



Indications à suivre pour le remplissage des questionnaires

Pour répondre, vous mettez une croix (✕) dans la case correspondant à votre choix.
La case ne doit pas être complètement noircie sauf pour une correction.

Exemple : ☐ vide ☒ mauvaise réponse ☒ bonne réponse ☐ vide

Vous pouvez employer indifféremment un stylo ou un bic de couleur foncée.
N'employez pas de typex ni effaceur pour corriger.

Une bonne réponse vaut 1 point. Une mauvaise réponse vaut 0 point.

L'examen dure 90 minutes.

I. READING 1 : SELECT THE MOST SUITABLE FILLER FOR EACH BLANK.

The British electoral system at present is a device for disproportional representation. The candidate with the most votes in a constituency wins a seat in the House of Commons, -----1----- his vote is more or less than half the total. The candidates of the other parties, -----1----- (*same word*) one vote or 10,000 behind the leading candidate, gain nothing. As long as the two major parties are approximately equal in electoral strength, then the difference between their share of the vote and their share of the seats in the House of Commons is relatively small. In 2001, Labour won 43% of the total votes, but got 65.2% of the seats in Parliament, giving them power to form a government.

The Liberals consistently suffer from the disproportional effect of the present electoral system because they draw their vote evenly throughout the country, and gain substantially -----2----- votes than the Conservatives or Labour. In consequence, Liberal candidates more often waste votes by failing to be first past the winning post. In 1970, the Liberals won 7.5 per cent of the vote, and 1 per cent of parliamentary seats. This can be true of a major party as -----3-----: in May 1997, Conservative support was -----4----- thinly over most of Scotland where they got 18% of the vote. The Liberal Democrats won 13% of the Scottish vote and a similar share of the seats in the Commons because they had strong support in a few constituencies and minimal support in most of the others.

By clustering their votes in a limited number of constituencies, Scottish National, Plaid Cymru and Ulster candidates were able to win ten seats more than the Liberals, -----5----- gaining a quarter of the Liberal vote. The first-past-the-post electoral system normally awards an absolute majority of seats in the House of Commons to a party with less than an absolute majority of votes. No party has won as much as half the votes at a British general election since the war. But at each election until February this year the disproportional system has provided a bonus sufficient to give one party an absolute majority of MPs.

1. -
a. when b. even c. whether d. whereas
2. -
a. lesser b. fewer c. no d. many
3. -
a. Tory b. well c. much d. tradition
4. -
a. spread b. known c. voted d. failed
5. -
a. however b. nevertheless c. while d. instead

II. READING 2 : SELECT THE STATEMENT WHICH CORRESPONDS BEST TO THE MEANING OF THE TEXT.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security is covering more and more aspects of people's lives, a trend which began in Europe in the 1950's. What's the position today?

The greatest progress has been achieved in respect of family allowances, medical care and old-age pensions. In most EC countries, family benefits have been extended to the whole population, and everyone who has reached retiring age is entitled to a minimum old-age pension, irrespective of any previous occupation.

Considerable inequalities remain, however. In the majority of European countries, the protection of self-employed workers (shopkeepers, craftsmen, artists, etc) is, in several respects, lagging far behind that given to employees. Until recently, for example, it was considered that this category of workers did not need to be protected against the effects of unemployment. Yet many of the self-employed are today confronted with difficulties, while the voluntary insurance schemes which are growing up in several countries deal only partially with the problem.

Another problem is the widespread and increasingly protracted unemployment among young people, who, never having had jobs, are entirely devoid of social security cover. In some countries, students have been incorporated in existing social security schemes, but what protection is being given to young people who do not have sufficient means to continue their studies or to those who are no longer regarded as students and have not found a job? Surely this situation is fraught with dangers for the future.

Furthermore, several European social security schemes do not recognize people who do unpaid work as having any occupational status. This is the case, for instance, with the housewives. It is true that they are covered by social protection accorded to their husbands, but what happens to this protection in the event of separation or divorce? Few countries have really come to grips with this question.

