

IDENTIFICATION DU SUJET

Code UE : **A5ALOR**
Intitulé UE: **Anglais orale**

1^{ère} session /
1^{er} semestre semestre
ENEAD
Examen

Code épreuve : **A5ALORD** Intitulé épreuve : **Anglais orale**
Durée : 1h30 Documents autorisés : **AUCUN**
Enseignant responsable : **Barbara KÜHNERT**

INDICATIONS FOURNIES AU CANDIDAT : celui-ci traite

toutes les questions _ question(s) au choix le sujet correspondant aux enseignements suivis
Le sujet comporte **2** pages **Oraux** : L'épreuve écrite est suivi d'un oral **oui** **non**

I. PHONOLOGY

Read the following passage carefully.

1	On a typical workday morning, if you're like most people, you don't wake up naturally. Instead, the ring of an alarm clock probably jerks you out of sleep. Depending on when you went to bed, what day of the week it is, and how deeply you were sleeping, you may not understand where you are, or why there's an infernal chiming sound. Then you throw out
5	your arm and hit the snooze button, silencing the noise for at least a few moments. Just another couple of minutes, you think. Then maybe a few minutes more. It may seem like you're giving yourself a few extra minutes to collect your thoughts. But what you're actually doing is making the wake-up process more difficult and drawn out. If you manage to drift off again, you are likely plunging your brain back into the beginning of
10	the sleep cycle, which is the worst point to be woken up—and the harder we feel it is for us to wake up, the worse we think we've slept. (Ian Parker wrote about the development of a new drug for insomnia in the magazine last week.) One of the consequences of waking up suddenly, and too early, is a phenomenon called sleep inertia. First given a name in 1976, sleep inertia refers to that period between waking and
15	being fully awake when you feel groggy. The more abruptly you are awakened, the more severe the sleep inertia. While we may feel that we wake up quickly enough, transitioning easily between sleep mode and awake mode, the process is in reality far more gradual. Our brain-stem arousal systems (the parts of the brain responsible for basic physiological functioning) are activated almost instantly. But our cortical regions, especially the prefrontal
20	cortex (the part of the brain involved in decision-making and self-control), take longer to come on board. In those early waking minutes, our memory, reaction time, ability to perform basic mathematical tasks, and alertness and attention all suffer. Even simple tasks, like finding and
25	turning on the light switch, become far more complicated. As a result, our decisions are neither rational nor optimal. In fact, according to Kenneth Wright, a neuroscientist and chronobiology expert, "Cognition is best several hours prior to habitual sleep time, and worst near habitual wake time." <i>In the grip of sleep inertia, we may well do something we know we shouldn't. Whether or not to hit the snooze button is just about the first decision we make. Little wonder that it's not always the optimal one.</i>
30	Other research has found that sleep inertia can last two hours or longer. In one study that monitored people for three days in a row, the sleep researchers Charles Czeisler and Megan Jewett and their colleagues at Harvard University found that sleep inertia took anywhere from two to four hours to disappear completely. While the participants said they <i>felt</i> awake after two-thirds of an hour, their cognitive faculties didn't entirely catch up for several hours.

The New Yorker, December 2013

Note: ALL ANSWERS HAVE TO BE PROVIDED IN ENGLISH

Question 1) Give a phonemic transcription of the passage in italics (l.27-l.29). Do not forget to indicate all stressed syllables (4 points)

Question 2) Indicate the place of primary (and secondary stress where applicable) in the following words (using stress-marks). (4 points)

insomnia (l.12)	magazine (l.12)	phenomenon (l.13)
transitioning (l.16)	mathematical (l.21)	ability (l.22)
complicated (l.24)	chronobiology (l.26)	colleagues (l.32)
participants (l.33)	cognitive (l.34)	faculties (l.34)

Question 3) How are prefixed verbs of three or more syllables stressed in English? Briefly explain the rule and illustrate your answer by means of an example taken from the text. (2 points)

Question 4) Find two compound nouns that follow the general rule, and two compound nouns that do not follow the general rule for compound nouns in the text above. Indicate their stress pattern and briefly explain the corresponding rules. (3 points)

Question 5) Transcribe the vowel with primary stress of the following words. Indicate whether the word is regular (R), i.e. pronounced with its expected regular pronunciation value according to the context, or whether it is irregular (IR). (3 points)

Word	Vowel pronunciation	R / IR
infernal (l.4)		
gradual (l.17)		
basic (l.18)		
regions (l.19)		
memory (l.22)		
rational (l.25)		
University (l.32)		

Question 6) Transcribe the vowel carrying primary stress in the words below and justify your answers by giving the corresponding graphophonemic rules. (4 points)

cortical (l.19) decisions (l.24)

II. COMPREHENSION

You will hear the recorded text and the questions about the text.

A5ALOR_D comprehension questions

NPR News: Jean Nidetch, Founder of Weight Watchers, Dies At 91

- 1) What event triggered Jean Nidetch to change her life?
- 2) How did Jean Nidetch react to the health clinic meetings?
- 3) Who is Gary Foster and what does he say about the first Weight Watchers meetings?
- 4) How did Weight Watchers evolve over time?