

ÉPREUVES D'ADMISSIBILITÉ DU CONCOURS 2025 D'ADMISSION À L'ÉCOLE DE SANTÉ DES ARMÉES

Catégorie : Baccalauréat - Sections : Médecine et Pharmacie

ÉPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

Durée : 1 heure 30 minutes

Coefficient 1

Important

- L'utilisation d'encre rouge, de téléphone portable, de dictionnaire est interdite.
- Vérifiez que ce fascicule comporte 39 pages numérotées de 1 à 39, page de garde comprise.
- L'épreuve se compose de deux parties :
 - Part I- Reading Comprehension
 - Part II- Grammar and Vocabulary
- Toutes les réponses aux QCM doivent être faites sur la grille de réponses jointe. Si le candidat répond aux QCM sur le fascicule et non sur la grille, ses réponses ne seront pas prises en compte par le correcteur.
- Pour chacun des QCM, les candidats doivent cocher la lettre de la proposition qu'ils considèrent comme correcte. Il est demandé aux candidats de faire très attention au numéro de QCM quand ils « cochent » la grille de réponses jointe.
- Chaque QCM comporte une seule réponse acceptable (pas de points négatifs).

Part I- Reading comprehension

Directions: In this part you will analyse a selection of documents. Each document is followed by a series of questions. Select the best answer for each question.

READING COMPREHESION

Document 1

Civil War Medical Practice

By [Stanley B. Burns, MD](#)

Editor's Note: This essay series is written by Mercy Street's medical, historical and technical advisor, Stanley B. Burns, MD of [The Burns Archive](#).

<https://www.pbs.org/mercy-street/uncover-history/behind-lens/civil-war-medical-practice/>

- 1 There were about 55,000 physicians in the United States at the start of the Civil War; most were poorly trained. There were no correct theories of disease and no adequate specific general therapies, except quinine for malaria, opiates for pain and vaccination against smallpox. It was anyone's guess as to what was causing disease and what was physiologically happening in the body. Several
- 5 medical sects developed, each positing their idea of disease and treatment. Allopathy, mainstream medicine, competed with homeopathy, eclectic, Thomsonian and other sects. All functioned under erroneous theories of disease. Allopaths offered 'heroic' therapy treating patients with bloodletting, blistering, purging and emetics, essentially treating symptoms with harsh deadly
- 10 compounds; the theory was to effect an opposite of the disease state. Although by 1861 this therapeutic method was in decline; dosing with powerful measures of mercury, antimony, arsenic and other deadly compounds was still popular. The botanic-based medical sects which offered mild therapies appeared successful, as they did not blatantly kill or maim patients. The minimalist doses
- 15 and botanic mixtures of homeopathy seemed to help patients, but many diseases were, as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes declared, self-limiting. The military system could only support one school of medicine; all sects lobbied Congress and allopathy was chosen.
- 20 American medical, scientific and clinical education did not measure up to the European standard. To get a complete medical education mid-nineteenth century American physicians had to travel to Europe to the clinics and laboratories of Berlin, Vienna, Edinburgh, London and especially Paris. Additionally, military medical schools were established in several European cities to train doctors to treat war wounds and disease. Upon return to the United
- 25 States, many doctors became leaders of their profession. These better trained physicians often headed medical schools, and in the Civil War were in the Sanitary Commission and Surgeon General's office. Most doctors practicing medicine did not have the benefit of a European education.

Question 1 – Among the 4 visuals below, Select the one that could best illustrate the excerpt from Stanley B' essay.

A.



C.



B.



D.



Question 2 – What therapy was not available to the 55,000 doctors at the time?

- A. specific treatment for some deadly mosquito-borne disease
- B. analgesics
- C. A treatment for extreme fevers
- D. Medication to fight against variola virus

Question 3 – What can be said about allopathy?

- A. Treatments were based on solid scientific research.
- B. Treatments were often not appropriate.
- C. Treatments were often violent but efficient.
- D. An increasing number of physicians were convinced of the efficiency of such treatments. They used and recommend them more and more frequently.

Question – 4 What does the author mean when he writes, “Allopaths offered ‘heroic’ therapy(...).”

- A. Regular doctors were seen as heroes for saving lives.
- B. Patients were seen as heroes for going through hard therapy.
- C. Therapies instituted to save a patient's life were seen as “heroic” especially when all other options had failed.
- D. Practicing medicine during armed conflicts was seen as heroic.

Question 5 – What does Stanley B suggest when he writes, “Most doctors practicing medicine did not have the benefit of a European education”?

- A. Only a few doctors earned money.
- B. Doctors who had a European education made more money than those who didn't.
- C. There were only a few doctors in Europe.
- D. Hardly any doctors involved in the Civil War had studied in Europe.

Question 6 – According to the text, which statement is true?

- A. American doctors urged European physicians to come and help them.
- B. Medical education was only available in Europe.
- C. Botanic-based medical sects replaced allopathy.
- D. The theory based on treating by going against symptoms was chosen by the army.

Question 7 – What is said about plant-based medicine in the text?

- A. It did not cure certain diseases.
- B. It harmed the patient.
- C. It was expensive.
- D. It required complicated techniques.

Document 2

Question 8 to 12 refer to an excerpt from a Wikipedia article and a comic strip.

Calvin and Hobbes is a daily American comic strip created by cartoonist Bill Watterson that was syndicated from November 18, 1985, to December 31, 1995. Commonly described as "the last great newspaper comic",^{[2][3][4]} *Calvin and Hobbes* has enjoyed enduring popularity, influence, and academic and even a philosophical interest.

Calvin and Hobbes follows the humorous antics of the title characters: Calvin, a mischievous and adventurous six-year-old boy; and his friend Hobbes, a sardonic tiger. Set in the suburban United States of the 1980s and 1990s, the strip depicts Calvin's frequent flights of fancy and friendship with Hobbes.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvin_and_Hobbes



<https://angrystaffofficer.com/2016/01/18/six-military-leadership-lessons-from-calvin-and-hobbes/>

For each empty bubble, select the best question or response (question 8 to question 11).

Question 8 – What is the best question or response to fill in bubble 1?

- A. How about playing hide and seek?
- B. How come we play war and not peace?
- C. I am holding a gun! You should be running for your life!
- D. In case you haven't noticed, I'm holding a gun, silly!

Question 9 – What is the best question or response to fill in bubble 2?

- A. And you'll be my ally too. You always are, aren't you?
- B. And you'll be whatever you want as long as you are on my side.
- C. And you can be the loathsome godless Communist oppressor.
- D. And you will be Lafayette, our legendary enemy. Could be fun...

