

## Épreuve 2021 **Anglais** (concours ENAC EPL/S)

### Préambule

Ce document propose l'énoncé de l'épreuve d'Anglais du concours EPL/S 2021.

### Consignes

La durée de l'épreuve est de 2h. Le jour de l'épreuve, les réponses sont reportées sur un formulaire où le candidat noircit les cases «A», «B», «C», «D» ou «E». Il est demandé d'utiliser un stylo bille ou une pointe feutre de couleur noire.

La consigne qui s'applique est la suivante :

Les extraits ci dessous abordent des thèmes divers tirés de l'actualité. Pour chaque phrase numérotée, vous devez choisir le mot ou l'expression correcte et noircir la case correspondante sur la feuille de réponses.
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Dans cette épreuve, chaque question ne comporte qu'une seule bonne réponse. En 2021, il n'y avait pas de pénalité en cas de mauvaise réponse.

# Anglais 2021

## Universities to be fined for awarding too many top degrees

British universities must slash the number of top degrees they award or risk **1)** \_\_\_\_\_ their world-class reputation, the education secretary has warned. Damian Hinds said there had been a steep and unjustifiable rise in the awarding of first-class degrees, urging universities to "reset the norm" by handing out a higher proportion of 2:1s. Offending universities could face **2)** \_\_\_\_\_, or even be prevented from awarding degrees at all.

His warning comes after **3)** \_\_\_\_\_ evidence of grade inflation in higher education. In 2016-17, 27% of students obtained a first-class honours degree from English universities, according to the Office for Students (OfS). It marked a major increase from the 16% who secured the score in 2010-11. **4)** \_\_\_\_\_ than three-quarters of all university students (78%) obtain an upper degree, meaning a first or a 2:1, up from 67% in 2010-11. The data found that 50.1% of students at the University of Surrey were awarded a first-class degree in 2016-17, while 37.9% received the score at the University of Huddersfield. We **5)** \_\_\_\_\_ it to the hardworking students who have earned those top grades to stamp out this unfair practice.

The analysis also concluded that the increases could not be attributed entirely to increased pupil attainment and changing demographics. Hinds is demanding evidence that grade inflation is **6)** \_\_\_\_\_ tackled in the next academic year. Hinds has called on the OfS to challenge institutions showing clear evidence of artificial grade inflation.

"Our universities are world-class and world-leading, with four **7)** \_\_\_\_\_ among the top 10 in the world, and attracting thousands of international students," he said. "At the heart of that global reputation is a trust in the quality and high standards of the education **8)** \_\_\_\_\_."

Professor Dame Janet Beer, president of Universities UK, said, "it is important to draw a distinction between grade inflation and grade improvement, where increased investment in teaching and facilities, **9)** \_\_\_\_\_ students working harder than ever, are leading to legitimate increases in grades," she continued. "Questions that are **10)** \_\_\_\_\_ by this debate will not halt efforts to ensure that every student has the opportunity to get the best outcome from their study."

- 1) A) underscoring B) undefining C) undermining D) understating E) underlining
- 2) A) hits B) fines C) shares D) damage E) accounts
- 3) A) late B) remote C) recent D) early E) timing
- 4) A) Lesser B) Lower C) Upper D) Over E) More
- 5) A) oblige B) obey C) ought D) owe E) object
- 6) A) to be B) will be C) being D) had been E) been
- 7) A) raged B) relit C) raked D) roled E) ranked
- 8) A) provided B) paired C) padlocked D) pampered E) panted
- 9) A) as well as B) as likely as C) as soon as D) as good as E) the same as
- 10) A) subjected B) heightened C) upped D) lifted E) raised

### Delete your account: leaving Facebook can make you happier, study finds

Despite all the scandals of the past year, here we are, **11)** \_\_\_\_\_ on Facebook, a couple of billion of us spending about an hour a day in its iron grip. Now a new study suggests it's making us feel bad.

