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 verbs in brackets.

1. "Why are you so late? - I _____ (try) to get through to you since 8 this morning. Don't tell me you left your phone at home again."

2. If I _____ (be) you I would ask to see the director of HR. You cannot let the situation continue as it is.

3. Pat _____ (drive) to the station to pick up his uncle when he _____ (crash) into a wall. I suppose he was exhausted and not paying attention. He really works too hard.
   Anyway, he _____ (be/not) injured but his car was towed to the garage. He _____ (send) me a message after the crash and I _____ (go) to the station. His uncle is staying with us for the night.

4. "We _____ (go) to Brussels this weekend. There is just the two of us, so we have lots of room in the car.
   _____ (you/want) to come with us?

5. We would have gone to see the show if we _____ (have) time. Unfortunately, we had booked an early train, so we had to leave.

6. Infrequent thunderstorms during the spring season are the only precipitation Kuwait receives throughout the year. Kuwait also _____ (hold) the record for the highest temperature in Asia. (54.4° C)

7. "Where _____ (George/live)? " "He _____ (own) a house in the suburbs but he usually _____ (stay) over the bakery as he _____ (have) to start work at 4 in the morning."

8. Your order _____ (be) sent out on Monday so you should receive it today.

9. I _____ (not/know) that James was Dutch. I always though that he was English.

10. Can you give me a hand with this translation? I _____ (work) on it since Tuesday and I _____ (only/do) about five pages so far.

11. Where _____ (you/buy) that coat? It looks great on you.

Circle the best option to complete the sentences. (a, b, c, or d) . Only <u>one</u> is correct.

1. I'm looking forward _____ getting away for the weekend.
   a) to   b) for   c) in   d) at

2. It _____ Pat who sent you the flowers. He is the only person I gave our new address to.
   a) must have been   b) can be   c) can have been   d) was supposed to be

3. I am sorry we are late. We were really tired and afraid of having an accident, so we stopped at a service staying _____ some rest for a few hours.
a) getting   *b) get*   *c) to get*   *d) will get*

4.   Very _____ people understand the complexities of developing a vaccination even though everyone appears to be an expert at the moment. It is a much more complex subject than we imagine.

b) few   *b) little*   *c) a lot of*   *d) a few*

5.   Come and work with us. We have _____ equipment.
   a) state-of-the-art   *b) states-of-the-art*   *c) state-of-the-arts*
       d) states-of-the-arts

6.   Would you mind _____ back this afternoon? Everyone is busy right now.
   a) to call   *b) calling*   *c) call*   *d) called*

7. We were fortunate that we _____ get out of the building in time. The fire spread so quickly that I do not dare to think about what could have happened.
a) were able to   *b) could*   *c) could have*   *d) must have*

8.   Let me _____ what you are working on. I do not have much to do right now, so maybe I could help you.
   a) seeing   *b) saw*   *c) to see*   *d) see*

9.   I wonder _____. It looks very expensive.
   a) How much it costs   *b) how much does it cost*   *b) what is the cost*   *d) how much is it costing*

10. My office _____ so let's go to the break room.
a) has redecorated   *b) is redecorating*   *c) is being redecorated*   *d) has been redecorating*

Part B – Translate the following text into French.

Extract from article in *New Scientist* by Alice Klein 9th June 2020

Most of the microfibres polluting our oceans – which have long been assumed to be plastic – are actually natural fibres like cotton and wool. But we don't yet know whether these fibres pose the same health risks to marine organisms.

Textile microfibres are major contributors to marine pollution because they are readily **shed** from clothes during general wear and tear and laundering, and drift through the air or wash down drains into waterways. A single machine wash of polyester clothing, for example, releases half a million textile microfibres.

Previous ocean surveys have tended to count all microfibres as plastic, based on the assumption that natural fibres like cotton and wool biodegrade too quickly to persist in marine environments.

However, when Peter Ryan at the University of Cape Town in South Africa and his colleagues analysed 2000 microfibres drawn from several oceans, they found that only 8 per cent were plastic fibres like polyester or nylon. The rest were natural fibres including cotton, which made up 50 per cent of the total, and wool, which made up 12 per cent, and others like silk, **hemp** and linen.

The team used a technique called infrared spectroscopy to analyse microfibres, which were 1 millimetre long on average, in 916 seawater samples collected from the Atlantic, Indian and Southern oceans and the Mediterranean Sea.

The finding is surprising because almost two-thirds of textiles manufactured today are synthetic. It is possible that natural fibres degrade more slowly than previously thought, and that most of the cotton and wool fibres currently floating in oceans are pollution from previous decades when they were the most common textiles used in clothing, says Ryan.

[…]

"We should be trying to reduce the numbers of microfibres from clothing getting into the environment, irrespective of whether they are plastic or not, because it appears they are likely to last a long time in the environment," says Ryan.

> *To shed* = *se dépouiller de qqch. Déverser qqch. Perdre qqch.*
>
> Hemp= *chanvre*

Part C – Translate the following text into English

Extract taken from *Le Monde* written by Stéphane Lauer 8th June 2020

Facebook a-t-il basculé du *« mauvais côté de l'histoire »* ? La question en forme d'accusation n'émane pas d'un utilisateur contrarié du réseau social, mais de l'un de ses ingénieurs, qui, dans un message publié il y a quelques jours, reproche à son employeur d'être *« une plate-forme qui permet aux politiciens de radicaliser les individus et de glorifier la violence, et nous regardons les Etats-Unis succomber au même type de division alimentée par les médias sociaux qui a tué des personnes aux Philippines, en Birmanie et au Sri Lanka. J'ai peur pour mon pays et j'ai fini d'essayer de le justifier »*, explique Timothy Aveni, qui a décidé de quitter l'entreprise le 12 juin.

A l'origine de cette diatribe, la décision du patron de Facebook, Mark Zuckerberg, de ne pas intervenir à propos de déclarations de Donald Trump, accusé d'enfreindre les règles de publication du réseau social. Alors que les Etats-Unis ont connu ces derniers jours une flambée de violences et de protestations liées à la mort de George Floyd, le président américain avait lancé un appel à la répression des manifestants en reprenant la célèbre phrase de Walter Headley […]: *« Quand les pillages commencent, les tirs commencent. »*

« Nous ne voulons pas être des arbitres de la vérité », a tranché Mark Zuckerberg, alors que les employés de Facebook sont de plus en plus nombreux à afficher leur malaise avec cette neutralité. Le PDG a multiplié les déclarations pour justifier la position de l'entreprise en considérant que les utilisateurs du réseau social sont assez grands pour faire la part des choses, édulcorant la responsabilité de l'entreprise sur les contenus qu'elle est amenée à relayer.

Extrême tension

Les parangons de la liberté d'expression se sont précipités pour louer la « sagesse » de Zuckerberg de laisser le marché de l'information se réguler de lui-même, cantonnant les réseaux sociaux à leur rôle de simples hébergeurs de contenus. De quel droit s'érigeraient-ils en censeur d'un Donald Trump démocratiquement élu, sous prétexte que celui-ci ne respecterait pas des règles établies par une entreprise privée ? […]