Question 10 – What is the best question or response to fill in bubble 3?

- A. We are at war so if you get hit with a dart, you are dead and the other side wins, ok?
- B. Look at my gun? Aren't you scared?
- C. Now you'll have to bite the bullet!
- D. Gotcha first!

Question 11 – What is the best question or response to fill in bubble 4?

- A. Let's play another game, shall we? I'm bored....
- B. Kind of a stupid game, isn't it?
- C. Wow! Awesome! I love it!
- D. Oops, You're bleeding.... Sorry...

Question 12 – what is the moral of this comic strip?

- A. Boys will be boys.
- B. In life there are winners and losers.
- C. It showcases how pointless some major armed conflicts are.
- D. Kids need to have some fun.

	https://www.wlv.ac.uk/schools-and-institutes/faculty-of-arts-business-and-social-sciences/school-of-social-science-and-humanities/war-studies-politics-and-international-relations/
	1 - _____ It has become something of a truism to say that war is as old as humanity itself, but such observations do not really help us to understand the causes, impact and outcomes of war and conflict. War Studies is multi-disciplinary subject which draws from history, politics, international relations and philosophy and helps us to understand and question the world we live in. During the degree we will consider war and conflict in historical and contemporary contexts. We examine both the immediate impact of the ‘bombs, bullets and battles’ of violent conflict as well as wider questions regarding why they occur, whether they are ‘just’, how they may end and the impact they have on states, societies and individuals. 2 - _____ War Studies’ students engage in key debates on fundamental questions of how societies are organised and interact. The subject enables students to evaluate the strategic, ethical and philosophical uses of war in both historical and contemporary settings. In addition to subject-specific knowledge, the multi-disciplinary nature of War Studies helps students develop key transferable skills. The subject encourages intellectual curiosity and independent thought; honing students’ analytical and communication abilities. The necessity to find, evaluate and use evidence to construct arguments and advocate positions develops skills that serve our graduates well in future careers or further study. ‘students are taught by experts, who have written some of the leading books on the subjects which they are studying’ Dr Adam Dighton, Lecturer, War Studies 3 - _____ Some might think that politics is about parliaments and parties, but it is also about much more. It is about power and its distribution – at the local, national, regional, and international levels – and it is about deciding where and how vital resources are to be allocated across societies. Politics is also about responsibility – the study of politics invites us to consider not only the role of governments in the making of

decisions that may affect lives and lives of others but also what responsibilities we as citizens have in this process.

4 - _____

At Wolverhampton, we encourage our students to think broadly, critically, and internationally about democratic and global citizenship in the modern world. We study not only the institutions of government but also the ideas and ideologies underpinning the practice of politics today.

The knowledge and a wide range transferable skills that you gain with us will make a whole range of career choices available for you in the public and private sectors – you could work in civil service, public relations, research, journalism, marketing, or even go into politics yourself.

Questions 13 to 16 refer to the website page. Select the most suitable title for each missing paragraph.

Question 13 – Which title is most accurate for the first paragraph?

- A. What is the true meaning of war?
- B. What is war studies?
- C. War from different angles
- D. Redefining war

Question – 14 Which title is most accurate for the second paragraph?

- A. How do we study war?
- B. Why study war studies?
- C. War studies: a complex subject
- D. A new approach to war study

Question – 15 Which title is most accurate for the third paragraph?

- A. What is the role of politicians?
- B. The process of policy-making
- C. Why study politics?
- D. What is politics?

Question 16 - Which title is most accurate for the fourth paragraph?

- A. Why study politics?
- B. The practice of politics
- C. An exhaustive approach to politics studies
- D. How to study politics today?

Question 17- What is NOT true about Wolverhampton ?

- A. Wolverhampton is an educational institution that serves multi-purposes including the development of work-related skills. It is specifically designed to provide vocational education.
- B. Graduates from Wolverhampton will be equipped to develop and sustain debates on the strategic, ethical and philosophical uses of war in different time periods and contexts.
- C. Students at Wolverhampton will be taught by individuals recognised in their field of expertise, with a proven and respected research and publications record.
- D. Within the War Studies degree students will examine the subject in breadth and depth under the direction of research active, internationally recognised scholars.

Document 4

	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY • Walsh School of Foreign Service Conflict & Security Title: _____ Author: Kristian Humble Date Published: July 12, 2024 https://gjia.georgetown.edu/2024/07/12/
1 5 10 15	<i>Artificial intelligence (AI) is now influencing every area of human life. The past decade has seen a drastic increase in the use of AI, including facial recognition software, self-driving vehicles, search engines, and translation software. These accepted uses of AI in modern society have also coincided with an increased presence of AI in modern warfare. The escalating weaponization of AI parallels the nuclear arms race of the Cold War, with nuclear weapons being replaced with automated weapons systems. However, the international community, the United Nations, and international law have been struggling to adapt to and regulate the use of automated weapons, which are rapidly changing the landscape of modern warfare.</i> The international community started to take notice of AI and its influence on modern warfare in 2012, with a series of documents outlining the use of automated weapons systems. These documents included policy directives by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) on autonomy in weapons systems and a report from Human Rights Watch and the Harvard Law School's International Human Rights Clinic (2012 HRW-IHRC report) calling for an outright ban on automated weapons.

20	The development and use of weapons that can undertake autonomous functions during conflict is becoming the focus of states and tech companies. In 2017, an open letter from the Future Life Institute to the United Nations (UN) signed by 126 CEOs and founders of artificial intelligence and robotics companies “implored” states to prevent an arms race for autonomous weapons systems (AWS). However, no international legal regulatory framework exists to address these concerns around the use of AI, particularly in the context of conflict. The only legal framework for AI that does exist, established by Article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, only relates AI use to the right to privacy.
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	Part 1 What is an Automated Weapon?
30	There are competing definitions of what constitutes AWS, although the UK Ministry of Defence (MoD) and the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) have developed the two main definitions. In 2011, the UK MoD defined AWS as “systems capable of understanding higher level intent and direction, namely of achieving the same level of situational understanding as a human and able to take appropriate action to bring about the desired state.” Comparably, the U.S. DoD in 2023 proposed a different approach and defined “AWS as being capable of once activated, to select and engage targets without further intervention from a human operator.” The 2012 HRW-IHRC report advanced a similar definition for the international community, defining AWS as “fully autonomous weapons that could select and engage targets without human intervention.” The NATO Joint Air Power Competence Centre (JAPCC) also extends the notion of automation to “consciousness and self-determination.” Examples of automated weapons include defensive systems like the Israeli Iron Dome and the German MANTIS as well as active protective vehicles like the Swedish LEDS-150. A new definition would also need to include automated weapons used in non-conflict situations, like the South Korean Super aEgis II, which is used as a peacetime surveillance device along the South and North Korean border.
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40	Part 2
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50	However, the real problem lies in future-proofing definitions of AWS. Definitions must not only include systems not already accounted for, such as the Super aEgis II, but also anticipate AWS that may emerge in the future. In particular, the international community must agree on a definition that can encompass AI human cognitive inputting algorithms, which have humanlike decision-making capabilities.
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60	Despite this need, the international community has yet to agree on regulations of AWS. The UN Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) has a special Amended Protocol (1986) governed by the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE), who meet annually to discuss the implementation of the Protocols of the CCW and related weapons issues. The latest GGE meeting, held in May 2023, ended without any substantial progress on AWS, as the GGE did not agree on any regulatory safeguards. Their draft report also failed to advance a legal framework. However, the report did introduce prohibitions centered on the

