

Melun

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Discipline : *Anglais 1ère AES*
(Unité d'Enseignements Complémentaires 1)

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PART 1 (answer on the document)

1. Write the following numbers in words. /8

\$19,302 _____

_____/2

27/06/2017 (U.K date) _____

_____/2

56.4% _____

_____/2

4/8 _____

_____/2

2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense using the words in brackets. /20

a) Unemployment in the United States ----- (to fall)to its lowest level in 16 years.

Official figures -----(to show) the jobless rate fell from 4.4 per cent to 4.3 per cent last month, the lowest figure since 2001.

The drop------(to come) despite American firms creating just 138,000 jobs in May – fewer than expected.

b) Unemployment ----- also ----- (to fall)in the UK to a 42-year low of 4.6 per cent.

But it -----(to remain)stubbornly high in the eurozone at 9.3 per cent.

Oil prices -----(to be) under pressure because output has outstripped demand and created a global glut.

It came as the FTSE 100 reached a new record high yesterday, amid signs the economy -----(to pick up) in recent months.

c) The fall in the pound since Brexit -----(to boost)the value of overseas earnings for multinationals in the top flight.

However, it follows a turbulent week for sterling as investors -----(to struggle) to understand wildly different poll predictions for next week's general election.

Sterling's drop -----(to make) British firms more competitive by allowing them to undercut rivals abroad, as well as improving domestic sales by forcing up prices of goods from overseas.

4. Choose the correct preposition /6

Stock markets around the world fell _____ 10% following the catastrophic news. There was, however, good news with a slight improvement _____ unemployment, which slowed _____ 4%.

PART 2 (answer on the document)

Academic civil war as elite universities lobby for others to drop their fees

Adapted from The Guardian [Anna Fazackerley](#)

Tuesday 17 October 2017 07.00 BST Last modified on Wednesday 18 October 2017 12.19 BST

5 As the government wonders where on earth to go on university funding – should it **cut** tuition fees, or replace the system entirely? – a small civil war seems to be looming among the institutions themselves. Members of the elite Russell Group are lobbying behind the scenes for modern universities to bear the brunt of any cuts.

10 The prime minister, Theresa May, promised a major review of university fees in her speech to the Conservative party conference. There has since been a resounding silence from government on what this might entail, but vice-chancellors are privately resigning themselves to the likelihood of a cut to the maximum fee, which is currently frozen at £9,250. This will leave a **funding hole**.

15 The head of one Russell Group university, who asked to remain anonymous, says: “Ministers never intended all the new universities to charge the maximum amount. There are some stark surpluses in post-1992 universities, as their costs are much lower. The elephant in the room is whether all institutions should charge the same fees.”

20 The same vice-chancellor points to the latest institutional data from the Office For Fair Access, the universities’ access regulator, which shows that Lincoln University has £800 more to spend on teaching per student than Oxford, after deducting bursaries and other support for under-privileged students. In 2018-19 Oxford will have an average of £7,915 left from each tuition fee after paying for these “access measures”, whereas Lincoln will have £8,732.

Never mind the students, tuition fees are a bad deal for the taxpayer

Martin McQuillan

25 A second vice-chancellor from the Russell Group agrees: “At my university with fees at £9,250 we just **break even** for home students. But some vice-chancellors have admitted to me that teaching a student only costs them £5,000. At Oxford that is probably closer to £15,000. So you can’t generalise and say the whole sector should be getting less.”

30 He adds: “Just **capping fees** at £9,250 is costing us tens of millions over the next five years. I really hope the government is thinking of a way of varying fees, because at the moment the harm is being done to the research-intensives.”

On the other side, Prof Dominic Shellard, vice-chancellor of [De Montfort University](#), reacts angrily. “The idea that modern universities are sitting on mountains of cash is a fallacy,” he says. “Fifty per cent of the sector’s unrestricted reserves are in the hands of just 14 institutions and 13 of them are in the Russell Group.”

Shellard has been holding debates with students and staff at De Montfort on the future of student finance, and is calling for a royal commission to examine the issue nationwide. “Universities are being talked about in a way I can’t remember for a long time. But I don’t think vice-chancellors should duck their heads down because they are terrified of criticism of their salaries,” he says. “Universities are about debate and my students want to talk about these issues. Are students graduating with £50,000 of debt a good thing for the country?”

Prof David Green, vice-chancellor of Worcester University, says: “Those calling for variable fees by

institutional ‘reputation’ are very unlikely to be successful – and very unwise.” He argues that Worcester’s fees (set at £8,100 in 2012 and now £9,250) are based on the university’s “best estimate” of what it costs it to educate a student. The university’s income from government grants has fallen from two-thirds of its total to just 7%.

“Jo Johnson [higher education minister] says the issue for students isn’t fees but [value for money](#). He is wrong. The issue is tuition fees,” he says. “Not a single student has ever talked to me about value for money. But students do feel graduates are being asked to pay too much and that the government and firms should be making more of a contribution.”

[Nick Hillman](#), director of the Higher Education Policy Institute thinktank, is also dismissive of the idea that modern universities can more easily afford a cut. “Many have been caught in a perfect storm, losing full-time students in the new competitive market at the same time as part-time student numbers have collapsed. The idea that they are awash with cash is hard to sustain,” he says.

“I’ve been hearing arguments for differential fees, but universities should be careful what they wish for. It could have unintended consequences, such as politicians meddling in what subjects they deliver.”

A. Explain or find a synonym for the following words. (No French translation) /6

1. break even

_____ /1

2. a funding hole

_____ /1

3. capping fees

_____ /1

B. Read the text and answer the following questions. Use your own words. Any sequence of more than three consecutive words will be considered plagiarism. /36

1. What are the institutions struggling with? /9

2. What is the current price of tuition fees? /9

3. Explain what has happened to government grants /9

4. Why does the author conclude by saying: "I've been hearing arguments for differential fees, but universities should be careful what they wish for. It could have unintended consequences, such as politicians meddling in what subjects they deliver."

/9

PART 3 (Answer on a separate sheet)

Describe and comment on the following chart (200 words, +/- 10%) /24

Do not forget to use a topic sentence, supporting sentences and a concluding sentence.

Online Retail Sales in Top European Countries