That's in part because we **12)** \_\_\_\_\_ addicted. Want to feel better? Delete Facebook. As some experts have said, the system of rewards set up by Facebook and other social media platforms is akin to gambling or **13)** \_\_\_\_\_ abuse cravings. Sean Parker, an early Facebook executive, explained that the thought process behind driving user engagement is akin to delivering "a little dopamine hit".

As with any habitual behavior, you might reasonably expect that abstaining would lead to an improved mood and an **14)** \_\_\_\_\_ sense of wellbeing. A new study goes a long way toward suggesting the benefits of cutting Facebook **15)** \_\_\_\_\_ our lives altogether.

The study, entitled, The Welfare Effects of Social Media, from researchers at Stanford and NYU, is being praised as one of the most rigorous to look at what happens to people when they log off. Logging off seems to be as positive as you probably expect it **16)** \_\_\_\_\_ be, leading to increased subjective wellbeing, less political drama and attention **17)** \_\_\_\_\_ agitation, and increased time spent with friends and family. On the other hand, it also led to a decrease in awareness of the news.

To track social media's effects, the researchers recruited 2,844 Facebook users, then randomly assigned half of them the task of temporarily deactivating their accounts for a month. "Deactivation caused small but significant improvements in wellbeing, and in **18)** \_\_\_\_\_ on self-reported happiness, life satisfaction, depression, and anxiety," they concluded. **19)** \_\_\_\_\_ some of the users who went without Facebook were able to maintain their abstinence after the study concluded.

The study acknowledges there are, clearly, benefits to Facebook and social media at large. Facebook is still, for all its faults, an important means for people to stay connected to friends and family and as a source of information, community, and entertainment, particularly for those who are **20)** \_\_\_\_\_ socially isolated.

- 11) A) never      B) still      C) ever      D) yet      E) once
- 12) A) to be      B) may be      C) should be      D) be      E) will be
- 13) A) subsistence      B) consistence      C) substance      D) constance      E) coherence
- 14) A) totally      B) completely      C) entirely      D) wholly      E) overall
- 15) A) out of      B) away      C) up      D) without      E) withheld
- 16) A) would      B) is not      C) has      D) had      E) have
- 17) A) spin      B) span      C) spark      D) spelt      E) spurt
- 18) A) case      B) aptitude      C) private      D) average      E) particular
- 19) A) Forevermore      B) Sophomore      C) Addition      D) Withdraw      E) Furthermore
- 20) A) streetwise      B) world-wise      C) likewise      D) otherwise      E) clockwise

### London's Mayor bans knives

London Mayor Sadiq Khan announced a **21)** \_\_\_\_\_ crackdown on knives, as the city reels from a spike in stabbings that have led its number of homicides to top New York City's for two straight months.

London has seen **22)** \_\_\_\_\_ than 50 homicides already in 2018. Most of the city's murder victims have been stabbed to death, as guns are tightly restricted in Britain and shootings are relatively rare.

If the **23)** \_\_\_\_\_ continues, London will far surpass the 130 murders committed in 2017 and reach a number not seen since the early 2000s. In February and March, London hit the unwanted milestone of recording more homicides than New York, the first time in modern history. The cities are **24)** \_\_\_\_\_ the same size, with more than 8 million people, and have similar extremes of poverty and wealth, but London has never recorded more murders in a year than the U.S. metropolis. New York had 290 homicides in 2017, the lowest number in decades.

The mayor's "hard, immediate" measures involve an incredible police crackdown, a ban on home deliveries of knives and acid, and expanding law enforcement stop and frisk powers.

Khan announced Friday that the city has created a "violent crime taskforce of 120 officers" tasked with rooting out knife-wielding individuals in public **25)** \_\_\_\_\_, and is **26)** \_\_\_\_\_ nearly 50 million pounds into the Metropolitan Police department so that they can better arm themselves against knife attacks. Most British police are not equipped with **27)** \_\_\_\_\_.

There are multiple candidates to blame for the city's rising homicide rate, investigators have said. Police and community workers say London's surge is due **28)** \_\_\_\_\_ to battles over control of the illegal drug trade and a "postcode war" between street gangs.

