

Contrôle d'anglais CIE  
Nov. 2018

Livret

- Les étudiants gardent ce livret après l'examen
- Rendre la feuille de réponses aux surveillants
  
- Bien regarder la numérotation des réponses avant de répondre.
  
- Note the Part numbers carefully before answering your questions.

**Part 1.** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present perfect or simple past verb: /9

Gabriel is the first person in his family to study abroad. He (be)   1   a student at Oxford University for the past year. He is studying international relations there on a scholarship. His parents are very proud. No one in the family (receive, ever)   2   a scholarship before. Gabriel (want)   3   to study overseas since his family (take)   4   a trip to Asia when he was a teenager. He enjoyed meeting people from other cultures and finding out more about them. Since he (come)   5   to Oxford, he (meet)   6   students from around the world. During this time, he (discover)   7   common interests among his classmates. He (hear, also)   8   a variety of opinions very different from his. He (learn)   9   much about the world, both inside and outside the classroom.

**Part 2:** In the above text, the following words mean: /4

1. Abroad : a) on board b) in a foreign country c) outside d) travel
2. Scholarship : a) education b) money c) award d) money given for studying
3. Classmate: a) a fellow member of a class b) friend c) neighbour d) colleagues
4. Trip : a) travel b) journey for pleasure c) to fall d) train

**Part 3 :** Correct the mistakes in the following sentences and rewrite them: /12  
(Be careful: Part 3 is after Part 6 on your answer sheet.)

- A) By the time I am 60, my daughter will has finish medical school.
- B) My appointment is for 10 :15 tomorrow. What time will we be leave here?
- C) As soon as the term will be over, I apply for a part-time job.
- D) I am coaching a soccer team for the last two months.
- E) I arrive here only a short time ago. I am here since last Friday.
- F) I am not agree with your opinion.

**Part 4 :** Complete this letter from Australia using the following verbs. Use the present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous. /20

In 1-10 : Arrive feel (x2) get go know spend wait write (x2)

In 11-20 : Ask complain enjoy get (not) get on hear look(x2) seem start

Dear Mum and Dad,

I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ this letter in a hotel room in Perth. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ here a couple of hours ago after a long coach journey from Adelaide. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ pretty tired, so this will only be a short note before I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep.

As you (5) \_\_\_\_\_, I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ last week in Adelaide with Jean and David. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to them a month or so ago to tell them when I would be arriving, and they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport for me when I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ there. For the first few days I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ quite jet-lagged, but I soon (11) \_\_\_\_\_ over that after a few days of lazing around the beach.

Jean and David (12) \_\_\_\_\_ living in Adelaide a lot, although Jean (13) \_\_\_\_\_ for a new job just now. It (14) \_\_\_\_\_ that she (15) \_\_\_\_\_ very well with her colleagues. Apparently they constantly (16) \_\_\_\_\_ about the working conditions and it (17) \_\_\_\_\_ to annoy Jean. They (18) \_\_\_\_\_ me to pass on their best wishes to you. So now I (19) \_\_\_\_\_ forward to exploring Perth. I (20) \_\_\_\_\_ it's a wonderful place. I'll write again in a few days.

Love,  
Abigail

**Part 5. Reading Comprehension:**

1. Match the meanings of the following vocabulary words : /10

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Trade-off   | a. not often      |
| 2. Aisles      | b. what is put in |
| 3. Discipline  | c. balance        |
| 4. To advocate | d. scarcely       |
| 5. Hardly      | e. lane           |
| 6. To look up  | f. support        |
| 7. Seldom      | g. strong         |
| 8. Retrieve    | h. field of study |
| 9. Tough       | i. extract        |
| 10. Input      | j. find           |

**Part 6 : (False Friends)** Write one word for the following definitions : /5

- A) A talk that is given to a group of people to teach them about a particular lesson : \_\_\_\_\_
- B) A specific test that is carried out in order to study what happens and to gain new knowledge : \_\_\_\_\_
- C) A subject that one has to treat with great care because it may offend people or make them angry : \_\_\_\_\_
- D) A very small piece of semiconductor, especially in a computer, that contains extremely small electronic circuits : \_\_\_\_\_
- E) To stop someone from doing something : \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 7 :** Answer the following questions from the articles studied in class :

1) What is computational thinking? Explain the concept of abstraction in computer science. Give an example from the article *Learning to Think Like a Computer* in which computational thinking can help us solve some real life problems. / 2 + 2 + 2

2) Cite two examples from the article *You Still Need Your Brain* in which the brain beats Google./ 2

3) What is the only exception when students should be allowed to take notes on laptops, according to the article *Laptops Are Great? But Not During a Lecture or a Meeting?* /2

**Part 8:** Writing : /10

Write the thesis sentence and the body (not more than two paragraphs) in response to the article *No, That Robot Will Not Steal Your Job*. Make sure you follow the method done in class. Word limit: 150 words.

