

Licence d'Info semestre 5

Epreuve d'anglais

mardi 3 janvier 2006

Durée : 1h30

N° d'anonymat :

VOUS N'ECRIVEZ RIEN SUR LA COPIE.

VOUS FAITES TOUS LES EXERCICES SUR LA LIASSE PHOTOCOPIEE.

I. Use of english

A. Error correction / 10 pts

Some of the sentences are CORRECT and some have a word which should not be there. Cross out the extra words.

1. Can you tell me what he looks like ?
2. I am agree that the exhibition was dull.
3. The play was a failure despite of good reviews.
4. I wonder if you could tell me how much do I have to pay.
5. Could you tell me what the cost of the expedition ?
6. I was wonder how long the drive to the mountains will take.
7. The teacher made the children to stay in after school to clean up.
8. I'd rather not play in the school team on Saturday.
9. Are you looking forward to enjoy the school holidays ?
10. If you will go to that school, you'll have to wear a uniform.
11. It's much more cheaper to live in an apartment than a house.
12. Let's go away on holiday while the house is being done up.
13. I think it would be a good idea for you to talk to him face to face.
14. At firstly, I apologize for criticizing you.
15. Our group of friends all promised to keep in contact when we left school.
16. When I was small I was used to live with my grandparents.
17. You needn't to have brought all those warm clothes.
18. It took a long time to clean up the rubbish after the festival.
19. Nobody can come up with an adequate explanation for the crop circles.
20. You won't see the animals unless if you keep very quiet.

B. A powerful influence / 15 pts

For questions 1–15, read the text below and decide which answer, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0

A doubt

B reason

C purpose

D motive

0	A	B	C	D
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A POWERFUL INFLUENCE

There can be no (0) at all that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives. Parents are worried that children spend too much time playing on the Internet, hardly (1) doing anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents are (2) to find out why the Internet is so attractive, and they want to know if it can be (3) for their children. Should parents worry if their children are spending that much time (4) their computers?

Obviously, if children are bent over their computers for hours, (5) in some game, instead of doing their homework, then something is wrong. Parents and children could decide how much use the child should (6) of the Internet, and the child should give his or her (7) that it won't interfere with homework. If the child is not (8) to this arrangement, the parent can take more drastic (9) Dealing with a child's use of the Internet is not much different from (10) any other sort of bargain about behaviour.

Any parent who is (11) alarmed about a child's behaviour should make an appointment to (12) the matter with a teacher. Spending time in front of the screen does not (13) affect a child's performance at school. Even if a child is (14) crazy about using the Internet, he or she is probably just (15) through a phase, and in a few months there will be something else to worry about!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A always | B rarely | C never | D ever |
| 2 A worried | B concerned | C curious | D hopeful |
| 3 A harming | B harmful | C hurting | D hurtful |
| 4 A staring at | B glancing at | C looking | D watching |
| 5 A supposed | B occupied | C interested | D absorbed |
| 6 A do | B have | C make | D create |
| 7 A word | B promise | C vow | D claim |
| 8 A holding | B sticking | C following | D accepting |
| 9 A rules | B procedures | C regulations | D steps |
| 10 A dealing | B negotiating | C having | D arranging |
| 11 A widely | B heavily | C seriously | D broadly |
| 12 A speak | B discuss | C talk | D debate |
| 13 A possibly | B necessarily | C probably | D consequently |
| 14 A absolutely | B more | C quite | D a lot |
| 15 A going | B passing | C travelling | D walking |

C. Vocabulary / 10 pts

Complete the sentences with a word formed from the word given.

"U.S. workers spared junk e-mail"
BBC NEWS

Spam has been a _____ (GROWTH) problem both in the U.S. and in Europe but it is generally _____ (PERCEPTION) that the problem is worse in the States.

The U.S.-based Pew Internet research has found spam is not overwhelming the _____ (BOX) of U.S. workers despite the great number of junk e-mails _____ (PROMOTION) get-rich-quick scams or pornographic websites.

The majority of spam is _____ (FILTER) out before it reaches U.S. staff, the survey found and the large majority of America's 57 million work e-mailers say that their experience with e-mail is _____ (MANAGE).