The rising **29)** \_\_\_\_\_ of knife crime saw six stabbings in 90 minutes in the capital on Thursday, with a 13-year-old left fighting for his life after an attack in east London. Three teenage boys, a 13-year-old and two 16-year-olds, have been charged **30)** \_\_\_\_\_ the incident.

- 21) A) tough      B) cough      C) plough      D) bough      E) dough
- 22) A) more      B) lesser      C) mostly      D) few      E) fewer
- 23) A) road      B) lane      C) trend      D) way      E) course
- 24) A) slightly      B) hardly      C) roughly      D) barely      E) only
- 25) A) acres      B) rooms      C) area      D) place      E) places
- 26) A) busting      B) pumping      C) dumping      D) clumping      E) shuffling
- 27) A) fire engines      B) firearms      C) firecrackers      D) fireguards      E) fire brigades
- 28) A) parting      B) in part      C) part of      D) partial      E) impartial
- 29) A) motion      B) wave      C) jump      D) rush      E) ripple
- 30) A) up      B) with      C) by      D) of      E) over

### South Korea bans coffee in schools

South Korea on Friday implemented a new law banning the sale of coffee in schools across the country. Under the law, primary and secondary schools in South Korea must stop selling coffee and caffeinated drinks to students via school **31)** \_\_\_\_\_ machines and snack shops. The law was **32)** \_\_\_\_\_ in an effort to keep students from consuming too much caffeine. The ban will apply across school **33)** \_\_\_\_\_, meaning everyone including teachers will be unable to buy caffeinated drinks.

The Ministry of Food and Drug Safety hopes the ban **34)** \_\_\_\_\_ children foster healthier food habits after cases of students consuming excess levels of caffeine during exam periods, with children often facing intense academic pressure, an official from the ministry told CNN.

Many students consume coffee or energy drinks to stay alert to study in an effort to excel in South Korea's highly competitive and demanding education system. Other **35)** \_\_\_\_\_ with high concentrations of caffeine, such as energy drinks, are already banned in schools. A 2018 survey of more than 5,400 middle and high school students found that 19% consumed one or more cups of coffee each day, with more than half saying they drank some form of caffeinated drink to wake up.

The study stated that "middle and high school students are aware of the dangers of caffeine but they still feel the need to consume it. This shows that educating the students on the dangers of caffeine abuse **36)** \_\_\_\_\_ cannot prevent them **37)** \_\_\_\_\_ themselves." "The new law aims to create healthy eating habits among children and teenagers," a ministry official said. "We will **38)** \_\_\_\_\_ coffee is banned in schools without fail."

South Koreans drink an average of 181 cups of coffee a year, by far the most in Asia, according to market research firm Euromonitor. That is more than the 151 consumed per person in the UK but less than the average of 266 cups in the US.

The ban on coffee in schools follows a restriction on energy drinks earlier this year. It also comes in the **39)** \_\_\_\_\_ of a prohibition on TV commercials for fast food, sugary snacks and high-caffeine beverages during times when most children's programs air. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, caffeine has been linked to some harmful health effects in children, including the development of neurologic and cardiovascular problems. They add that, in general, children should **40)** \_\_\_\_\_ caffeine- containing drinks, including soda.

- 31) A) shopping    B) vending    C) selling    D) carrying    E) storing
- 32) A) had    B) sat    C) taken    D) passed    E) spent
- 33) A) premises    B) housing    C) sheds    D) accomodation    E) flats
- 34) A) helping    B) had helped    C) help    D) to help    E) will help
- 35) A) beverages    B) breweries    C) brevity    D) beaver    E) browser
- 36) A) alone    B) sole    C) solo    D) lonely    E) solitude
- 37) A) had armed    B) harmed    C) from harm    D) to harm    E) from harming
- 38) A) surely    B) for sure    C) do sure    D) make sure    E) sure
- 39) A) nap    B) sleep    C) wake    D) rest    E) tired
- 40) A) derive    B) devoid    C) avoid    D) prevent    E) divert

### Behind the Lion Air crash, a trail of decisions kept pilots in the dark

In the brutally competitive jetliner business, the announcement in late 2010 that Airbus would introduce a more fuel-efficient version of its best-selling A320, **41)** \_\_\_\_\_ to a frontal assault on its archrival Boeing's workhorse 737.

