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Université PARIS - PANTHÉON - ASSAS

U.E.C.1

Droit – Economie gestion - Sciences Sociales

7029

Paris

Session : Rattrapage 2021-2022 - Semestre 1

Année d'étude : 2021-22

Discipline : Anglais 1^e semestre
(Unité d'Enseignements Complémentaires 1)

Titulaire(s) du cours : M. Pierre de Boissieu

Durée de l'épreuve : 1h30

Document(s) autorisé(s) : aucun.

Please write everything directly on this exam paper. Do not hand in a separate exam sheet. The exam is on 40 points. Your final grade will be out of 10 points.

1. Content questions (/8 points)

a) Briefly explain what the main problems of higher education in the US are. (/3 points)

b) Briefly explain why GDP is often presented as an imperfect tool. (/2 points)

c) Please outline which measures were taken by most Western governments during covid to prevent mass unemployment. (/3 points)

2. English & Grammar questions (/8 points)

Please choose the correct tenses (and indicate which tense you used in the brackets), as well as the correct prepositions:

..... early March, days after Russia [tense:
.....] (to invade) Ukraine and
[tense:.....] (to begin) cracking down on dissent at home, Konstantin
Siniushin, a venture capitalist in Riga, Latvia, [tense:

.....] (to help) charter two planes out Russia to help people flee.

Both planes [tense:] (to depart) from Moscow, carrying tech workers from the Russian capital as well as St. Petersburg, Perm, Ekaterinburg and other cities. Together, the planes [tense:] (to move) about 300 software developers, entrepreneurs and other technology specialists out of the country, including 30 Russian workers from start-ups backed Mr. Siniushin.

3. Reading comprehension (/8 points)

Inflation Hits Fastest Pace Since 1981, at 8.5% Through March

The New York Times, April 12, 2022

Gasoline weighed heavily in the increases, while prices moderated in several categories. Some economists say the overall rate may have peaked.

Inflation hit 8.5 percent in the United States last month, the fastest 12-month pace since 1981, as a surge in gasoline prices tied to Russia's invasion of Ukraine added to sharp increases coming from the collision of strong demand and stubborn pandemic-related supply shortages.

Fuel prices jumped to record levels across much of the nation and grocery costs soared, the Labor Department said Tuesday in its monthly report on the Consumer Price Index. The price pressures have been painful for American households, especially those that have lower incomes and devote a big share of their budgets to necessities.

But the news was not uniformly bad: A measure that strips out volatile food and fuel prices decelerated slightly from February as used car prices swooned. Economists and policymakers took that as a sign that inflation in goods might be starting to cool off after climbing at a breakneck pace for much of the past year.

In fact, several economists said March may be a high-water mark for overall inflation. Price increases could begin abating ¹ in the coming months in part because gasoline prices have declined somewhat — the national average for a gallon was \$4.10 on Tuesday, according to AAA, down from a \$4.33 peak in March. Some researchers also expect consumers to stop buying so many goods, whether furniture or outdoor equipment, which could begin to take pressure off overtaxed supply chains.

“These numbers are likely to represent something of a peak,” said Gregory Daco, the chief economist at Ernst & Young's strategy consultancy, EY-Parthenon. Still, he said, it will be

¹ **To abate:** to become less strong (*Cambridge Dictionary Online*)

crucial to watch whether price increases excluding food and fuel — so-called core prices — slow down in the months ahead.

a) In your own words, explain what the reasons behind the 8.5% inflation rate in the US are. (/2 points)

b) In your own words, please give two products that saw their prices soar. (/2 points)

c) In your own words, explain why several economists think price increases could begin to slow down in the coming months. (/2 points)

d) In your own words, explain what 'core prices' are. (/2 points)

