

CONCOURS D'ENTRÉE A L'ÉAMAC : EUPREUVE D' ANGLAIS.

ANNEE 2014-2015: CYCLE D'  
INGENIEURS.

A) **comprehension: read the text then answer the questions.**

**5pts**

### **Terrorism**

Terrorism refers to *acts of violence or the threat of such violence employed by an individual or group as a political strategy*. Like revolution, terrorism falls outside the rules of established political systems. Paul Johnson (1981) offers four insights into terrorism.

First, terrorists consider violence a legitimate political tactic, despite the fact that such acts are condemned by virtually every nation. Terrorists also bypass (or are excluded from) established channels of political negotiation. Terrorism is therefore a weak organization's strategy to harm a stronger foe. Holding U.S. hostages in Iran between 1979 and 1981 may have been morally wrong, but those terrorists succeeded in directing the world's attention to issues they believed were important.

Second, terrorism is employed not just by groups, but also by governments against their own people. *State terrorism* is the use of violence, usually without support of *law*, by government officials. State terrorism is lawful in some authoritarian states, which survive by inciting fear and intimidation.

Third, democratic societies are especially vulnerable to terrorism because they afford extensive civil liberties to their people and have limited police networks. In striking contrast, totalitarian regimes not only make widespread use of state terrorism, their extensive police power minimizes opportunities for others to commit acts of terror.

Taking hostages and killing innocent people provoke widespread anger, but responding to terrorism is difficult. The immediate concern is identifying those responsible. Because terrorist groups are often shadowy organizations

with no formal connection to any established state, targeting a reprisal may be all but impossible. Then, too, a forcible military reaction may broaden the scope of violence, increasing the risk of confrontation with other governments.

Fourth and finally, terrorism is always a matter of definitions. Governments claim the right to maintain order, even by force, and may brand opponents who use violence as “terrorist.” Political differences help explain why one person’s “terrorist” is another’s “freedom fighter.”

- 1- Does terrorism belong to an established political system?
- 2- Why do people use terrorism as a political strategy?
- 3- Should one use a military force against terrorism according to the text? Why? Or why not?
- 4- Why are democratic countries vulnerable to terrorism?
- 5- What is a state terrorism?

ii) **Vocabulary** : explain the following words according to the context.

**1.25pts**

- 1- Insights: ( offers four insights into terrorism.)
- 2- Threat : ( *the threat of such violence* )
- 3- Foe : ( to harm a stronger foe. )
- 4- Afford : ( they afford extensive civil liberties to their people.)
- 5- Issues : ( to issues they believed were important)

i) **Translate:**

a) Translate into French.

**3pts**

Taking hostages and killing innocent people provoke widespread anger, but responding to terrorism is difficult. The immediate concern is identifying those responsible. Because terrorist groups are often shadowy organizations with no formal connection to any established state, targeting a reprisal may be all but impossible. Then, too, a forcible military reaction may broaden the scope of violence, increasing the risk of confrontation with other governments.

b) Translate the following sentences into English.

**1.25pts**

- 1- La publicité des actes de violence contre les Etats Unis fait que certain citoyens américains tendent a lier le terrorisme a l'islam.
- 2- Toutefois l'islam et le christianisme cherchent la justice et l'harmonie.
- 3- Tous les pays doivent être prudents et courageux pour combattre le terrorisme.
- 4- Les opposants qui utilisent la violence sont qualifiés de terroristes par les régimes totalitaires.
- 5- La préoccupation immédiate est d'identifier les responsables pour un dialogue large.

**B) Linguistic competence. Choose the best form to complete the blanks**

**5pts**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of the two teams won on the day.  
a. the best    b. the better    c. the well    d. the gooder
2. Me and my mum \_\_\_\_\_ surprised by the crowd in the shop  
a. was    b. were    c. where    d. when
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you and me, I think it is better to get it right  
a. between    b. among    c. inside    d. into
4. I enjoyed meeting them \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. their    b. there    c. they're    d. than
5. \_\_\_\_\_ were several kids in the room.  
a. their    b. there    c. they're    d. than
6. Never has John \_\_\_\_\_ such a bad grade.  
a. have    b. has    c. had    d. has had
7. We'd arrive too early if we \_\_\_\_\_ the 10.30 train.  
a. took    b. take    c. will take    d. would take
8. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ her number.  
a. know    b. have known    c. knew    d. known
9. Had I had my address book \_\_\_\_\_ you a postcard.  
a. I had sent    b. I would send    c. I would have sent    d. I sent
10. Sarah is having her hair \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. do    b. does    c. done    d. did
11. Your car needs \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. serviced    b. to service    c. be serviced    d. servicing
12. How often \_\_\_\_\_ to the dentist?
- a. do you go    b. are you gone    c. you go    d. are you go
13. He's taking a driving lesson. It's the 1<sup>st</sup> time \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. he drives    b. he drove    c. he has driven    d. he will drive
14. Next time try to put \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in the tea.
- a. less    b. least    c. the less    d. the least
15. I was invited to two parties last week, but I didn't go to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. neither    b. either of them    c. Neither of them    d. none of them
16. He will get his wife \_\_\_\_\_ the eggs.
- a. break    b. breaks    c. to break    d. broken
17. Never before have their parents \_\_\_\_\_ so sensitive
- a. been    b. were    c. are    d. be
18. We'd rather-----now
- a. to go    b. gone    c. go    d. going
19. This book is worth \_\_\_\_\_
- a. reading    b. reads    c. to read    d. read
20. They haven't looked into the matter \_\_\_\_\_
- a. still    b. ago    c. yet    d. during

C) **Writing** : Is terrorism really a matter of culture? Use twenty lines to express your ideas

**4.5pts**

KEY ANSWERS    TERRORISM.    ( INGENIEURS)

i)    Comprehension questions.

- 1- No terrorism does not belong to any established political system. it falls outside of established political system.
- 2- They are weak. They use terrorism as a political strategy to harm stronger foe.
- 3- We should not use a military force against terrorism because it may broaden the scope of violence and increase the risk of confrontation with other governments.

- 4- These countries afford extensive civil liberties to their people and have limited police network.
- 5- The state terrorism is the use of violence, usually without the support of the law by the government officials.

ii) **Vocabulary.**

1-Insights: the ability to have a clear understanding. Comprehension, perception, vision, judgment.

1- *Threat* : it is a menace, a danger, risk or peril.

2- *Foe* : enemy.

3- *Afford* : to have or do something because you have the means or time to do it.

4- *Issues* : matter, subject problem.

iii) **Translate.**

a) Translate into French.

Prendre les otages et tuer des personnes innocentes répand la colère; mais répondre au terrorisme est difficile. Le souci immédiat est d'identifier ceux qui sont responsables; parce que les groups terroristes sont des organisations qui opèrent dans l'ombre sans aucune relation quelconque avec un état établi, envisager une représailles peut être tout sauf possible. alors , aussi une réaction vigoureuse des militaires peut élargir les dimensions de la violence et augmenter le risque d'une confrontation avec d'autres gouvernements.

b) Translate into English.

- 1- The publicity of violent acts against U S makes some Americans link Islam with terrorism.
- 2- Islam , however like Christianity seeks justice and harmony.
- 3- All countries must be prudent and courageous to fight terrorism.
- 4- The opponents who use violence are branded as terrorists by totalitarian regimes.
- 5- The immediate concern is to identify the leaders for a broad dialogue.

**A) Linguistic competence.**

1b 2b 3a 4b 5b 6c 7a 8c 9c 10c 11d 12a 13c 14a 15b 16c 17a 18c 19a  
20c.