Boeing scrambled to counterpunch. Within months, it came **42)** \_\_\_\_\_ a plan for an upgrade of its own, the 737 Max, featuring engines that would yield similar fuel savings. And in the years that followed, Boeing pushed not just to design and build the new plane, but to persuade the Federal Aviation Administration, that the new model would fly safely and **43)** \_\_\_\_\_ enough like the existing model that 737 pilots would not have to undergo **44)** \_\_\_\_\_ retraining.

Boeing's strategy **45)** \_\_\_\_\_ a cascading series of engineering, business and regulatory decisions that, years later, would leave the company facing difficult questions about the crash, in October, of a Lion Air 737 Max off Indonesia.

The causes of the crash are still **46)** \_\_\_\_\_ investigation. But the tragedy has become a focus of intense interest and debate in aviation circles because of another factor: the determination by Boeing and the F.A.A. that pilots did not need to be informed about a change introduced to the 737's flight control system for the Max. This change involved some software coding, intended to automatically offset the risk that the size and location of the new engines could lead the aircraft to **47)** \_\_\_\_\_ under certain conditions.

That judgment by Boeing and its regulator was at least in part a result of the company's drive to minimize the costs of pilot retraining. And it appears to have left the Lion Air crew without a full understanding of how to address a malfunction that seems to have contributed to the crash: **48)** \_\_\_\_\_ data erroneously indicating that the plane was flying at a dangerous angle, leading the flight control system to repeatedly push the plane's nose down.

Understanding how the pilots could have been left largely uninformed leads **49)** \_\_\_\_\_ to choices made by Boeing as it developed the 737 Max more than seven years ago, according to statements from Boeing.

Those decisions **50)** \_\_\_\_\_ prompted the company, regulators and airlines to conclude that training or briefing pilots on the change to the flight control system was unnecessary for carrying out well-established emergency procedures.

- 41) A) dismantled    B) amounted    C) surmounted    D) paramount    E) tantamount  
 42) A) down with    B) up with    C) out with    D) over with    E) in with  
 43) A) tip    B) finger    C) nose    D) face    E) handle  
 44) A) costly    B) mostly    C) nosy    D) heavy    E) bulky  
 45) A) set out    B) set up    C) set off    D) set aside    E) set about  
 46) A) below    B) around    C) under    D) across    E) through  
 47) A) steal    B) stilt    C) smuggle    D) stall    E) stroke  
 48) A) fickle    B) cunning    C) dicey    D) faulty    E) tricky  
 49) A) front    B) towards    C) back    D) aft    E) forward  
 50) A) ultimately    B) timely    C) dutifully    D) evenly    E) smoothly

### Is Silicon Valley's quest for immortality a fate worse than death?

In 2019, the **51)** \_\_\_\_\_ for everlasting life is, largely, though not always, more scientific. Funded by Silicon Valley elites, researchers believe they are closer **52)** \_\_\_\_\_ ever to tweaking the human body so that we can finally live forever (or quite a bit longer), even as some worry about pseudoscience in the sector.

Scientists and entrepreneurs **53)** \_\_\_\_\_ on a range of techniques, from attempting to stop cells aging, to the practice of injecting young blood into old **54)** \_\_\_\_\_, a process denounced as quackery by the Federal Drug Administration this week.

At present, our bodies are not built to **55)** \_\_\_\_\_. The problem is that if someone did live to be 125, they are unlikely to remain spry into their final decades. That's **56)** \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiasts called "super longevity". A number of billionaires have pumped money into research that aims to keep people fighting fit as they age. Google founders Sergey Brin and Larry Page have pumped millions into Calico, a secretive health venture which aims to "solve death". The idea of **57)** \_\_\_\_\_ dying might sound like something from science fiction, but the experimental techniques are far removed from a brain in a jar, a body in a freezer or a heart wired up to a car battery.