65	need for human control of AWS as well as regulations centered around the development of AWS. Fifty-two states issued a joint statement of support for the draft report, but they also stated that the draft was a minimum standard and emphasized the need for a much more robust and ambitious legal framework. In its May 2023 meeting, the GGE resolved to organize longer discussions on emerging lethal AWS technologies in March and August 2024. While more meaningful developments may occur in the latest GGE discussions, a legal framework to regulate the development and deployment of AWS has yet to emerge.
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	Paragraph 3 The Race for Killer Robots
75	Russian President Vladimir Putin has stated that the nation that leads in AI “will become the ruler of the world.” The advancement of AI in modern warfare will forever alter the relationships between great powers like the United States, China, and Russia as well as the private technology industry. For this reason, China has committed 150 billion dollars to become the world leader in AI technology, compared to Russian spending of 181 million dollars from 2021 to 2023 and U.S. spending of 4.6 billion dollars. In 2019, Jane’s stated that more than 80,000 surveillance drones and almost 2,000 attack drones will be purchased around the world in the next decade. The UK operates missile-bearing drones and plans to spend 415 million pounds on Protector drones by 2024. Saudi Arabia also cannot be underestimated as a newer entrant in the drone marketplace, having invested 69 billion dollars in 2023—23 percent of its national budget—on defense. Additionally, Saudi Arabia plans to create a 40 billion dollar fund to invest in AI, which would make it the world’s largest AI investor.
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90	With spending on drone and AI development increasing so rapidly, advancements in technology might eventually enable drones to make decisions instantaneously without human input during conflict. This may potentially eliminate peaceful negotiation in conflict, as drones’ reactions will consist purely of retaliatory violence. Drone technology has already advanced from its use by NATO to identify hidden Serbian strategic positions during the Kosovo War in 1999 to its use by the United States in the immediate aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks. After an ISR drone successfully located Osama Bin Laden, the U.S. military increasingly used and outfitted drones with lethal payloads, carrying out 14,000 drone strikes in Afghanistan alone from 2010 to 2020.
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100	The United States, the United Kingdom, and Israel remain the largest users of drones, and their arsenals continue to grow. The United States and the United Kingdom have used weaponized drones for over a decade, including the Predator and the Reaper, both made by the California-based company General Atomics. According to Drone Wars, in four years of conflict in Syria from 2014 to 2018, the United Kingdom used Reaper drones more than 2,400 times during strategic missions, the equivalent of two per day. The Pentagon estimates that by 2035, remotely piloted aircraft will make up 70 percent of the U.S. Air Force. Meanwhile, Israel has been developing its own weaponized
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110	drones, and it has deployed drones in Gaza to conduct surveillance, deliver explosives, and more.
115	Furthermore, drone technology is spreading rapidly to militaries around the world. Nearly every NATO member state now has the capability to use drones in conflict. In the last five years, both Turkey and Pakistan have also created drone manufacturing programs. China currently supplies several states with its Wing Loong and CH-series drones, including the UAE, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, and Iraq. Even non-state actors are using drones. Hezbollah has used Iranian-built reconnaissance drones to violate Israeli airspace, while Hamas has been using drones against Israel since October 2023.
120	AI use in warfare is also spreading rapidly. Reports suggest that Ukraine has equipped its long-range drones with AI that can autonomously identify terrain and military targets, using them to launch successful attacks against Russian refineries. Israel has also used the “Lavender” AI system in the conflict in Gaza to identify 37,000 Hamas targets. Accordingly, the current conflict between Israel and Hamas has been dubbed the first “AI war.” However, no evidence
125	indicates that an AWS, a system without significant human control, has been used in conflict yet.
130	As anxieties grow over the emergence of so-called “killer robots,” AI use in warfare raises increasingly salient ethical and legal questions. In particular, drones may not be able to distinguish the difference between combatants and civilians. Thankfully, many AI technologies are still in development. The “killer robots” analogy refers to unmanned aircraft that can operate autonomously; however, most current AI only functions well in a narrow, predetermined set of circumstances, with input by human operators.
135	Nonetheless, the increasing integration of AI into drones and other AWS creates very real dangers of conflict being decided without meaningful human control. The use of violence during conflict may be determined by the instincts of machines incapable of navigating the moral ambiguities of war and making ethical decisions. It is impossible to predict how the law will keep up with or even stop such technological advances, but the current legal framework certainly lacks clarity and foresight.
140	Conclusion It is uncertain whether the ethical or moral questions surrounding conflict driven by algorithms and machines without human intervention can ever be answered. The use of automated drones, which are not weapons themselves but rather platforms to deliver weapons, is not specifically regulated under international law. Although the use of drones is governed by the same principles of all weapons under international law—namely, the rules of distinction, proportionality, and prohibition of indiscriminate attacks—the absence of any specific laws makes regulation exceedingly difficult. The international community must establish an international legal framework that ensures

	humans always retain meaningful control over AWS and that systems do not select military targets during conflict autonomously. The GGE's latest report, published in 2023, emphasizes that legal measures must exist to restrict the use of "weapon systems based on emerging technologies in the area of lethal autonomous weapons systems that, once activated, are able to identify, select, track, and apply force to targets, without further human intervention." As an unprecedented innovation in the weaponry of war, AWS requires a new international legal framework that is robust and flexible enough to keep pace with the breakneck pace of technological progress. The GGE, therefore, must continue to push the UN to adopt a new international legal framework that restricts the development and use of AWS in modern warfare. ... <i>Kristian Humble is an Associate Professor of International Law in the School of Law and Criminology at the University of Greenwich, London. He is widely published on topics within international law including human rights, artificial intelligence, the right to privacy, populism, modern warfare and international relations. He is also a contributor to the House of Lords Select Committee on Artificial Intelligence in Weapon Systems.</i>
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18 – Which statement best describes what Kistian Humble says about AI and modern warfare ?

