ATS 2008

Anglais
Part II
Option
Durée: 1 h

1) It _____ 2 years since I _____ Mary.
a) is/met b) has been/have met
c) is/have been meeting d) is/have met

2) They did nothing but _____ all the time.
a) sleep b) to sleep c) sleeping d) slept

3) You'd better _____ it now.
a) to do b) doing c) do d) are doing

4) I'd rather you _____ it tomorrow.
a) will do b) doing c) did d) do

5) I can't stand _____ you cry.
a) I hear b) I heard c) hearing d) heard

6) Do you know what _____ at the moment?
a) he does b) he is doing
c) is he doing d) does he do

7) It's high time we _____ him.
a) told b) will tell c) tell d) have told

8) You will find banks on _____ side of the street.
a) either b) both c) neither d) no

9) Your car needs _____ .
a) wash b) washing c) washed d) to wash

10) This film is worth _____ .
a) seeing b) to see c) see d) seen

11) Can you tell me _____ he looks _____?
a) how/like b) which/like c) what/like d) how/to be

12) When did you _____ your hair _____ ?
a) have/cut b) make/cut
c) had/cut d) have/cutting

13) _____ bag is it?
a) Whom b) Who c) Who's d) Whose

14) _____ do you call this device?
a) How b) Which c) Which word d) What

15) Hardly _____ arrives before 9 o' clock.
a) no one b) anyone
c) someone d) not anyone

16) Hardly _____when it started to rain.
a) had he left b) he had left
c) he left d) did he leave

17) Will you please remind me _____ your name?
a) to b) for c) of d) with

18) He was born _____ May, 18th.
a) in b) at c) 0 d) on

19) I will do it _____ .
a) after b) afterwards c) still d) yet

20) They travelled _____ foot.
a) by b) on c) at d) with

21) They travelled _____ car.
a) by b) on c) at d) with

22) _____ my opinion, he will be elected.
a) From b) On
c) In d) According to

23) I felt _____ sad when I heard the news.
a) like b) 0 c) to d) as

24) I feel _____ telling him the truth.
a) like b) 0 c) to d) for

25) Have you ever heard _____ Lincoln?
a) from b) of c) over d) to

26) I haven't heard _____ him for a long time.
a) from b) of c) over d) to

27) It has rained a lot _____ last month.
a) for b) during c) in d) since

28) He worked in that company _____ 5 years.
a) since b) for c) during d) in

29) _____nice of you to help me!
a) What b) Such c) So much d) How

30) It's _____ kind of you! Thank you!
a) so much b) too much c) so d) such

31) "Is it going to rain? I _____ !"
a) hope not b) don't hope c) hope d) do hope

32) I live 20 minutes _____ from the office.
a) far b) long c) distant d) away

33) Why _____ him?
a) asking b) to ask c) ask d) you ask

34) He had his car _____ .
a) steal b) stealing c) have stolen d) stolen

35) He used _____ a lot when he was young.
a) smoking b) to smoke
c) smoke d) to smoking

36) You _____ have lent him some money, it's too late now!
a) shouldn't b) mustn't c) couldn't d) didn't

37) They _____ win the match if they play well.
a) have to b) ought c) should d) would

38) He is used _____ a cigarette after lunch.
a) smoking b) to smoke
c) smoke d) to smoking

39) I'm not interested _____ politics.
a) in b) on c) by d) for

40) Prices have increased _____ 2% _____ average.
a) by/in b) of/by c) by/on d) for/in

41) There's no _____ to wear a tie tonight.
a) necessary b) use
c) need d)compulsory

42) John always changes _____ mind.
a) one's b) his c) of d) to

43) I _____ when she came in.
a) wrote b) have been writing
c) was writing d) have written

44) I haven't finished _____ .
a) yet b) already c) still d) yesterday

45) They spoke to _____ on the phone last night.
a) themselves b) each other c) theirs d) their

46) In _____ days it was much easier!
a) these b) those c) the d) past

47) I told you he would come _____ ?
a) wouldn't he b) did I
c) would he d) didn't I

48) No trains were running _____ the strike.
a) because b) thanks to c) owing to d) due

49) I don't know where _____ my keys.
a) I left b) did I leave c) I leave d) do I leave

50) It's the _____ difficult exam I have _____ taken.
a) most/always b) most/ever
c) most/never d) more/ever

Read the text carefully and answer the questions. Only one answer is possible.

BIOTECH FOODS – Mark I. Schwartz – FEAR VERSUS SCIENCE

The European Union's environment commissioner, Stavros Dimas, recently indicated that two genetically engineered varieties of corn might soon be banned in Europe because they could possibly harm certain beneficial insects. The European biotechnology industry countered that the very scientific studies cited by Dimas actually bolstered the already overwhelming evidence of the safety of these corn varieties.