Sierra Sciences is another company racing to cheat death. Its focus is on treatments that can lengthen telomeres - the "caps" at the end of each strand of DNA. Telomeres get shorter each time a cell copies itself. Because our cells copy themselves throughout our lives, the telomeres **58)** \_\_\_\_\_ get very short, and our cells cannot regenerate: we get old.

According to Science magazine the defiance is due to "very active DNA repair and high levels of chaperones, proteins that help other proteins fold correctly", and the hope is that some of the discoveries could be applied to humans. If and when these technologies **59)** \_\_\_\_\_ available, they are likely to be fantastically expensive. Strole said demand could lower the price, but plenty of non-billionaires could die in the meantime. Until workable life-preserving technology is available, immortality enthusiasts are also obsessed with staying healthy, some **60)** \_\_\_\_\_ on certain days, others watch calories, most exercise, so they are around long enough to benefit from emerging anti-aging science. The aim, as many in The Physical Immortality Community put it, is to: « Live long enough to live forever ».

- 51) A) venture B) seeking C) grail D) quest E) holy
- 52) A) as B) than C) so D) so as E) same as
- 53) A) to work B) worked C) would be working D) works E) are working
- 54) A) people B) peoples C) persona D) person E) persons
- 55) A) lastingly B) last C) latest D) lasting E) lastly
- 56) A) whenever B) whatever C) with D) were E) what
- 57) A) still B) ever C) never D) always E) whenever
- 58) A) kindly B) eventually C) sharply D) desperately E) favourably
- 59) A) become B) to become C) have become D) becoming E) will have become
- 60) A) fast B) slow C) quick D) hurry E) haste

### Denmark to banish foreign criminals to remote island

Foreign criminals waiting for deportation **61)** \_\_\_\_\_ banished to a remote island off the coast of Denmark, the country's government has announced. Finance minister Kristian Jensen said the criminals will be detained at a facility on Lindholm, an uninhabited seven-hectare island in the province of Vordingborg. The plan was **62)** \_\_\_\_\_ as part of an agreement between Denmark's conservative coalition government and its anti-illegal-immigration ally, the Danish People's Party.

A spokesman for the party said:

"Foreign criminals have no reason to be in Denmark. Until we can **63)** \_\_\_\_\_ them, we will move them to the island of Lindholm, where they will be obliged to stay at the new deportation centre at night. There will be police there around the **64)** \_\_\_\_\_."

The Lindholm facility will **65)** \_\_\_\_\_ rejected migrants who have been convicted of crimes, as well as foreign citizens who do not have permission to stay but cannot be deported for legal reasons. "They will not be imprisoned," Mr. Jensen told Danish news agency Ritzau. "There will be a ferry service to and from the island, but the ferry will not operate twenty four seven, and they **66)** \_\_\_\_\_ stay at the departure centre at night." "There are limits to how much you can move around when you are on a deserted island. You are, in principle, obliged to remain on the island. So we will have more control over where they are," Jensen said to Ritzau.

"It is a problem for us that we can see that some foreigners who have in fact been **67)** \_\_\_\_\_ to deportation are still committing crimes, and we have no way of monitoring them," he added.

According to a Danish news website The Local, opposition **68)** \_\_\_\_\_ have strongly criticised the proposals, which one politician described as a "humanitarian collapse."

"The green government I want to lead would never force people on to a deserted island," said Uffe Elbæk, a prime ministerial candidate and leader of the Alternative party. There are already two detention centres in Denmark for criminals and failed asylum **69)** \_\_\_\_\_: Kærshovedgard and Sjølsmark. **70)** \_\_\_\_\_ nearly 87 per cent of the country's population is of Danish descent, the number of migrants and refugees from non-Western countries such as Afghanistan and Syria has risen sharply.