- A. The international community is hardly realizing how dangerous the use of AI can be in today's modern warfare.
- B. Most AI companies are pointing out the advantages that modern technology can bring in today's conflicts.
- C. Both the private and public sectors have developed ways and means to avoid an AI arms race so as to prevent tensions that the world experienced in the twentieth century.
- D. The use of AI in modern warfare has been a source of great concerns for years now, with different organisations and individuals urging states around the world to put an end to AI arms use.

19 – Regarding the definition of Automated weapons :

- A. there is a form of consensus on what AWS are.
- B. NATO provides the best description of AWS.
- C. as of yet, it is incomplete.
- D. the most accurate and recent description of AWS is provided by the DoD.

20 – Select the statement that best describes what is mentioned in the second paragraph.

- A. The legal framework regulating the use of AWS keeps improving with each passing year.
- B. In March 2024, the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) finally agreed on adequate legal resolutions to regulate the use of lethal AWS.
- C. In 2023, the GGE delivered a report offering interesting proposals.
- D. There is still today an urgent need for a solid legal framework to regulate on AWS.

21 – Concerning the figures mentioned at the beginning of the third paragraph:

- A. They enable us to see that one AI investor mentioned in the article is clearly lagging behind, and will not be able to catch up with the rest of the world.
- B. The most convincing figures are issued by Jane's.
- C. They clearly show that the nations mentioned in the article are all headed in the same direction when it comes to AI investment and warfare.
- D. They are insufficient to draw any conclusions on the importance of AI in today's and tomorrow's warfare.

22 – Lines 77 to 80 echo what

- A. Vladimir Putin says about AI and the future of the world
- B. some tech companies have been calling for
- C. the GGE achieved in 2023
- D. technology can do to save people's lives

23 – Which statement is true about AWS today ?

- A. There is undeniable evidence that they've been used by the Russian military in their fight against Ukraine.
- B. AWS will represent up to 70% of USA airforce arsenal in the near future.
- C. Ukraine have used AWS to stop Russian invasion.
- D. It is impossible to confirm that AWS have been used in recent conflicts.

24 – Give the most accurate title to the article by Kristian Humble.

- A. War, Artificial Intelligence, and the Future of Conflict
- B. AWS and War : too Little too Late
- C. Pros and Cons of AI in Today's Conflicts
- D. AI and War, Fighting on an Equal Footing

	 Military medical response of the French gendarmerie to terrorist events Simon-Pierre Corcostegui, Julien Galant, Pierre Pasquier, Kourosh Kazemzadegan³, Luc Saint-Jean, Damien Commeau, Cédric Boutillier du Retail https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32127344/
1 5 10 15 20 25 30	Park and colleagues discuss medical responses to a terrorist attack, mentioning the model used by the French National Police Special Intervention Unit. Another model is the one chosen by the French gendarmerie in association with the French Military Health Service. All gendarmes are trained in the first level of forward combat casualty care (SC1; sauvetage au combat de niveau 1). Simple care procedures can be carried out by the first responders. In case of a terrorist event, the gendarmerie engages its special intervention unit: the Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (GIGN). Each quick reaction platoon is deployed with its own tactical emergency medical team. This is composed of one military physician and one military nurse from the FMHS and can provide technical medical care and start a damage control resuscitation strategy. This is the third level of forward combat casualty care (SC3). Moreover, the medical pair can rely on health qualified GIGN operators, who are trained in the second level of forward combat casualty care (SC2). The GIGN's military physician improves the evacuation manoeuvre, supervising the actions of SC2 and SC3 personnel. In case of severe injuries or a trapped tactical situation, they can optimise intensive care. This adaptation of military procedures was also developed by the military physicians of the Paris fire brigade. During the terrorist attacks of Paris in 2015, they put into practice the teachings of forward combat casualty care. Used daily in French overseas operations, it is annually updated. This spirit of the Civil Defence Service is shared with our civilian partners. Since 2016, the French Military Health Service has organised a dedicated course for prehospital medical teams on

35	damage control for terrorist attack victims. Thus, a real and coherent continuum of care will unite all stakeholders. In case of a terrorist attack, the GIGN deploys an original, standardised, and adaptive medical response. It's the same as the one used by the French Military Health Service overseas, because, at last, the enemy is the same.
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25 – Select the correct answer:

- A. A military nurse is trained in the second level of forward combat casualty care, whereas a military physician is trained in the third level.
- B. All gendarmes are trained in the first level of forward combat casualty care but the member of the GIGN are trained in the second level, as they are part of a special intervention unit.
- C. A military doctor or nurse are both trained in third level of forward combat casualty care but the military physician supervises all actions.
- D. Only physicians of the gendarmerie special intervention unit (GIGN) are trained in the third level of forward combat casualty care.

26 – In your opinion, what does FMHS – 2nd paragraph – stand for ?

- A. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
- B. French Military Health Service
- C. Faculty of Military Hospitality Staff
- D. Functional Medecine Healthy Service

27 – Select the correct answer :

- A. A soldier formed in second level of forward combat casualty care is trained only for basic care techniques.
- B. A soldier formed in the second level of forward combat casualty care is trained for less simple care procedures and is someone the physician can rely on.
- C. A soldier formed in the first level of forward combat casualty care can provide technical medical care.
- D. A soldier formed in the third level of forward combat casualty care is a health qualified GIGN operator.

28 – What is « damage control resuscitation strategy » ?

- A. A military medical strategy carried out once the soldiers are evacuated.
- B. It varies depending on the theatre – overseas operations or terrorist attacks on French soil.
- C. A medical strategy employed in military medicine designed to manage severe trauma cases.
- D. A medical strategy so standardised it doesn't adapt to different situations.

29 – Select the correct answer :

- A. The techniques of forward combat casualty care were invented by the Paris fire brigade after the terrorist attacks of 2015.
- B. The French Military Health Service makes sure the Civil Defense Service defers from prehospital medical teams.
- C. Thanks to military physicians and their teachings of forward combat casualty care, intensive care can be optimised, which is updated each year.
- D. The foe being the same, the GIGN medical response deviates from the one used overseas.

Document 5 refers to an article, the title of another article and a map.


