préalablement inscrit votre nom etc. dans le coin supérieur droit prévu à cet effet.

1^{ère} Partie :

/20

2^{ème} Partie:

/20

	A	B	C
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20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Observations :

Note générale : **/20**

Observations :

1ère partie : Compréhension d'un texte écrit

Lisez attentivement le texte suivant et répondez aux questions de compréhension globale et détaillée.

(utilisez la « feuille de réponses QCM de langue »)

Child-care costs Precious little burdens

The professionalisation of child-rearing has pushed up its price

Nov 5th 2011 | from the print edition

GONE are the days when a mother's place was in the home: in Britain women with children are now as likely to be in paid work as their unencumbered sisters. Many put their little darlings in day care long before they start school. Mindful that a poor start can blight a person's chances of success later in life, the state has intervened ever more closely in how babies and toddlers are looked after. Inspectors call not only at nurseries but also at homes where youngsters are minded; three-year-olds follow the national curriculum. Child care has increasingly become a profession.

For years after the government first began in 2001 to twist the arms of anyone who looked after an unrelated child to register with the schools inspectorate, the numbers so doing fell. Kind but clueless neighbours stopped looking after little ones, who were instead herded into formal nurseries or handed over to one of the ever-fewer registered child-minders. The decline in the number of people taking in children now appears to have halted. According to data released by the Office for Standards in Education on October 27th, the number of registered child-minders reached its lowest point in September 2010 and has since recovered slightly.

The new lot are certainly better qualified. In 2010 fully 82% of nursery workers held diplomas notionally equivalent to A-levels, the university-entrance exams taken mostly by 18-year-olds, up from 56% seven years earlier, says Anand Shukla of the Daycare Trust, a charity. Nurseries staffed by university graduates tend to be rated highest by inspectors, increasing their appeal to the pickiest parents. As a result, more graduates are being recruited.

But professionalisation has also pushed up the price of child care, defying even the economic slump (see chart). A survey by the Daycare Trust finds that a full-time nursery place in England for a child aged under two, who must be intensively supervised, costs £194 (\$310) per week, on average. Prices in London and the south-east are far higher. Parents in Britain spend more on child care than anywhere else in the world, according to the OECD, a think-tank. Some 68% of a typical second earner's net income is spent on freeing her to work, compared with an OECD average of 52%.

The price of child care is not only eye-watering, but has also become a barrier to work. Soon after it took power the coalition government pledged to ensure that people are better off in work than on benefits, but a recent survey by Save the Children, a charity, found that the high cost of day care prevented a quarter of low-paid workers from returning to their jobs once they had started a family. The government pays for free part-time nursery places for three- and four-year-olds, and contributes towards day-care costs for younger children from poor areas. Alas, extending such a subsidy during straitened economic times would appear to be anything but child's play.



Choisissez la bonne réponse (utilisez la "feuille de réponses QCM de langue").

Questions 1 to 10: In each case, choose the answer that corresponds most closely to the meaning of the text. Use the answer grid to indicate your choice by darkening the appropriate box.

1. According to the first sentence,
 - a. the employment rates of women with children match those of childless women.
 - b. all women are equally likely to be in paid work, whatever their parental status.
 - c. *any/either of the above*
2. _____, the state is increasingly involved in child-minding.
 - a. Realizing that late success is based on a poor start
 - b. Because of its awareness of the importance of getting a good start
 - c. While understanding that success late in life is a chance
3. Inspectors
 - a. are increasingly called to respect the national curriculum.
 - b. check that children are well looked after in both homes and nurseries.
 - c. must ensure that darlings follow the national curriculum in nurseries.
4. The number of people looking after unrelated children
 - a. dropped after the government began trying to compel them to register.
 - b. caused children to leave formal nurseries and go to a few registered child minders.
 - c. fell because of the registration of kind neighbours without a clue.
5. September 2010
 - a. was the date when registration for child-minders fell off.
 - b. seems to have been the turning point as far as child-minder registration goes.
 - c. took in the lowest number of child minders ever.
6. It would be fair to say that
 - a. the current registered child-minders outperform their predecessors in terms of credentials.
 - b. 82% of Britain's nurseries are now run by university graduates.
 - c. the majority of Britain's nursery workers today are 18-year-olds.
7. The price of child care in recent years has
 - a. been in line with the economic trends in Britain.
 - b. run counter to the general economy of the country
 - c. been overrated because of the cost of university-educated professionals.
8. Many married working women in Britain
 - a. are free to work, once they have registered child care for their children.
 - b. put over half of their net income into child-care.
 - c. earn two incomes, and devote most of the second one to child care.
9. _____, the cost of child-minding has kept some young parents out of work.
 - a. Because of the coalition government's inability to keep its word
 - b. Though the government was to make work more lucrative than the dole
 - c. *either of the above*
10. According to the chart,
 - a. at the end of 2011, the cost of child care was 60% higher than consumer prices.
 - b. the discrepancy between consumer prices and weekly earnings plummeted last year.
 - c. average weekly earnings and the cost of child care were on a par in 2008.

Questions 11 to 20: Each of these presents a sentence with a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence there are three other words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase which would best maintain the original meaning of the sentence, if it were substituted in the context of the article in the place of the underlined word or phrase. Use the answer grid to indicate your choice by darkening the appropriate box.

11. "The professionalisation of child-rearing has pushed up its price."
 - a. breeding children
 - b. educating children
 - c. raising children
12. "Many put their little darlings in day care long before they start school."
 - a. for a long time
 - b. durably
 - c. well
13. "... the government has intervened even more closely in how babies and toddlers are looked after."
 - a. cared for
 - b. babysat
 - c. guarded
14. "According to data released by the Office for Standards..."
 - a. published
 - b. edited
 - c. printed
15. "... it has since recovered slightly."
 - a. markedly
 - b. visibly
 - c. a little
16. "Nurseries staffed by university graduates..."
 - a. managed by
 - b. headed by
 - c. which employ
17. "... tend to be rated highest by inspectors..."
 - a. most valued
 - b. extremely well noted
 - c. given the best assessments
18. "Some 68% of a typical second earner's..."
 - a. Almost
 - b. Hardly
 - c. Approximately
19. "The price of child care .../... has become a barrier to work."
 - a. deterred finding
 - b. enhanced the availability of
 - c. prevented
20. "... a recent survey by Save the Children ..."
 - a. poll
 - b. inquiry
 - c. interrogation

2ème partie : Rédaction (entre 140 et 160 mots)

Écrivez sur la copie d'examen.

Inscrivez le nombre de mots à la fin de votre rédaction.

Imagine a conversation between a young parent who thinks the best nurseries are those staffed by university graduates, and a young graduate who thinks that working in a nursery when you have a university degree is perfectly absurd.