

ANGLAIS

DURÉE : 30 minutes

Tout dossier détérioré ou comprenant une page arrachée entraînera l'exclusion du candidat et/ou l'annulation de ses résultats.

CONSIGNES

Cette épreuve comporte soixante questions dont les solutions sont à choisir, pour chacune d'entre elles, parmi quatre réponses proposées : a, b, c ou d.

Il ne peut y avoir qu'une solution correcte pour chaque question.

Marquez la réponse exacte en noircissant la case correspondante (a, b, c ou d) de la grille de réponses qui vous a été remise.

Le barème utilisé est le suivant :

- Réponse juste : + 1 point
- Réponse fausse ou réponse multiple : 0 point
- Pas de réponse : 0 point

SUJET

Les questions 1-20 évaluent vos connaissances en grammaire. Complétez les phrases avec la forme correcte parmi les quatre propositions.

1. The first time we _____ was about ten years ago.

- a) meet
- b) met
- c) see
- d) saw

2. This summer job will allow me to _____ some money for a motorbike.

- a) saving
- b) saviour
- c) save
- d) saved

3. Last night's concert was the _____ live performance I've ever seen.

- a) good
- b) well
- c) better
- d) best

4. I'm a little _____ about the presentation I have to give next week.
- a) worry
 - b) worries
 - c) worrying
 - d) worried
5. I was late for the class and I _____ find a better excuse than that the train was late.
- a) couldn't
 - b) haven't
 - c) wasn't
 - d) can't
6. My parents and I have moved so often from country to country that I don't really know where I _____.
- a) belong
 - b) be long
 - c) long be
 - d) belonging
7. In an economic crisis, families generally spend _____ money on education.
- a) less
 - b) few
 - c) fewer
 - d) lesser
8. He _____ by ambition, so I found it hard to stop him.
- a) was driving
 - b) was driven
 - c) is driving
 - d) is driven
9. The police caught him _____ on the motorway.
- a) in speed
 - b) he sped
 - c) speeding
 - d) speed
10. He _____ come here a lot when he was a little boy.
- a) was using to
 - b) was used to
 - c) used to
 - d) used

11. All necessary instructions _____ to you in the manual that is available online.
- a) has been given
 - b) is given
 - c) will be given
 - d) we give
12. _____ phone the participants to make sure they're coming?
- a) Shall I
 - b) Do you want I
 - c) Would you like me
 - d) Am I supposed
13. _____ in Australia for more than 20 years now and has even picked up an Australian accent.
- a) She is living
 - b) She has been living
 - c) She lived
 - d) She was living
14. I was a little bit _____ when I received the marks of my final exams.
- a) up set
 - b) setup
 - c) set up
 - d) upset
15. _____ of the two models would be the most appropriate for my needs?
- a) Which
 - b) Whose
 - c) What
 - d) Whatever
16. Not only _____ for two hours at the airport, but we had a pretty rough flight, too.
- a) we waited
 - b) we were waiting
 - c) the waiting
 - d) did we have to wait
17. This new yacht _____ a fortune.
- a) he owns and costs
 - b) of his must have cost
 - c) of him must cost
 - d) must him cost

18. _____ existing resources when you're writing an essay.

- a) It may be tempted copying
- b) Resist the temptation copying
- c) Don't be tempted with
- d) It's so tempting to copy from

19. I wonder _____ without the Internet.

- a) what it was like working
- b) what it was work
- c) what working has been then
- d) what was work like

20. Dinner _____ for the starter.

- a) has been served. You're on time
- b) is being served right now. You're just in time
- c) will be serving in a moment. You won't have to wait
- d) being served, we can now wait

Les questions 21-40 évaluent votre maîtrise de vocabulaire. Complétez les phrases et choisissez la bonne réponse parmi les quatre propositions.

21. When you go to the city centre, you should have a _____ around and see some of the incredible sights there.

- a) go
- b) trip
- c) see
- d) look

22. You don't have to buy expensive skiing equipment. You can _____ it for €60 - €80 a week.

- a) rent
- b) locate
- c) lend
- d) hunt

23. The local government wants to reduce the number of _____ in the city centre.

- a) traffic
- b) cars
- c) circulation
- d) towns

24. I'm not very _____. I can't carry all the luggage by myself.
- a) hard
 - b) heavy
 - c) weak
 - d) strong
25. I'm in New York right now. I'm taking a _____ back to Paris tomorrow.
- a) aircraft
 - b) flight
 - c) fly
 - d) plain
26. I've read an interesting article on how Facebook and Twitter can _____ people's private lives.
- a) detect
 - b) inspect
 - c) affect
 - d) effect
27. I'm under enormous pressure at the moment, but I think I can _____.
- a) cope
 - b) do
 - c) make
 - d) prove
28. He would like to spend at least a year _____, if possible in an English-speaking country.
- a) abroad
 - b) aboard
 - c) about
 - d) abrasive
29. During your studies you will be able to discover the business world through a number of interesting _____. You will have to do one every year.
- a) internships
 - b) interns
 - c) internationals
 - d) internals
30. This book was only published as an e-book. You won't find a hard _____ anywhere.
- a) book
 - b) example
 - c) line
 - d) copy