- 6.** Select the statement which corresponds best.
 - a. Every European person who has reached retiring age has a right to get a minimum old-age pension.
 - b. In some member countries, all retired people are entitled to a minimum old-age pension except if they earned too much money during their career.
 - c. In the majority of European countries, every single pensioner is allowed to receive a minimum old-age pension.
 - d. In most European countries, retired people have the right to receive an old-age pension, depending on the job they did before.
- 7.** The social security granted to the independent workers
 - a. is almost the same as the social protection given to employees
 - b. is not progressing in terms of family allowances
 - c. is in many aspects lying behind the social cover accorded to employees
 - d. is more considerable than the one given to employees
- 8.** Voluntary insurance schemes
 - a. used in some countries could solve, to some extent, the difficulties encountered by the self-employed
 - b. is the best solution for independent workers
 - c. have been set up in some countries but turn out to be inefficient
 - d. represent the main inequality the self-employed have to face
- 9.** Social security cover
 - a. is given to students if their unemployment state has been prolonged
 - b. is completely refused to the young who have never worked and who are not studying
 - c. is increasingly incorporating the protected students into dangerous schemes
 - d. is given to students who continue their studies while working

- 10. Housewives**
- are in all cases covered by their husband's social protection unless their job is not recognized.
 - might be devoid of social protection in cases of divorce or separation
 - are left without any kind of social protection since they do unpaid work
 - may have their job and status recognized if they get divorced

III. READING 3 : SELECT THE STATEMENT WHICH CORRESPONDS BEST TO THE MEANING OF THE TEXT.

The number of young people found guilty by the juvenile courts or formally cautioned by police has fallen in England and Wales during the past 15 years. For example, between 1983 and 1993 the proportion of 10- to 13-year-old boys who were found guilty or cautioned for more serious offences dropped by 42 per cent, with a corresponding 15 per cent decline among 14- to 17-year-olds. However, the apparent decrease is almost certainly an illusion. Police-recorded crime statistics and national surveys of the victims of crime both agree that the types of offence most often committed by young people - such as burglary and taking vehicles - have risen dramatically over the same period. Procedural changes appear to account for the discrepancy, especially a growing reluctance to take juveniles to court and an increasing tendency on the part of police to issue unrecorded warnings rather than formal cautions.

Official records show that individuals more often break the law when they are young. The 'peak' ages at which they are most likely to be found guilty or cautioned are between 15 and 19. Criminal involvement typically starts before the age of 15, but declines markedly once young people reach their 20s. However, young people who become involved in crime at the earliest ages - before they are 14 - tend to become the most persistent offenders, with longer criminal careers. Young offenders tend to be versatile and rarely specialise in particular types of crime, including violence. Studies have also found that young offenders are versatile in committing other types of antisocial behaviour, including heavy drinking, drug-taking, dangerous driving and promiscuous sex. Interviews with young offenders, meanwhile, suggest that their crimes are most commonly committed for material gain. However, a minority of offences, especially vandalism and taking vehicles without the owner's consent, are committed for excitement, enjoyment or to relieve boredom.

Strategies for preventing crime, drug misuse and other antisocial behaviour among young people should be designed to counter specific risk factors and, where possible, to enhance known protective factors. A combination of interventions may be more effective than a single method. In the United Kingdom, efforts to modify the risk factors associated with delinquency have included community crime prevention programmes, with a focus on achieving physical improvements in disadvantaged neighbourhoods and providing recreational facilities for young people. Unfortunately, there is a shortage of convincing evidence for the effectiveness of these programmes. Crime prevention in the United Kingdom has, meanwhile, tended to emphasise measures designed to reduce the opportunities for crime in particular situations. Techniques include increased surveillance by closed circuit cameras, improving physical security, and protecting individuals against re-victimisation. The major difficulty with such programmes is that they may merely displace crime to other places or victims rather than preventing it altogether.

- 11.** The decrease in juvenile delinquency is mainly due to
- a decrease in the types of offence most often committed by young people
 - errors in the statistics
 - changes in the procedures which lead to unrecorded offences, warnings and cautions
 - an increase in the types of offence most often committed by young people
- 12.** Young people are mainly found guilty and cautioned:
- before they are 14
 - between 15 and 19
 - in their 20s
 - in the childhood
- 13.** Most types of antisocial behaviour are committed:
- for money
 - for enjoyment
 - to specialise in one type of crime
 - to become the most persistent offenders

- 14.** Strategies for preventing youth crime should ideally:
- focus on risk factors
 - focus on protective factors
 - take both risk factors and protective factors into account
 - focus on drug misuse
- 15.** Crime prevention programmes in the UK:
- have been shown to be very effective
 - have focused on protective factors
 - have attempted to reduce risk factors in particular situations
 - has increased antisocial behaviour