Cutting China's "String of Pearls" By Major Lawrence Spinetta, U.S.* October 2006 https://www.usni.org/magazines/proceedings/2006/october/cutting-chinas-string-pearls
By Major Lawrence Spinetta, U.S. Air Force <i>History teaches that land-based aircraft such as these U.S. Air Force F-15E Strike Eagles, can control the littorals and help counter China's maritime strategy.</i> Military analysts believe that China plans to aggressively challenge U.S. maritime superiority in the Strait of Malacca. A January 2005 Department of Defense report called this plan China's "string of pearls" strategy. It features a three-pronged approach. First, China is building a series of naval bases along the sea lanes to the Middle East. second, it is strengthening diplomatic ties with countries in the region. Third, the Chinese are rapidly building a blue-water navy, developing advanced missile technology, deploying new submarines, and stockpiling undersea mines to counter U.S. Navy capabilities and protect their energy security. Eighty percent of China's oil imports pass through the Strait of Malacca. As part of this "string of pearls" strategy, China is constructing a new naval base and a listening post at the Pakistani port of Gwadar, building bases in Myanmar, and expanding its facilities on Woody Island, Hainan, and the Spratley and Parcel Islands. China also has signed a military agreement with Cambodia, strengthened its ties with Bangladesh, and is considering a plan to build a 520-billion-dollar canal in Thailand.¹ All these actions serve to reduce U.S. influence in and military access to the region. In a 2005 Atlantic Monthly article. "How We Would Fight China." correspondent Robert D. Kaplan. author of Imperial Grunts: The American Military on the Ground, predicts conflict as the Chinese navy increasingly seeks to project power and control sea

lanes. "Given the stakes, and given what history teaches us about the conflicts that emerge when great powers all pursue legitimate interests," he says, "the result is likely to be the defining military conflict of the twenty-first century: if not a big war with China, then a series of Cold War-style standoffs that stretch out over years and decades."² It would be a serious mistake for the United States not to prepare and protect its vital interests in the region. One quarter of the world's maritime trade passes through the Strait of Malacca. This region is critical to the economies of close allies such as Japan and South Korea.

There is no doubt Alfred T. Mahan's ideas are shaping Beijing's geopolitical calculations and maritime aspirations.³ Mahan's theories are powerful, but the battle for maritime influence has changed since he wrote his seminal work, *The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660-1783*, in 1890. To counter China's "string of pearls" strategy, the United States must also apply Mahan's theories while updating them to integrate air power. Specifically, land-based air power (to include Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force aircraft) can help control key maritime choke points, trade routes, and canals. Airfields can serve as the new "coaling stations." This idea has historical precedent. We should learn from our experience in World War II fighting Japan, an Asian power that at the time had similar resource aspirations as China does today.

***Major Spinetta** is an F-15 pilot currently stationed at Langley AFB, Virginia. He holds master's degrees from Harvard University and the School of Advanced Air & Space Studies and is a former international affairs fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations.

testbook



<https://testbook.com/ias-preparation/string-of-pearls-china-upsc-notes>

THE TIMES OF INDIA

India vs China: The String of Pearls and Belt & Road

The Chinese strategy of the famed 'String of Pearls,' which aims to encircle India with Chinese outposts to maintain its dominance on its neighbor.

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30 – Select the correct answer :

- A. According to Lawrence SPINETTA's article, "String of Pearls" is the name given to China's strategic initiative to create a network in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) encircling India
- B. The author of the article suggests that, despite their primary commercial functions, Chinese military installation – strategically positioned in the Indian Ocean Region – may be swiftly repurposed into naval facilities during a conflict involving India.
- C. Defense analysts consider that China's One Belt and One Road initiative, threatens India's internal security.
- D. According to Lawrence SPINETTA, Beijing's geopolitical calculations threaten the interests and influence of Washington in the Indian Ocean Region.

31 – Based on SPINETTA's article, why is the Strait of Malacca so important for both China and the US?

- A. This narrow piece of land allows for eighty percent of China's oil imports, making it an essential part of China's development plan.
- B. This strategic point is crucial for China as it gives the ability to deploy military forces towards eastern Europe.
- C. The strait of Malacca is a crucial point of passage for maritime trade. Controlling it would greatly increase China's influence over the global trade network.
- D. It allows NATO members to have a direct connection between the Seventh Fleet based in the Pacific and the Fourth Fleet based in the Atlantic.

32 – Concerning Alfred Thayer MAHAN:

- A. Alfred T. Mahan is a contemporary military strategist whose theories have had a great influence over naval warfare.
- B. Inspired by Mahan's theories, and as stated by Major SPINETTA, China plans to use land-based military power to gain control over the region.
- C. Both countries heavily rely on Mahan's theory to adapt their courses of action in the region. While China is developing its naval forces, the US plans on deploying a hybrid task force to counter China's strategy.
- D. The US has learned from its conflict with Japan during WW2. As a result, they are reluctant on using maritime and airbases in the region. Instead, they prefer using naval fleets centered around aircraft carriers to improve mobility and versatility.

33 – According to Major SPINETTA, "the String of Pearls":

- A. is a strategy developed by China in the late 2000s that initially aimed to increase their influence in the Indian Ocean region and in the South China Sea solely through military presence.
- B. was designed to benefit several countries such as India and most Western countries as China has greatly increased global trade in the region by constructing multiple commercial facilities in the region.
- C. The US fears that directly confronting this strategy by military action might escalate in a "cold war like" state or even begin an international conflict. As a result, they plan on acting later as they don't consider it an immediate threat.

- D. By constructing commercial facilities and helping neighboring countries, China is expanding its sphere of influence through soft power.

Question 34 – *From the different the above documents dealing with “the string of pearls,” China is a country that tends to

- A. wait for long-term benefits by holding off on instant results
- B. seek short terms results, short-term gains and quick results
- C. produce spontaneous strategies
- D. adopt defensive strategies

*question based on the work of [Geert HOFSTEDE](#)

Question 35 – How would you describe the tone of Major SPINETTA's article?

