

There are three parts to this exam: A, B and C. Each part is compulsory.

Part A

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. We _____ (go) to our country house for a few days seeing as the restrictions have been lifted. It's a very large house that belonged to my grandparents, and there are lots of spare rooms. _____ (you/want) to come down for a few days?
2. If we _____ (know) you were planning to resign we would have told young Jill to apply for the job. Why didn't you tell us?
3. I _____ (walk) to the station yesterday when a guy grabbed my bag and made off with it. It _____ (contain) my keys, my credit card and my phone. And of course, my train ticket. As I couldn't do anything else, I _____ (go) to the police station. I _____ (stay) with Anne last night as I was feeling a bit nervous. She _____ (keep) a spare set of keys to my place so I'm back home now.
4. If I have time I _____ (write) that recommendation for you this afternoon.
5. You need a new car. You're putting yourself in danger. You're always breaking down in the middle of nowhere. What _____ (you/do) if the breakdown truck hadn't come out straight away?
6. Your order _____ (send) to you on March 31st, so you should _____ (receive) it by now. I'll look into it and get back to you later.
7. If I _____ (be) you I would not drive through Death Valley alone in summer. Temperatures _____ (be) often over 50°C during the day.
8. - "Where _____ (John/live)?" - "He _____ (have) a bakery in the centre of town with an apartment upstairs. "

9. Can you help me to finish the report? I _____ (work) on it night and day for the past few weeks and I'm nowhere near finished.
10. What time _____ (you /arrive) home last night?
11. She _____ (not/understand) why you would do something like that, and to be honest, neither do I.
12. _____ (you/help) him if he paid you?

Choose the best option to complete the sentences. (a, b, c or d.) Only one is correct.

1. I'm not used _____ working in such conditions.
a) to b) at c) with d) for
2. Let me _____ the latest report. We can go over it together.
a) seeing b) see c) to see d) seen
3. I wonder _____. It's not like her.
a) why is she not at work day b) why she is not at work today c) why does she not come to work today d) why she not at work today
4. Would you mind _____ in at little earlier tomorrow?
a) come b) to come c) coming d) will come
5. Never _____ such a disaster. The hospitals are overwhelmed, and the staff are exhausted.
a) have they seen b) they have seen c) they saw d) do they see
6. We have to move the meeting to the staff restaurant because the conference room _____.
a) is painting b) has painted c) is being painted
d) has been painting
7. Why not _____ until we have more data? There's no rush.
a) waiting b) to wait c) wait d) have waited

8. The turnout for the election was surprisingly low, so they needed _____ people to oversee operations than anticipated.
a) less b) few c) fewer d) much
9. Let's stop here _____ some champagne for Sylvie. It's her birthday today and I completely forgot to buy her a present.
a) get b) getting c) to get d) got
10. You _____ delighted when you won the bravery award. They only award one medal every year, so it's truly something to be very proud of. Bravo.
a) can be b) must have been c) was supposed to be
d) must have had

Part B - Translate the following text into French.

70 per cent of people live in countries without sustainable resources

26 April 2021 New Scientist

By Karina Shah

Nearly three-quarters of people live in countries without enough natural resources to live sustainably – and without enough money to buy them from elsewhere.

Biocapacity is the ability of an ecosystem to regenerate the resources that people use. It compares the rate at which we use our natural resources against our ability to replace them and absorb our waste materials.

To maintain its population, a country needs either enough resources to match its people's ecological footprint and maintain a biocapacity surplus, or it needs enough money to buy the necessary biocapacity from elsewhere to make up any shortfall.

Mathis Wackernagel at Global Footprint Network in California and his colleagues looked at the biocapacity of every nation for the years between 1980 and 2017, examining whether they had a deficit or surplus of resources. Then they compared these with each country's GDP per capita – the sum of all monetary transactions in an economy split between the nation's population – to estimate average income.

In 2017, 72 per cent of the global population lived in countries with a biocapacity deficit and below-average income. This means 5.4 billion people couldn't sustainably get the ecological resources they need and were unable to buy them from other nations.

"If you have less than average income, you cannot bid as strongly on foreign markets for things as much as other countries," says Wackernagel.