IV. GRAMMAR 1 : SELECT THE MOST SUITABLE FILLER FOR EACH BLANK.

- 16.** He said he couldn't help his aunt; he be that ungrateful after everything she did for him.
 a) can't b) ought not c) didn't have d) doesn't need
- 17.** How kind of you to have prepared this delicious meal, but actually you ... tonight because I had supper in a Japanese restaurant with Tom.
 a. needn't have cooked c. don't need to cook
 b. might have cooked d. ought to have cooked
- 18.** sport do you prefer, hockey or baseball?
 a) Which b) What c) How much d) How many
- 19.** Don't forget to call him tonight,?
 a) don't you b) have you c) will you d) haven't you
- 20.** It was pointed out that more than a quarter of a million new cases in New York ... by plea bargaining by the end of the year.
 a. will be deciding c. will have been decided
 b. would have been decided d. will have decided

V. LISTENING 1 : LISTEN TO THE PASSAGE AND INDICATE THE STATEMENTS WHICH CORRESPOND BEST TO WHAT YOU HAVE HEARD. YOU WILL HEAR THE PASSAGE TWICE (51 to 51 on audio file).

- 21.** Covent Garden is
 a. a free market where competition is not allowed.
 b. a free market where competition is only encouraged.
 c. an example of free market.
 d. the oldest market in London.
- 22.** In Britain,
 a. the legal framework allows the marketplace to be fair.
 b. freedom is intertwined with the economy.
 c. the marketplace is for traders.
 d. commerce is free-for-all.
- 23.** Copyright
 a. is an automatic right throughout the world.
 b. allows artists' work to be protected.
 c. allows you to write a book or make a film.
 d. gives everybody the right to copy music under certain laws.
- 24.** British records
 a. are protected against melody theft. c. are very successful overseas.
 b. are only protected at 25%. d. are owned by three major industries.

25. Record companies
 a. encourage artists to produce more. c. look towards the future.
 b. receive money from their artists. d. invest in manufacturing companies.

VI. LISTENING 2 : SELECT THE MOST SUITABLE WORD OR PHRASE TO COMPLETE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING INCOMPLETE SENTENCES. YOU WILL HEAR EACH INCOMPLETE SENTENCE TWICE (61 to 65 on audio file).

26. -
 a. brush b. charge c. office d. manager
27. -
 a. rooms b. trade-off c. furnished d. sturdy
28. -
 a. way b. floor c. feet d. wavy
29. -
 a. fare b. clearance c. peek d. mud
30. -
 a. ruled out b. allowed c. sanctioned d. picked up

VII. VOCABULARY 1 (from the coursnotes) : SELECT THE MOST SUITABLE FILLER FOR EACH BLANK.

31. The victim was ... inside the room as the door was locked.
 a. trapped b. dubbed c. disabled d. grabbed
32. The manufacturers have a legal...for the damage caused by their products.
 a. award b. liability c. dealer d. writ
33. Peter is really someone you can ...: he will help you whenever you're in trouble.
 a. trip up b. draw from c. rely on d. set up
34. Sandra was charged with...because she lied in court.
 a. perjury b. arson c. forgery d. felony
35. The murderer felt no pity for his victim. He was absolutely...
 a. thriving b. nifty c. striking d. ruthless
36. Even though he was considered to be a dangerous criminal, he was given..., so he could leave prison.
 a. arraignment b. cell c. bail d. charge
37. The man ...his wife with a sharp knife.
 a. twisted b. stabbed c. led d. dropped
38. The local police took blood... from more than 2000 men in order to find the murderer.
 a. prints b. samples c. DNAs d. scales
39. He pointed at me with a ... gun.
 a. released b. gory c. matching d. loaded
40. The lack of safety consciousness increases the ... of injuries.
 a. likelihood b. burden c. inability d. load

VIII. VOCABULARY 2 (Legal vocabulary) : SELECT THE MOST SUITABLE FILLER FOR EACH BLANK.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| a. abduct | b. claim | c. fit | d. tail |
| e. alleged | f. clues | g. heir | h. testimony |
| i. allowances | j. custody | k. oath | l. tramp |
| m. arson | n. embezzlement | o. plea bargaining | p. union |
| q. bail | r. fees | s. smuggle | t. witness |