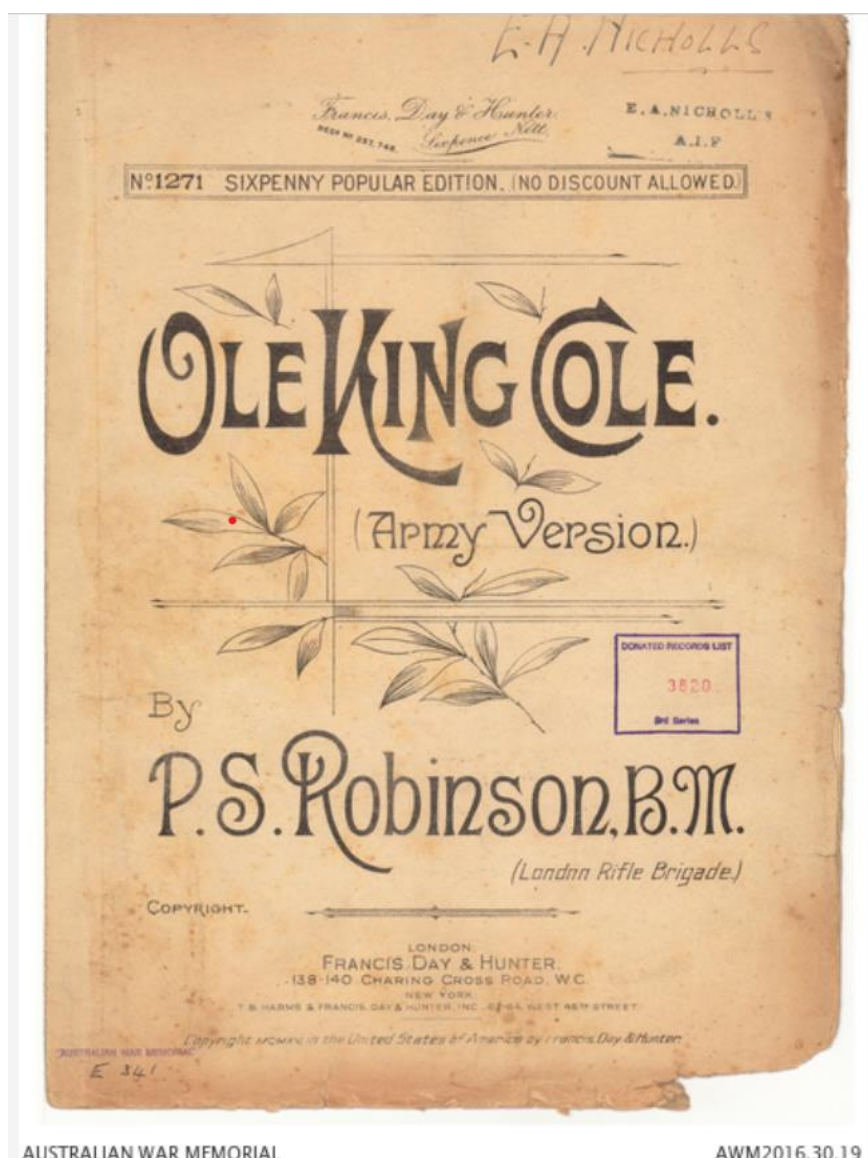
- A. Unbiased and accurate with a proportionate representation of all positions included in the analysis.
- B. Concerned about the people living in the Indian Ocean Region where countries such as Pakistan, Myanmar, Hainan are threatened by China's expansionism.
- C. Primarily concerned about his coutries' own interests.
- D. Neutral, embracing different political and socio-economic viewpoints.

Document 6

Questions 36 to 41 refer to a traditional « poem », a poster and a song.

Document6-1

	Old King Cole
<i>Old King Cole Was a merry old soul, And a merry old soul was he; He called for his pipe, And he called for his bowl, And he called for his fiddlers three! And every fiddler, he had a fine fiddle, And a very fine fiddle had he. “Twee tweedle dee, tweedle dee, went the fiddlers. Oh, there’s none so rare As can compare With King Cole and his fiddlers three.</i>	



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Ol' King Cole
Old King Cole was a merry old soul, a merry old soul was he. He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl and he called for his Privates three. Beer! Beer! Beer! Said the Privates. (Chorus) What merry men are we! but none so fair that we can compare to the Airborne Infantry! Old King Cole was a merry old soul, a merry old soul was he. He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl and he called for his Corporals three. I need a three day pass said the Corporal Beer! Beer! Beer! Said the Privates. (chorus) Old King Cole was a merry old soul, a merry old soul was he. He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl and he called for his Sergeants three. Left right left said the Sergeant. I need a three day pass said the Corporal Beer! Beer! Beer! Said the Privates. (Chorus) Old King Cole was a merry old soul, a merry old soul was he. He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl and he called for his El Tee's three. What do I do now? Said the El Tee. Left right left said the Sergeant. I need a three day pass said the Corporal Beer! Beer! Beer! Said the Privates. (Chorus) Old King Cole was a merry old soul, a merry old soul was he. He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl and he called for his Captains three. Who's gonna drive my Hummer? Said the Captain What do I do now? Said the El Tee. Left right left said the Sergeant. I need a three day pass said the Corporal Beer! Beer! Beer! Said the Privates. (Chorus) Old King Cole was a merry old soul, a merry old soul was he.

He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl and he called for his Majors three.
 I need a bigger desk said the major.
 Who's gonna drive my Hummer? Said the Captain
 What do I do now? Said the El Tee.
 Left right left said the Sergeant.
 I need a three day pass said the Corporal
 Beer! Beer! Beer! Said the Privates.

(Chorus)

Old King Cole was a merry old soul,
 a merry old soul was he.
 He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl and he called for his Colonels three.
 When can I play golf? Said the Colonel.
 I need a bigger desk said the major.
 Who's gonna drive my Hummer? Said the Captain.
 What do I do now? Said the El Tee.
 Left right left said the Sergeant.
 I need a three day pass said the Corporal
 Beer! Beer! Beer! Said the Privates.

(Chorus)

Old King Cole was a merry old soul,
 a merry old soul was he.
 He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl and he called for his Generals three.
 Keep those Privates straight! Said the Generals
 When can I play golf? Said the Colonel.
 I need a bigger desk said the major.
 Who's gonna drive my Hummer? Said the Captain.
 What do I do now? Said the El Tee.
 Left right left said the Sergeant.
 I need a three day pass said the Corporal
 Beer! Beer! Beer! Said the Privates.

Question 36 – What is the nature of the document entitled « **Old King Cole** » (document 6-1)?

- A. A pamphlet against a legendary king of England in ancient time who only thought about his own pleasure.
- B. A nursery rhyme whose rhythmic and repetitive structure makes it appealing for young children, and easy to remember.
- C. An haïku translated into English.
- D. The beginning of a fairy tale based on a king of Scotland whose main features were self-indulgement and idleness.

Question 37 – this small « poem » - document 6-1 – depicts the main character as

- A. an annoying couch potatoe
- B. an old king bossing his subjects around
- C. a jovial king who enjoys life
- D. an idle old man who could not care less about his subject

Question 38 – What is the nature of document entitled « Ol’ King Cole » (document 6-3)?