- 61) A) are to be    B) to be    C) be    D) being    E) had been
- 62) A) held up    B) shot up    C) sent up    D) knocked up    E) set up
- 63) A) get rid of    B) run out of    C) run short of    D) keep up with    E) call out on
- 64) A) hour    B) time    C) clock    D) minute    E) second
- 65) A) shed    B) mansion    C) house    D) chalet    E) hut
- 66) A) could    B) would    C) might    D) may    E) must
- 67) A) trialed    B) sentenced    C) thrown    D) committed    E) trailed
- 68) A) numbers    B) figures    C) letters    D) digits    E) signs
- 69) A) tryers    B) wishers    C) seekers    D) researchers    E) hopefuls
- 70) A) However    B) When    C) Even    D) Though    E) As



### Netflix and Amazon behave like old-style Hollywood moguls

Film and TV drama is booming, with the streaming services Netflix, Hulu and Amazon offering audiences hit after hit on demand. But, according to the acclaimed director Mike Leigh, this comes with an unfortunate side **71)** \_\_\_\_\_: young British film-makers are being held back by a powerful "new **72)** \_\_\_\_\_ of executive".

"It is just not on," said Leigh, 75. "The next lot of young directors face such a long wait to get any project **73)** \_\_\_\_\_ the ground. That's my biggest worry. I've talked to two of them in the last few weeks and one said she expected it to take six years to get her first feature together. That's terrible, and it is because you have got this whole new culture of executives and producers who will not simply press the button, and say 'go for it and see what happens'."

"The new streaming services all like to say they don't work like Hollywood. But, actually, by suggesting a director works with a particular team, or asking why you are not using a female cinematographer, or wondering **74)** \_\_\_\_\_ the film should have an upbeat ending, they are behaving in a traditional Hollywood way and it is totally unacceptable," he said.

Salford-raised Leigh, whose many cinematic hits include the Palme d'Or winner *Secrets & Lies*, *Vera Drake* and 2014's *Mr Turner*, said he welcomes the push for **75)** \_\_\_\_\_ diversity both on screen and behind the camera. "Historically and socially it is absolutely the right thing," he said. "I only have a problem if it **76)** \_\_\_\_\_ over-prescriptive and starts to inhibit natural organic work. Then it is dangerous. Filmstreaming services **77)** \_\_\_\_\_ with them a healthy injection of funds, but with that money has come a tier of creative bureaucracy.

Leigh's film *Peterloo* is about the cavalry's massacre of 15 protesters in Manchester in 1819 after a crowd of 60,000 had **78)** \_\_\_\_\_ to call for wider democratic representation. The incident led to the founding of the Manchester Guardian, now the Guardian, in 1821, and was dubbed « Peterloo » in reference to the recent battle of Waterloo. "Peterloo certainly needn't have happened. It was chaos because the magistrates lost their **79)** \_\_\_\_\_ and it all kicked off in the wrong order," said Leigh. Two centuries after these killings, the director, a Remainer, believes his epic treatment of social **80)** \_\_\_\_\_ and protest in Britain is especially timely.

- 71) A) car                      B) secondary              C) effect                      D) affect                      E) lift
- 72) A) breed                      B) brain                      C) brace                      D) brag                      E) breath
- 73) A) over                      B) under                      C) to                      D) on                      E) off
- 74) A) whether                      B) what                      C) while                      D) wish                      E) whereabouts
- 75) A) glamorous                      B) glorious                      C) greater                      D) grander                      E) gracious
- 76) A) became                      B) have become                      C) to become                      D) becomes                      E) will become
- 77) A) have brought                      B) bring                      C) to bring                      D) will bring                      E) had brought
- 78) A) collected                      B) saved                      C) pulled                      D) gathered                      E) honored
- 79) A) ability                      B) nerve                      C) will                      D) faith                      E) right
- 80) A) unusual                      B) unrest                      C) uneasy                      D) unknown                      E) understanding