The researchers ran this calculation for every year from 1980 to 2017. The situation as it stood in 1980 suggests that in that year, 57 per cent of the world's population lived in below-average-income countries with a biocapacity deficit.

The research also revealed, perhaps unsurprisingly, that nations with higher incomes were able to function with a much more severe local biocapacity deficit because of their ability to buy biocapacity from elsewhere. The strength of a country's economy determines how many resources it is able to buy and use, says Wackernagel.

There are some nations where average income is high and where there is a biocapacity surplus, including Sweden, Canada and Finland. There are also wealthy countries that are in severe biocapacity deficit, such as France, Germany and Japan.

Although 2017 was the most recent year for which information was available to make the calculation, there were some changes to the climate impact in 2020 because of the covid-19 pandemic. Preliminary findings show that the demand on biological resources for all people combined exceeded the amount that Earth's ecosystems produce by 56 per cent in early 2020.

"But it looks like demand for resources is back up to similar levels as before the covid-19 pandemic," says Wackernagel; in 2017, global demand exceeded Earth's resources by 73 per cent.

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Part C - Translate the following text into English.

Comment les algorithmes sont devenus sexistes

Christine Mateus – Le Parisien 1 mai 2021

Les algorithmes sont loin d'être neutres, ne serait-ce que parce qu'ils sont programmés par des humains qui leur transmettent leurs biais parfois sexistes. Un problème qui ne vient pas de la technologie en elle-même, mais de la manière dont elle est conçue. [...] Il est difficile d'imaginer faire une simple recherche sur Internet sans ces processus et formules informatiques que sont les algorithmes. Une requête ? Ils vous proposent les résultats qui leur semblent les plus pertinents, à partir d'une masse de données définies. Mais « sous le capot » de ces instruments : des humains dont la perception de la société peut être biaisée. Pas n'importe quels humains. Selon l'Unesco, 78 % des professionnels de l'intelligence artificielle (IA) à travers le monde sont des hommes.

La reconnaissance faciale préfère les hommes blancs

« Il aurait fallu être très naïf et très naïve pour penser que les algorithmes allaient être neutres parce que c'est nous qui les programmons, et ce *nous* n'est pas très inclusif ». Ces mots d'Isabelle Collet, informaticienne et enseignante-chercheuse à l'Université de Genève (Suisse) en sciences de l'éducation. [...]

« Nous avons un monde numérique qui est conçu, paramétré, imaginé, maintenu et défini par des hommes blancs, en général hétérosexuels, issus des classes socioprofessionnelles supérieures et, en général, américains. Alors, il aurait été extraordinaire, quand bien même il n'y aurait aucune volonté de la part des développeurs d'exclure une partie de la population, que ces algorithmes puissent concerner tous et toutes », tranche l'experte.

Les algorithmes d'intelligence artificielle font ce qu'on leur demande, ce pour quoi ils sont programmés. Ils sont donc à l'image de la société et pourvus des mêmes biais, basés sur des stéréotypes de genre et même racistes. Ainsi, les personnes racisées et les femmes sont moins bien prises en compte par les programmes de reconnaissance faciale contrairement aux hommes blancs. Pourquoi ? D'une part, parce qu'ils sont beaucoup plus représentés

dans les banques de données utilisées pour l'apprentissage (oui, les algorithmes d'intelligence artificielle s'entraînent sur des données pour « apprendre »). D'autre part, les concepteurs (en majorité des hommes blancs donc) effectuent les tests pour évaluer la performance de leurs algorithmes sur eux-mêmes.

Mêmes risques lorsque sont introduits des algorithmes dans des outils RH, par exemple. En 2020, le Défenseur des Droits d'alors (Jacques Toubon) l'a confirmé avec la publication du rapport « Algorithmes : prévenir l'automatisation des discriminations ». « Dans les données d'emploi disponibles, les femmes sont moins représentées et tendent à occuper certaines filières de métiers et des postes et rémunérations moindres. Sur la base de telles données, un algorithme pourrait déduire que les femmes ne sont pas aussi productives que les hommes et n'accèdent pas autant à des postes à responsabilité », prévient le document.

[...]