- A. A pamphlet song against the British soldiers who do nothing in their regiments.
- B. A song sung by soldiers while running or marching, based on a popular poem.
- C. A song written by the Australians to mock the British Royal Army.
- D. An anti-war song that intends to portray soldiers as a bunch of fools receiving orders from an old nutty king.

Question 39 – This song – document 6-3 – is likely to be sung :

- A. during anti-war demonstrations
- B. in Royal Air bases
- C. In Army regiments
- D. In nursery schools

Question 40 – **E1 Tee** is

- A. a made up word referring to a soldier who does not know what to make of the orders he has been given. It shows the absurdity of all these orders.
- B. is a Captain’s driver
- C. is slang for an officer’s rank.
- D. is slang for an Non Commissioned Officer’s rank.

Part II- Grammar and vocabulary

Directions: one or several words or phrases are missing in each sentence. Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence.

Question 41 – If it _____ for our UXO team’s quick intervention, the booby-trapped luggage – left unattended in *gare de Lyon* early this morning – would have wreaked havoc in the train station.

- A. had been
- B. was
- C. should have been
- D. hadn’t been

Question 42 – Being a platoon leader is no easy task. You should always set an example for others without being arrogant. More importantly, you need to _____ the right balance between being comfortable with your soldiers while not necessarily being their buddy.

- A. realise
- B. strike
- C. punch
- D. throw

Question 43 – As a young officer, I remember having a hard time asserting myself. One of the biggest mistakes I made at the time was _____ unprofessional behaviour, thinking that it would go unnoticed.

- A. turn a blind eye
- B. blink down
- C. Condone
- D. condemn

Question 44 – When I joined the military my one and only dream _____ travel across the world.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. were to
- D. was to

45 – I have always had this _____ voice in the back of my head, telling me that I could do better, that I could surpass myself. Yet, is that voice truly helping me?

- A. lingering
- B. linger
- C. lingered
- D. lingeringly

46 – Mountain warfare presents military units with a variety of challenges: rugged terrain, extreme weather conditions and high altitude. What do you need to join these units?

- A. Knowing your way around precipitous drops, tunnel and cave warfare ;
- B. climbing and abseiling skills ;
- C. physical and mental resilience ;
- D. all of the above.

47 – If you live each day as if it were your last, someday you will _____ certainly be right!

- A. more
- B. the most
- C. most
- D. even more

48 – When you are a platoon leader you are bound to encounter difficulties such as incompatibility of moods among the troops you are in charge of. The worst possible approach is to turn a blind to it and act as if everything was fine, just fine. ... _____ just makes things worse. As the saying goes : « one stitch in time saves nine. »

- A. Stalling
- B. Stalking
- C. Staling
- D. Stitching

49 – Situational awareness refers to one's ability to _____ perceive what is going on in the cockpit and outside an aircraft .

- A. unassuringly
- B. accurately
- C. ruly
- D. forcefully

50 – When something as painful as the volcanic ash shutdown of Europe occurs, there must be safety lessons to _____ .

- A. have been learning
- B. should be learning
- C. be learned
- D. ought to have been learning

51 – _____ the medical unit had the necessary equipment, they would have been able to treat the soldiers more efficiently.

- A. If
- B. Had
- C. Unless
- D. Because

52 – I was driving the LAV before the accident. The fog was so _____ that I couldn't see the back of my hand. We were all dead tired. A vehicle suddenly veered into our lane and we didn't see it coming.

- A – thick
- B – strong
- C- hard
- D – full

53 – *Rematch* is a Netflix psychological thriller series which revisits the life of a famous chess player, Kasparov, playing against a supercomputer named Deep Blue. In the series, Kasparov describes chess as follows:

« On a chessboard, there is only one truth, chess is _____ in its purest form: 2 _____ on a battlefield made of 64 squares, with precise _____ for each troop.

- A. conflict/ teams/ foreboding fate
- B. duel/ teams/ inevitable defeat
- C. confrontation/ opponents/ unexpected shares
- D. war/ armies/ rules of engagement

54 – If you think that Major Cunningham is responsible for all the mess in the company, think again! You _____ up the wrong tree.

- A. are barking
- B. bark
- C. barked
- D. should bark

55 – Living in barracks for the first time was not as easy as I had expected. As a young service member I had to share a bedroom large enough to fit two beds, two desks and two closets. After a wild night, I had to creep in _____ my comrade wake up because of me.

- A. lest
- B. unless
- C. otherwise
- D. whereby

55 – Sea levels will continue to rise in the next decade _____ global warming, contributing to forced population displacement.

- A. owing from
- B. as a result of
- C. as a consequence
- D. causing

56 – Communication errors between pilots and controllers should be avoided at all costs. That is why they should take special care with enunciation, intonation, phrasing, and above all choose words that make messages _____ concise.

- A. tremendously
- B. inadvertently
- C. ludicrously
- D. unambiguously

57 – We have made a careful recce of the area in order to plan our next move. We all have come to the same conclusion. Unless we get more infantry backup, the operation is _____ to failure.

- A. doomed
- B. fated
- C. compelled
- D. designed

58 – Treatment plans and protocols should be _____ to each patient's specific needs and medical history.

- A. given
- B. tailored
- C. prescribed
- D. decided

59 – When the war started, the aggressor played down their losses while stating that it was just a matter of days until they _____ the upper hand on the situation.

- A. would regain
- B. wished they had regained
- C. regained
- D. had regained

60 – Some might say that robotic warfare could potentially save human lives by avoiding the need to send humans into combat zones in the first place. But what happens when one side runs out of robots? Do they surrender or start sending people into the _____?

- A. pot
- B. fray
- C. frame
- D. ocean

61 – A _____ under attack will not give in easily. Their need to fight back and the primal urge to win is far stronger than the decision to throw _____ the towel.

- A. nation/ away
- B. people/ in
- C. person / deep
- D. country/ beyond

62 – When you start as a platoon leader, you soon realise that your men are not your buddies. Some of them may take advantage of it. Give them an inch and they will take _____.

- A. a mile
- B. a metre
- C. your arm
- D. 2 inches

63 – The doctor will not finalize the diagnosis until the ECG _____ analyzed and reviewed.

- A. has
- B. would be
- C. will be
- D. is

64 – My son is intelligent enough to enter the French Military Medical School. He has failed the entry exams twice though. He didn't work hard enough. He is _____ idle. No wonder he failed.

- A. blood
- B. bone
- C. bladder
- D. back

65 – The patient, _____ symptoms were severe, was immediately transferred to the ER.