41. "Do you solemnly swear that the ... you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?
42. After a divorce, women are usually given the priority for the ... of very young children.
43. Containers have been misused in order to ... drugs, contraband goods and even people.
44. Wild fires are most often started through natural means, although human activity, such as burn agriculture and even ..., is also a cause of wild fires.
45. A person accused or under arrest for an offence may be given ... and temporarily released.
46. You have sworn under ... that you never met this man.
47. Some women were stoned to death for ... sexual misconduct.
48. Both these fundamental trade ... and employer's rights must be promoted by the Commission.
49. The ... refused the shelter in the hostel as his dog was not allowed in it and preferred to sleep under a bridge despite the cold.
50. Our Belgian family ... system does not meet all the financial needs of parents in looking after their children.

IX. GRAMMAR 2 : FILL IN THE RIGHT FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS. Don't forget to write the correct verb form on the answer sheet.

51. The victim **(lie)** on the ground for more than one hour when the police finally arrived.
52. The murderer's clothes got dirty while he **(clean)** the bloody knife.
53. Be careful when crossing the room because the superintendent **(not take)** the fingerprints yet.
54. Kate **(read)** the detective story ever since she woke up, but she hasn't finished yet.
55. The two accomplices **(not, know)** each other for very long when they decided to rob the bank together.
56. The lawyer's life will change after he **(meet)** this very special prisoner in jail.
57. It has been nearly a week since he **(stab)** his wife to death.
58. Bobby felt very nervous when he stepped into the room because he **(never, break)** into a house before.
59. John drove through a red light when the police constable **(not look)**!
60. The witness said he absolutely couldn't remember where he **(see)** the defendant before.

X. LISTENING 3 : FILL IN THE BLANKS ACCORDING TO WHAT YOU HAVE HEARD. YOU WILL HEAR EACH SENTENCE TWICE. Only write the missing words on the answer sheet (66 to 75 on audio file).

- 61.** Ann Thompson was attacked and had to _____ with her family for the ninth time in eight years.
- 62.** The Black and Tans were _____ by the ordinary Irish people.
- 63.** Highscope Preschool techniques were introduced to improve the educational _____ of children in poverty.
- 64.** Many other types of products can also be illegally imitated by _____ with consequences that are just as serious.
- 65.** There has been a report of a man approaching a young woman and trying to _____ her into his car.
- 66.** Peter _____ a bottle at me!
- 67.** You need the _____ if you want to get a refund.
- 68.** Too many programs _____ the computer.
- 69.** Community leaders want to _____ controls at external frontiers.
- 70.** I've waited in the _____ for 2 hours.



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LANGL1821

JL Delghust - S. Mulkers

EXAMEN – DEMO

NOM :

PRÉNOM :

NOMA :

Signature :

BLEU

Veuillez indiquer vos réponses en **LETTRES MAJUSCULES** uniquement !

IX. GRAMMAR 2

51.
52.
53.
54.
55.
56.
57.
58.
59.
60.

X. LISTENING 3

61. 66.
62. 67.
63. 68.
64. 69.
65. 70.



SOLUTIONS

- 1. c
- 2. b
- 3. b
- 4. a
- 5. c

- 6. c
- 7. c
- 8. a
- 9. b
- 10. b

- 11. c
- 12. b
- 13. a
- 14. c
- 15. c

- 16. a
- 17. a
- 18. a
- 19. c
- 20. c

- 21. c
- 22. a
- 23. b
- 24. a
- 25. a

- 26. b
- 27. d
- 28. c
- 29. b
- 30. a

- 31. a
- 32. b
- 33. c
- 34. a
- 35. d
- 36. c
- 37. b
- 38. b
- 39. d
- 40. a

- 42. j
- 43. s
- 44. m
- 45. q
- 46. k
- 47. e
- 48. p
- 49. l
- 50. i

- 51. had been lying
- 52. was cleaning
- 53. has not taken
- 54. has been reading/has read
- 55. had not known
- 56. has met
- 57. stabbed
- 58. had never broken
- 59. was not looking
- 60. waits

- 61. go into hiding
- 62. loathed
- 63. achievement
- 64. counterfeiters
- 65. entice
- 66. threw
- 67. receipt
- 68. clutter
- 69. strengthen
- 70. queue

- 41. h