## No, That Robot Will Not Steal Your Job

By Ruchir Sharma

The **recovery** from the crisis of 2008 has been one of the weakest on record, but never in postwar history has so little **growth** created so many jobs. The **unemployment** rate in the developed world is down to 5.5 percent and approaching a 40-year low. This flies in the face of all the dire **warnings** about a “jobless future.”

There are jobs, jobs everywhere. Unemployment in Germany is now lower than at any point since the country reunified in 1990. It is hitting **lows** last seen in 1975 in Britain and 1994 in Japan. The United States jobs report on Friday showed a **slip** in job creation, a result of the devastation of the recent hurricanes, but unemployment **dropped** yet again, to just 4.2 percent from 4.4 percent, both lows rarely seen in the past half-century.

How is it that the **aftermath** of 2008 could do so much **damage** to the economy, yet lead to such a low unemployment rate? One answer is demographics: The world is **aging**, and the number of people entering the **work force** every year is slowing **sharply**. A **striking** example is Japan, which has one of the oldest and most **rapidly** aging populations in the world; the economy is **barely** growing, but the jobs market is **booming**, and unemployment is now under 3 percent.

The other basic answer is **churn**. The popular **angst** about jobs focuses on shuttered stores along Main Street and factories in the Rust Belt but **overlooks** the new openings. Many of those new jobs are in fields that require creativity, language or **motor skills** not possessed by robots, like gardening, **nursing**, teaching and software programming.

The pessimist’s basic mistake is to focus too much on what is lost to competition and technology, and too little on what is gained. Over the past 25 years, as McKinsey & Company, the consulting firm, has **pointed out**, about a third of the new jobs created in the United States were types that did not exist or **barely** existed 25 years ago.

In the natural world, matter is neither created nor destroyed, but things are transformed. The same is true in the economic world. When new technology destroys, it leaves behind a layer of ash in which new jobs grow.

In New York City the car replaced the horse carriage within the first 15 years of the 20th century, killing off the carriage trade and giving birth to the taxi trade — as well as to highly paid auto mechanics. Uber threatens the taxi trade, and the self-driving car threatens the Uber driver. But it has also brought multimillion-dollar signing bonuses for self-driving-car engineers and created new **opportunities** for mechanics. People **tend** to find a way to work with and profit from new technology.

**Doomsayers** argue that Uber **epitomizes** the problem: Yes it creates new jobs, but they are mainly low-**wage**, part-time and without much in the way of benefits. Even the better jobs, like self-driving-auto engineer, are so few that they only **widen** the gap between the haves and have-nots.

No doubt, the **boom** in jobs has not yet been accompanied by a meaningful increase in wages for most workers. But one reason goes back to demographics: More highly paid older workers are retiring, holding down the average wage. Another is the opening of China, which **flooded** the global market with new workers — but that one-time impact is **receding**. Janet L. Yellen, the chairwoman of the Federal Reserve and a labor economist, has been skeptical about signs of improving wage growth. But she **noted** in late September that by some measures, wages “have clearly **picked up**.”

The percentage of companies that report difficulty finding qualified workers is back to levels last hit before the Great Recession, and many have responded with plans to increase wages and signing bonuses — “possible harbingers of stronger wage gains to come,” according to Ms. Yellen. The latest jobs report confirmed her optimism, with hourly wages rising 2.9 percent from last year, the fastest rate yet recorded in this recovery.

The dire view taken by economic populists and writers denouncing the rise of the robots is no longer the view of most American **households**. The share of workers who are in part-time jobs has actually been falling since 2010, and the number of **reluctant** part-time workers — those who would prefer full-time work — has fallen to five million from around nine million. The number of discouraged workers — people who have given up looking — has fallen back to levels last seen before the 2008 recession.

At the same time, the share of households who say “jobs are **plentiful**” is at the highest level in nearly two decades. A new Pew Research survey **shows** that most Americans do not think automation threatens their own jobs. And over the past 20 years, at least some of the industries that have created the most jobs are also quite well paid, including professional services, management consulting and computer systems design.

United States consumer confidence, which often reflects **trends** in the job market, is at a **peak** surpassed only a few times since the early 1960s.

There are still reasonable questions about whether many jobs of the future will be well paid. But there is no evidence **so far** to support forecasts of a nearly jobless future. If robots threatened human labor, human joblessness would be growing. But it's not. In fact, since 2008, job growth has been strongest in countries like Germany and Japan, which deploy the most robots.

The pain being felt right now is a symptom of rapid churn, as old industries retreat and new ones emerge. It is no accident that dystopian visions of a jobless future are often reported from Rust Belt cities or rural towns, where manufacturing is indeed dying and good jobs are far from plentiful. But at least some of the workers **laid off** by shuttered Main Street stores have been hired by Amazon **warehouses**, which can pay higher wages — all because they work with robots that make them much more productive.

Today, many politicians and editorial writers frame every policy proposal, from cutting taxes to raising trade barriers, in terms of the number of jobs it will create. But they should **recognize** that while the world faces many problems, from rising inequality to angry economic populism, job creation is not one of them.