- A. who
- B. whose
- C. which
- D. to whom

66 – The first time I tackled the military obstacle course, I couldn't finish it. Needless to say that I was totally knackered at the end of the day. When it was time to go to bed I was out like _____ in no time.

- A. a fast car
- B. an arrow
- C. a bullet
- D. a light

67 – I usually get up early in the morning because I live _____ from the base.

- A. a drive of an hour
- B. an hour of drive
- C. a drive hour
- D. an hour's drive

68 – The doctor _____ the patient's condition before prescribing the treatment.

- A. assessed
- B. has assessed
- C. is assessing
- D. was assessing

69 – Doctors noted the patient's _____ for developing cardiovascular issues due to a family history of heart disease.

- A. ability
- B. potential
- C. predisposition
- D. capability

70 – The meeting with the commanding officers led to a deadlock. We did not get any closer to _____ a consensus.

- A. accomplish
- B. reaching
- C. find
- D. achieve

71 – The convoy set off in the evening. We knew about the weather conditions: _____ clouds with gusts of wind changing speed and direction.

- A. an amount of
- B. scattered
- C. much
- D. lots

72 – A training exercise at the U.S. Marine base in Twentynine Palms turned deadly after a *Humvee* rolled over, killing a Marine.

Right after the accident, the Marine was rushed to the nearby hospital, then evacuated to the Desert Regional Medical Center in Palm Springs, where _____ a day later, according to a statement by the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center. No other Marines were injured in the incident.

- A. he's died
- B. he'd died
- C. he was dying
- D. he died

73 – What do you wear for a military change of command ceremony when your _____ is in their dress blues? Well, the answer is obvious, isn't it? The ceremony serves as a *visual* of the *formal* transfer of authority from one commander to another. You must look the part too : style and elegance but not overdressed .

- A. madam
- B. woman
- C. spouse
- D. lady

74 – ECT – Electric shock therapy to “treat” homosexuality was done _____ in the UK in the mid 70’s.

- A. off by
- B. out for
- C. away with
- D. over from

75 – The nurse was instructed to keep the patient _____ constant observation for 48 hours after the procedure.

- A. under
- B. in
- C. on
- D. with

76 – The soldiers were briefed _____ the medical protocols to follow in case of injury during combat.

- A. onto
- B. about
- C. for
- D. with

77 – Due to the severity of the injuries, the patients were immediately taken _____ surgery.

- A. for
- B. to
- C. in
- D. at

78 – A biopsy is often conducted _____ the purpose of determining if a tumor is malignant.

- A. for
- B. with
- C. on
- D. in

79 – The surgeon suggested that the patient _____ rest for a week after the operation.

- A. will
- B. would
- C. could have
- D. should

80 – If the patient _____ stable, they will proceed with the evacuation.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. is

D. would be

81 – The general is responsible _____ overseeing military operations in the region.

- A. of
- B. in
- C. with
- D. for

82 – A TV documentary on the French military – which was broadcast a few months ago – tried to portray soldiers in a negative light, supposedly giving the _____ on life among young recruits.

- A. show down
- B. know how
- C. low down
- D. look out

83 – Doctors noted the patient's _____ for developing cardiovascular issues due to a family history of heart disease.

- A. predisposition
- B. ability
- C. potential
- D. capability

84 – When I joined my first unit, I met my roomie on the first day I set foot in the regiment. We hit it off right away. We became _____. I am getting married next month and he is my best man.

- A. fierce pals
- B. fast friends
- C. close and true
- D. shallow fellows

85 – If the patient _____ any symptoms suggestive of a serious condition, they should immediately seek medical attention.

- A. exhibits
- B. was exhibiting
- C. had exhibited
- D. exhibited

86 – Our former commander-in-chief was a master in the art of public speaking, using sophisticated words and elaborate structures. He would say things like: "I'd like to _____ my argument with an anecdote whose significance will soon become apparent."

- A. announce
- B. herald
- C. predict
- D. preface

87 – The success of an ambush often depends on _____ the enemy is aware of the soldiers' positions until the last moment or not.

- A. if
- B. whether
- C. how
- D. when

88 – Some government departments have had to face real-terms funding cuts. The French Ministry of the Armed forces has also been impacted, and some services have been _____ for some time now.

- A. diseased
- B. nuwell
- C. ailing
- D. sickening

89 – The soldiers advanced _____ the enemy's position, moving cautiously to avoid detection.

- A. toward
- B. on
- C. to
- D. by

90 – The respiratory therapist said that by the time the treatment protocol is completed, the patient _____ several rounds of bronchodilator therapy to manage their wheezing.

- A. will undergo
- B. has undergone
- C. will have undergone
- D. would undergo

91 – To ensure accurate results, the radiographer _____ position the patient correctly before taking the X-ray.

- A. could
- B. needs to
- C. should
- D. needs

92 – As for me, I guess I am still single and I don't think I'll ever find my _____. I am the stereotypical _____ bachelor.

- A. Second best/fixed
- B. Better half/ confirmed
- C. Second half/ settled
- D. True love/ determined

93 – The doctor noticed that the patient's condition _____ significantly since their last check-up.

- A. had worsened
- B. worsened
- C. was worsening
- D. has worsened

94 – The latest report on the management of military wounds _____ to a number of interesting research studies which I intend to read as soon as I can.

- A. alludes
- B. hints
- C. cites
- D. mentions

95 – The patient's unusual symptoms necessitated an interdisciplinary _____ involving multiple specialists.

- A. discussion
- B. consultation
- C. explanation
- D. prescription

96 – After the conference on asymmetric warfare held in Lyon, all the attendees headed to *Brasserie Georges*. Needless to say that the establishment lived up to the _____. One thing bothered me though. It was so hot in the restaurant that, after an hour, we were all starting to _____.

- A. the highs/ sweat
- B. the hype/ wilt
- C. the high/ fade
- D. the vibes/ melt

97 – I volunteered for a Tour of Duty abroad, and I had no sooner told my partner that I was going to be away for 3 months _____ I was the lights go out.

- A. when
- B. that
- C. as
- D. than

98 – The flight crew had the sensation of being pushed down and sideways as the co-pilot began flaring the aircraft for landing at the airport. The co-pilot then made the right decision when he increased pitch, altitude and _____ before the aircraft touched down hard on the runway.

- A. thrust
- B. intensity
- C. volume
- D. density

99 – A friend in need is a friend _____ So is a brother in arms.

- A. indeed.
- B. blind.
- C. , is it ?
- D. stupid

100 – There is a fitness program for the executives of our Academy. Everyone is encouraged to _____ .

- A. win
- B. order
- C. collect
- D. join