This is only the most recent in a long line of EU claims about the supposed harms of biotech. At the core of this dispute is the "precautionary principle" – the idea that regulatory measured should be taken to prevent or limit actions that raise even conjectural risks, even when the scientific evidence of the existence, magnitude or potential impact of a risk may be incomplete or inconclusive. This principle, incorporated into EU law, has effectively precluded the cultivation or sale of biotech crops or foods in the EU.

In the United States, by contrast, dozens of new crops and foods resulting from recombinant DNA technology have been marketed over the past decade, and they have been an overwhelming success.

Indeed, fully 90% of the soybeans currently planted in the U.S. are of a biotech variety, and close to 80% of cotton and 60% of corn are biotech varietals. Fully three-quarters of the processed foods in American supermarkets contains ingredients from recombinant DNA modified plants.

The characteristics of the end product – and not of the process by which the end-product is developed – determine the risk level, and hence the level of federal regulation.

This approach is based on the fact that the genes of virtually all organisms consist of DNA, and , scientifically speaking, it's what the DNA produces, not whereas it comes from that matters. The result is that biotech foods in the United States are effectively regulated no differently than conventional foods. Furthermore, because the end-product, not the process, determines the level of risk – biotech foods are generally not labelled any differently from conventional foods.

The relative importance of regulating the process (as in the EU) rather than the end-product is referred to as the "process-product paradigm". With 10 years of hindsight to guide us, which is the better regulatory framework?

Whether we compare these products on the basis of their production costs, diversity of new varietals or safety, the clear winner is end-product regulation of biotech crops and foods. For example, farmers who have used crops containing genes enhancing resistance to pests have significantly reduced their reliance on pesticides, and simultaneously increased their yields. For cotton plants alone, the net financial gain to American farmers has been in the hundreds of millions of dollars. One of the most promising areas of new crop development involves varieties genetically engineered to have an increased content of essential minerals and vitamins.

As for safety, by the end of this year, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration will have evaluated approximately 70 biotech food products and found them all to be as safe as their conventional counterparts.

Furthermore, a large body of independent scientific evidence confirms that there is nothing about biotech foods that causes them to be inherently more dangerous than foods made from conventional crops.

What many opponents of bioengineering refuse to acknowledge is that many traditional plant-breeding techniques are simply imprecise forms of the very genetic engineering that they claim to reject. An increasing number of studies have concluded that biotech foods are actually healthier and safer in many respects than their conventional counterparts; Examples include the very products that Commissioner Dimas is considering banning, namely varieties of biotech engineered corn.

These scientific conclusions have led to suggestions that health claims be allowed on biotech corn products or that warning labels be mandated on certain conventional corn products, turning on its head the argument that bioengineered foods be labelled as "genetically engineered" in order to enable consumers to seek out the "safe" conventional products.

The precautionary principle seriously impedes the further advancement of society by eroding science-based risk-management practices, leading to the banning of net-beneficial products as well as products for which no harm has been demonstrated.

If civilization had embraced this principle in the 1800s, our lives today would be almost as nasty, brutish and short as they were 200 years ago.

51) According to the EU:

a) There is already 100% scientific evidence that genetically modified corn varieties are absolutely safe
b) There is no evidence that they are safe
c) Evidence has been shown that studies are very serious
d) The European biotechnology industry and the EU overwhelmingly agree with each other

52) The "precautionary principle":
a) has prevented the cultivation of biotech crops in Europe
b) has helped to spread biotech foods across Europe
c) is inconclusive
d) is a principle based on a scientific idea

53) Which statement is NOT true?
a) Genetically modified foods have been a success in the US and 40% of corn are genetically modified
b) More than 10% of soybeans, 28% of cotton and 40% of corn are genetically modified
c) More than 75% of processed foods in the US is biotech food
d) The risk level for such foods is based on the end-product not the process by which it is developed

54) Which statement is TRUE:
a) In biotech foods the DNA is virtual
b) The production of DNA is very important
c) The US is very effective in producing biotech foods
d) Biotech foods are regulated and labelled like conventional foods

55) According to the author of this article:
a) It is more important to regulate the end-product.
b) It is more important to regulate the process
c) It is important to regulate both the process and the end product
d) Regulation is not important

56) According to the author:
a) European farmers have been the main beneficiaries of biotech crops
b) American farmers have been the main beneficiaries of biotech crops
c) Neither the Americas nor the Europeans have benefited from biotech crops
d) It is too early to tell

57) "Hundreds of millions of dollars" represent:
a) Federal subsidies to American farmers
b) EU subsidies to European farmers
c) Profits by American farmers for cotton plants
d) Profits by American farmers for all biotech crops

58) Research on bio-engineering is led by:
   a) the US Food and Drug administration only
   b) European biotechnology industry
   c) Independent laboratories
   d) All of the above

59) According to you:
   a) the author is biased against biotech foods
   b) the author is biased towards biotech foods
   c) the author doesn't take sides
   d) the author is ready for a compromise