This study contradicts research by experts such as e-mail filtering firm, MessageLabs, which say that up to 90 % of _____ (DAY) e-mail is _____ (SOLICIT) junk. They say that spam is increasing _____ (RAPIDITY) and _____ (AGGRESSION) and more than one in six U.S. business e-mails is now spam.

II. Reading / 15 pts

A. The supercomputer network / 7 pts

You are going to read an article about computers. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A–I for each part (1–7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| A How does it work? | D Present limitations | G An essential part of our lives |
| B Electricity shared | E Distance is not a problem | H Available soon |
| C Just make a request | F Practical applications | I A new era for the Internet |

THE SUPERCOMPUTER NETWORK

0**G**

Less than two decades ago, a British scientist called Tim Berners-Lee invented two abbreviations that we are very familiar with today: www and @. Even if we don't use the Internet directly, it certainly influences our modern world to the extent that it is hard to imagine how we could exist without it. Now the next generation of computers is waiting in the wings.

Recently, ten laboratories run by governments in different parts of the world have become linked. Their computers have been connected so they can 'talk' to each other. This may not seem very dramatic news, but it is the beginning of a development that will increase the power of the Internet tremendously.

The Internet is an interconnected system of networks that connects computers round the world and facilitates the transmission and exchange of information. The way that you use the Internet is by accessing this network. This depends on the power that your system allows you to use. The power of your computer is responsible for how fast you can download files, how much data you can store, etc. If your computer is old and slow, accessing the information can be very difficult.

The new development in information technology has been called 'the grid', and it will be a network of computers that are linked together. The 'grid' will work in a different way from the Internet, enabling you to get the power of the biggest computers in the world on your computer. Accessing the information will no longer depend on the power of your computer. The idea is that while you

access information, you will also have access to the power of the bigger computer stations.

4

One advantage of this revolutionary idea is that geographical location will become irrelevant. The 'grid' will decide which are the best parts of a worldwide network to do the job you want. This means that you may be accessing a computer in Japan to solve a problem in Alaska.

5

The 'grid' can be compared to having an efficient personal assistant. You can give your assistant a task and it will be done for you. The assistant will do the preliminary research, collect the data, compare them and decide on the best course of action by accessing any of the computer centres in the grid that happen to have the relevant information. All you have to do is assign the task, sit back and wait.

6

Complicated everyday problems can become potential tasks for the new generation of computers. Solving these problems can bring major changes to everyday life. For instance, if there is a fire in a large building, the fire brigade tries to extinguish the fire and rescue people. If it were possible to calculate which way the fire would spread, and how long it would take, it could save vital seconds. The 'grid' could make this possible.

7

At present, possible applications of the 'grid' in scientific research are being explored. While it has taken about fifteen years for internet use to become widespread, experts believe that the 'grid' could be up and running for private individuals far more quickly. Scientists working on 'grid' projects are convinced that it will be as widely used as the web in the next ten years.

B. Mobile phones / 8 pts

You are going to read an article about mobile phones. For questions 8–15, choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

Mobile phones: are they about to transform our lives?

We love them so much that some of us sleep with them under the pillow, yet we are increasingly concerned that we cannot escape their electronic reach. We use them to convey our most intimate secrets, yet we worry that they are a threat to our privacy. We rely on them more than the Internet to cope with modern life, yet many of us don't believe advertisements saying we need more advanced services.

Sweeping aside the doubts that many people feel about the benefits of new third generation phones and fears over the health effects of phone masts, a recent report claims that the long-term effects of new mobile technologies will be entirely positive so long as the public can be convinced to make use of them. Research about users of mobile phones reveals that the mobile has already moved beyond being a mere practical communications tool to become the backbone of modern social life, from love affairs to friendship to work. One female teacher, 32, told the researchers: 'I love my phone. It's my friend.'

