

# **PROCEDURE D'ADMISSION EN PREMIERE ANNEE, FILIERE FRANCO-BRITANNIQUE**

## **EPREUVE DE LANGUE VIVANTE : ANGLAIS**

(coefficient 3)

**MERCREDI 29 AVRIL 2009**

**11h30 à 13h00**

Sujet :

Les exercices de compétence linguistique et de compréhension doivent être réalisés sur le sujet (insérer l'ensemble du document agrafé dans la copie).

[Aucun document autorisé]

## Illegal immigrants

### All sins forgiven?

#### A report on the scale of undocumented working sparks calls for an amnesty

1. PROTECTED by a 20-mile-wide moat, Britain need not worry as much as most countries about illegal border-hoppers. There are those who take the wet route: a new French film, "Welcome", tells the story of a Kurdish boy's plan to swim *La Manche* to be reunited with his girlfriend in Britain. More common are those who stow aboard lorries to get across by ferry or tunnel. But such plans are fairly easy to foil: border guards have turned away 88,500 Channel-crossers in the past five years.
2. Nonetheless, it appears that the number of "irregular" migrants in Britain has been growing fast. The government's previous best estimate was that in 2001 there were 430,000 undocumented residents, made up of illegal entrants, visa overstayers, failed asylum-seekers and the British-born children of all the above. But on March 9th a report commissioned by Boris Johnson, the Conservative mayor of London, suggested that the figure is now nearer 725,000. The authors, from the London School of Economics (LSE), reckon people whose asylum claims have been rejected but who have not returned home account for most of the growth.
3. The number is still small by international standards: America, for instance, is thought to harbour some 12m undocumented workers, more than three times as many as Britain has per head. But the LSE team points out that Britain's irregular residents are unusually highly concentrated in London. Around two-thirds are based in the capital, they estimate, which means that roughly one in 15 Londoners is living there illegally.
4. That is a tax base worth taking seriously. Against his own party's line, Mr Johnson backs a managed amnesty for those workers, which would bring about 320,000 Londoners in from the cold if it were offered to those who had been in the country for at least five years, as is mooted. The power to grant such an amnesty lies with the central government, whose view is that it would merely encourage more people to try their luck in future. But the Liberal Democrats are in favour and so are many Labour MPs, including Harriet Harman, who, many reckon, is already running to be the Labour Party's next leader.
5. For some, the moral arguments weigh most heavily. Jeff, a failed asylum-seeker from Zimbabwe, describes nine years in Britain being bounced from one agency to another, unable to work and afraid to return home. His children did well at school but cannot go to university; they too now live lives of enforced idleness. "It mirrors what is happening to so many families," he says. Fear of deportation keeps sick children away from hospital and battered prostitutes away from the police, and promotes other woes.
6. The LSE will deliver a second report in May, weighing the costs and benefits to the taxpayer of an amnesty. Given the difficulty of comparing the pros and cons of even legal migration, assessing the undocumented will be impressionistic at best. But the "vast majority" of irregulars are "young, single men who use services very lightly", the researchers say, suggesting that any additional burden on public services would be slight. And some are laid on already: health care, for instance, is provided at the discretion of doctors, few of whom are sticklers for the correct papers.

7. Perhaps more controversial would be the impact on the job market of hundreds of thousands of newly legal workers. But that, too, is hard to predict. Undocumented workers are the most competitive of all, because employers don't need to worry about sick pay, holidays or the minimum wage. Giving them the same legal rights as everyone else might actually raise wages in sectors such as construction, agriculture and hospitality.
8. Amnesties for those who have broken the rules are never popular. But they are not unusual. France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain have regularised more than 3m illegal residents in the past 20 years. And Britain has done it too, albeit modestly. Between 1998 and 1999, domestic workers who had broken their visa restrictions were offered the chance to come clean without penalty. And in 2003 the Home Office announced an amnesty for 15,000 asylum-seeking families who had been the victim of an unusually long backlog in processing applications. That scheme was portrayed as a measure to "clear the decks" before introducing new, tougher immigration controls. As the government prepares to roll out its new ID-card scheme, could this be the moment for an amnesty?