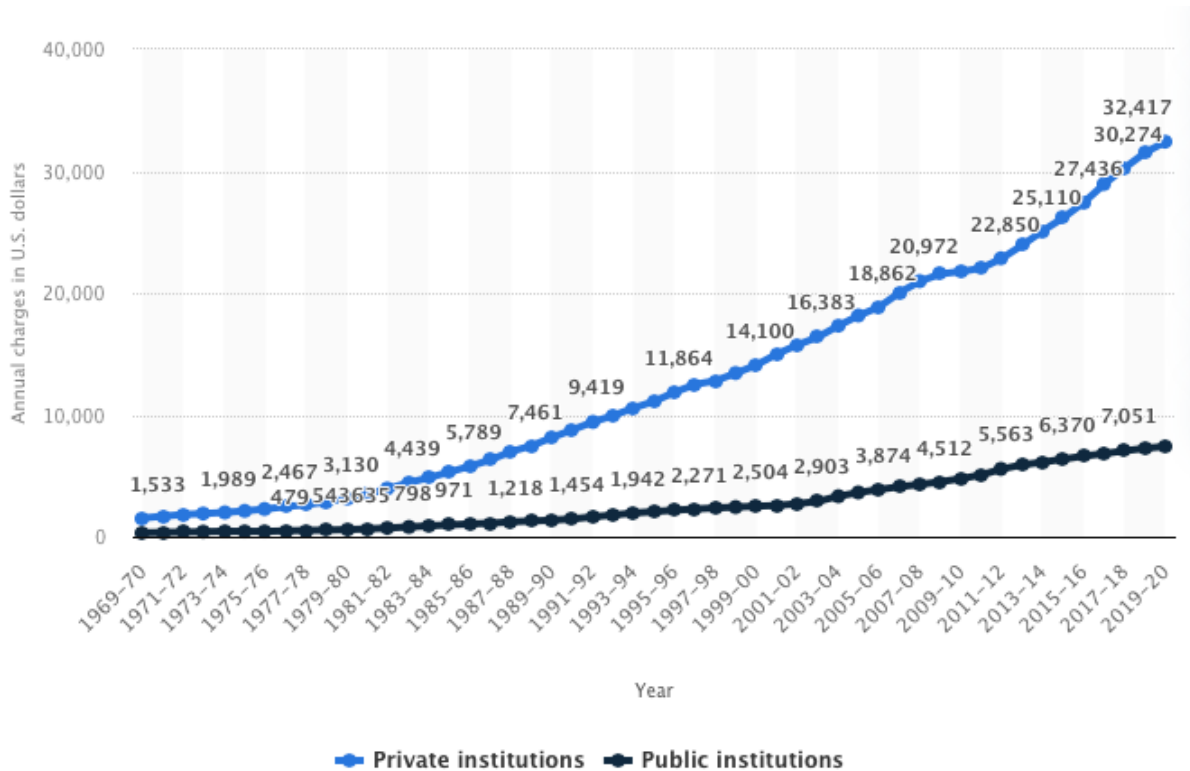
4. Graph commentary (/16 points)

You will be awarded 10 points (/10 points) for the content of your commentary and 6 points (/6 points) for the structures that you used.

Using the structures that we studied in class, please draft a short commentary of the graph below. You can use the following prompts:

- Write a short introduction, briefly presenting the main issues of the cost of higher education in the US.
- Briefly describe and account for the fact the gap began to widen between public and private higher education institutions in the 1980s.
- Briefly describe and account for the overall trend of private higher education in the US.
- Briefly describe and account for the overall trend of public higher education in the US.
- Write a short conclusion.

“Average annual charges per student for higher education in public and private institutions in the United States from 1970 to 2020” (in U.S. dollars)



Source: Statista (<https://www.statista.com/statistics/203056/average-annual-charges-for-higher-education-in-the-us/>)

a) Introduction

b) Briefly describe and account for the fact the gap began to widen between public and private higher education institutions in the 1980s.

c) Briefly describe and account for the overall trend of private higher education in the US.

d) Briefly describe and account for the overall trend of public higher education in the US.

e) Conclusion