The close relationship between user and phone is most pronounced among teenagers, the report says, who regard their mobiles as an expression of their

identity. This is partly because mobiles are seen as being beyond the control of parents. But the researchers suggest that another reason may be that mobiles, especially text messaging, was seen as a way of overcoming shyness. 'Texting is often used for apologies, to excuse lateness or to communicate other things that make us uncomfortable,' the report says. The impact of phones, however,⁴⁴ has been local rather than global, supporting existing friendships and networks, rather than opening users to a new broader community. Even the language of texting in one area can be incomprehensible to anybody from another area.

Among the most important benefits of using mobile phones, the report claims, will be a vastly improved mobile infrastructure, providing gains throughout the economy, and the provision of a more sophisticated location-based services for users. The report calls on government to put more effort into the delivery of services by mobile phone, with suggestions including public transport and traffic information and doctors' text messages to remind patients of appointments. 'I love that idea,' one user said in an interview. 'It would

mean I wouldn't have to write a hundred messages to myself.'

There are many other possibilities. At a recent trade fair in Sweden, a mobile navigation product was launched. When the user enters a destination, a route is automatically downloaded to their mobile and presented by voice, pictures and maps as they drive. In future, these devices will also be able to plan around congestion and road works in real time. Third generation phones will also allow for remote monitoring of patients by doctors. In Britain scientists are developing an asthma management solution, using mobiles to detect early signs of an attack.

Mobile phones be used in education. A group of teachers in Britain use third generation phones to provide fast internet service to children who live beyond the reach of terrestrial broadband services and can have no access to online information. 'As the new generation of mobile technologies takes off, the social potential of the mobile will vastly increase,' the report argues.

- 8** What does the writer suggest in the first paragraph about our attitudes to mobile phones?
- A** We can't live without them.
 - B** We are worried about using them so much.
 - C** We have contradictory feelings about them.
 - D** We need them more than anything else to deal with modern life.
- 9** What does 'them' in line 20 refer to?
- A** long-term effects
 - B** new mobile technologies
 - C** doubts
 - D** benefits
- 10** What is the connection between social life and mobile phones?
- A** Modern social life relies significantly on the use of mobile phones.
 - B** Mobile phones makes romantic communication easier.
 - C** Mobile phones encourage people to make friends.
 - D** Mobile phones enable people to communicate while moving around.
- 11** Why do teenagers have such a close relationship with their mobile phones?
- A** They use text messages more than any other group.
 - B** They are more inclined to be late than older people.
 - C** They feel independent when they use them.
 - D** They tend to feel uncomfortable in many situations.
- 12** In what sense has the impact of phones been 'local' in line 44?
- A** People tend to communicate with people they already know.
 - B** Users generally phone people who live in the same neighbourhood.
 - C** It depends on local dialects.
 - D** The phone networks use different systems.
- 13** How might mobile phones be used in the future?
- A** to give the address of the nearest doctor's surgery
 - B** to show bus and train timetables
 - C** to arrange deliveries
 - D** to cure diseases
- 14** The navigation product launched in Sweden is helpful for drivers because
- A** it can suggest the best way to get to a place.
 - B** it downloads maps of the area.
 - C** it tells them which roads are congested.
 - D** it shows them how to avoid road works.
- 15** What is the general attitude of the report described here?
- A** Manufacturers need to produce better equipment.
 - B** The government should take over the mobile phone networks.
 - C** There are problems with mobile phones that cannot be overcome.
 - D** Mobile phones can have a variety of very useful applications.

III. Questions de cours / 10 pts

True or false ? Justify your answer

	T	F
1. Facelab has been developed by Australian scientists to track down terrorism at international airports.		
2. OLEDs use laser beams to display information on plastic VDUs.		
3. E-cycling is a virtual reality program which enables cyclists to train indoors.		
4. One issue for game developers consist in setting up a strategy in order to get more women into playing racing video games.		
5. Monitoring devices are being developed in the USA that can check secretaries' work.		
6. Trade-unionists consider that tagging people in manufacturing jobs may be a first step to an Orwellian society.		
7. The net has the power to be transformative.		
8. The term "digital divide" is irrelevant when it refers to the social gap between those who have and those who don't have access to the internet.		
9. BitTorrent has become linked to crime privacy due to its widespread use to distribute copyrighted material.		
10. Originally software developers were expected to use BitTorrent to promote their work over the internet.		