*The Economist* March 14 2009

**Moat:** douve, fossé rempli d'eau

**Stow** (à rapprocher du terme "stowaway": passager clandestin)

**Woes:** malheurs

**To be a stickler for:** être pointilleux sur le chapitre de; insister sur

## Compétence linguistique (6 points)

**Traduire les phrases suivantes (la traduction devra commencer par l'amorce indiquée)**

**2 points**

1. On pense que la Ruritania abrite les terroristes.

Ruritania

.....  
.....

2. On croit que les enfants ont été kidnappés par leur père.

The children

.....  
.....

3. On dit qu'il a traversé la Manche à la nage.

He .....

4. Je ne m'attends pas à ce qu'elle lise un livre de 500 pages en deux jours.

I don't expect

.....

Poser les questions correspondant aux réponses suivantes. L'information demandée porte sur la partie soulignée. (2 points)

Exemple:

*I threw it away because I was tired of it.*

*Why did you throw it away?*

1. He got in by climbing over the wall.

.....

2. It (the post-office) is a stone's throw from here.

.....

3. I've had it (this cough) since the beginning of October.

.....

4. He complained to the manager.

.....

5. He comes (to London) about once a month.

.....

6. I'd like to speak to Mr Smith please.

.....

7. They liked Ann's idea best.

.....

8. It (the hotel) was awful.

.....

...

**QCM (entourer la bonne réponse, 2 points)**

1. Do you know what the exam will be about?

No, I wish .....

A. I had known      B. I knew      C. I should know      D. I know

2. The bank-robbers threatened the clerk ..... the safe (*le coffre-fort*)

A. to open      B. so as to open      C. into opening      D. at opening

3. Neither Napoleon nor Hitler succeeded ..... Moscow.

A. to conquer      B. in conquering      C. at conquering      D. at conquer

4. We tried to talk .... the country, but he wouldn't listen and left for the USA in search of a better life.

A. to him not to leave      B. to him out of leaving      C. him out of leaving      D. him not to leave

5. She ran towards them, but she had to stop ..... her breath.

A. to catch      B. catching      C. to catching      D. for catching

6. I look forward .... this report.

A. at completing      B. to complete      C. completing      D. to completing

7. "Our train leaves at 6 tomorrow morning." "What! I am not used ... this early!"

A. to getting up      B. to get up      C. at getting up      D. into getting up

8. My neighbour is .... travel agent. You could ask him for ... information about Canada.

A. Ø / Ø      B. Ø / an      C. a / Ø      D. a / an

## Compréhension du texte

6 points

I. Répondre aux questions suivantes en reformulant le texte (indiquer le numéro du paragraphe d'où vous tenez cette information).

*Do not forget to rephrase the text*

Paragraphs 2-4

What is Mr. Johnson's proposal? What is his main motivation according to the text? Would it apply to all undocumented workers? **(1,5 pt)**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Who agrees with him? Who doesn't? Why (not)? **(1,5 pt)**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraphs 5-6

What would be the impact of such a measure on social services, according to the authors of the report? **(1pt)**

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Right or wrong ? (deux points)**

**Les affirmations ci-dessous correspondent-elles au texte? Justifiez votre réponse en citant le passage pertinent.**

1. It is easy to cross the Channel illegally.

Right          Wrong    (entourer la bonne réponse)

.....  
.....  
.....

2. The increase in the number of undocumented workers is mainly due to visa overstayers.

Right          Wrong

.....  
.....  
.....

3. There is a precedent in Britain to Mr. Johnson's proposal.

Right          Wrong

.....  
.....  
.....

4. Mr. Johnson's proposal is bound to be detrimental to other categories of workers.

Right          Wrong

.....  
.....  
.....

## EXPRESSION ECRITE

8 points

Choisir l'un des deux sujets suivants (250-300 mots, à rédiger sur la copie)

I. What are the pros and cons of biometric passports and ID cards?

II. You are a member of an NGO helping undocumented workers, write a letter to the Home Secretary (*ministre de l'Intérieur*) on behalf of Jeff, asking for his case to be reconsidered (expanding on the details provided in paragraph 5). You can use your imagination, of course.

*Dear Home Secretary,  
I am contacting you about the case of Mr. Jeff X, who ...  
/...../  
Yours sincerely,  
Michael Smith/ Samantha Jones/whoever you want*