31. There is a _____ for the assignment. It needs to be submitted by the 20th.
- a) deadline
 - b) deadlock
 - c) deadman
 - d) deadpan
32. Would you _____ opening your suitcase so that I can inspect it, sir?
- a) like
 - b) mind
 - c) please
 - d) think
33. I've _____ for a diving course. I've always wanted to discover the underwater world.
- a) broken in
 - b) signed up
 - c) panned out
 - d) stepped down
34. It is not easy for small companies to stay _____ in the middle of an economic crisis.
- a) affordable
 - b) beneficial
 - c) countable
 - d) profitable
35. Keeping dangerous animals as _____ can threaten the lives and health of your children.
- a) pets
 - b) pits
 - c) pats
 - d) pots
36. She must feel horrible after what happened to her, but I'm sure her friends will see her _____.
- a) off
 - b) through
 - c) in
 - d) away
37. The forecast says that the weather is not _____ to change in the next few days.
- a) actually
 - b) probably
 - c) willing
 - d) likely

38. On a construction site people have to wear hard hats for _____ reasons.

- a) security
- b) safety
- c) danger
- d) infringement

39. The staff at the hotel really went out of their _____ to help us.

- a) way
- b) line
- c) mind
- d) job

40. There is no need to _____-feed them. They can think for themselves.

- a) bottle
- b) mind
- c) thought
- d) spoon

Les questions 41-60 évaluent votre capacité de comprendre un texte en anglais. Lisez le texte et les questions et choisissez la bonne réponse parmi les quatre propositions.

Marcus Raichle, a neurologist and radiologist at Washington University, got interested in daydreaming by accident. It was the early 1990s, and Raichle was studying the rudiments of visual perception. His experiments were straightforward: A subject performed a particular task, such as counting a collection of dots, in a brain scanner. Then he or she did nothing for thirty seconds. “It was pretty boring for the subjects,” Raichle admits. “You always had to make sure people weren’t dozing off.”

Although the scanner was still collecting data in between the actual experiments, Raichle assumed that this information was worthless noise. “We told the subjects to not think about anything,” he says. “We wanted them to have a blank mind. I assumed that this would lead to a real drop in brain activity. But I was wrong.”

One day, Raichle decided to analyse the data collected when the subjects were just lying in the scanner waiting for the next task. To his surprise, Raichle discovered that the brains of subjects were not quiet or subdued. Instead, they were overflowing with thoughts, their cortices lit up like skyscrapers at night. “When you don’t use a muscle, that muscle isn’t doing much,” Raichle says. “But when your brain is supposedly doing nothing, it’s really doing a tremendous amount.”

Raichle was fascinated by the surge in brain activity between tasks. At first, he couldn’t figure out what was happening. But while sitting in his lab one afternoon, he came up with the answer: The subjects were daydreaming! Because they were bored silly in the claustrophobic scanner, they were forced to entertain themselves. This insight immediately led Raichle to ask the next obvious question: Why did daydreaming consume so much energy? “The brain is a very efficient machine,” he says. “I knew that there must be a good reason for all this neural activity. I just didn’t know what the reason was.”

After several years of patient empiricism, Raichle began outlining a mental system, which is most engaged when a person is performing a task that requires little conscious attention, such as routine driving on the highway or reading a tedious book. People had previously assumed that daydreaming was a lazy mental process, but Raichle’s studies demonstrated that the brain is extremely busy at this stage.

A daydream is a fountain spurting as the brain blends together concepts that are normally filed away in different areas. The result is an ability to notice new connections.

Take, for instance, the story of Arthur Fry, an engineer at 3M in the paper-products division. Fry had attended a Tech Forum presentation by Spencer Silver, an engineer working on adhesives. He had developed and patented an extremely weak glue. Fry had patiently listened to the presentation and then failed to come up with any practical applications for the compound.

That Sunday, however, the paste re-entered Fry’s thoughts, albeit in a rather unlikely context. “I sang in the church choir,” Fry remembers, “and I would often put little pieces of paper into the music to mark where we were singing. Sometimes those little papers would fall out.” He began thinking about bookmarks, and how what he needed was a bookmark that would stick to the paper but wouldn’t tear it when it was removed. He immediately realized that Silver’s “ineffective” glue could help create the perfect bookmark. The idea of the Post-it note was born.

Source: Imagine – How Creativity Works, by Jonah Lehrer

41. Marcus Raichle is NOT a _____ .
- a) neurologist
 - b) radiologist
 - c) scientist
 - d) student
42. For his research, Raichle used _____ .
- a) surgery
 - b) mice
 - c) a telescope
 - d) a scanner
43. Raichle concentrated his research on the human _____ .
- a) cardiovascular system
 - b) brain
 - c) nervous system
 - d) eyes
44. Which of the following statements is true?
- a) Raichle spent several years on this research.
 - b) Raichle lives in a skyscraper.
 - c) Raichle had an accident.
 - d) Raichle has a particularly active brain.
45. What was Raichle's reaction when he saw the results of his tests?
- a) He was fascinated.
 - b) He was shocked.
 - c) He was upset.
 - d) He was amused.
46. How did Raichle get involved with studies on daydreaming?
- a) He was an active daydreamer himself.
 - b) He made a chance discovery.
 - c) He had a research assignment on the subject at Washington University.
 - d) He was working with a patient suffering from lack of concentration.
47. The tasks the subjects had to perform were rather _____ .
- a) challenging
 - b) intellectual
 - c) interesting
 - d) simple

48. The subjects were given thirty seconds _____ .
- a) before the test
 - b) after the test
 - c) for each task
 - d) between two tasks
49. Raichle's original assumption was _____ during these thirty seconds.
- a) to find a solution
 - b) to collect more data
 - c) that he would find something interesting
 - d) that he would not find anything special
50. According to Raichle, the brain _____ a muscle.
- a) does not work like
 - b) works just like
 - c) is not as active as
 - d) works without
51. The subjects started daydreaming because _____.
- a) they were claustrophobic
 - b) they had nothing else to do
 - c) the tasks didn't catch their attention
 - d) the machine was too noisy
52. Raichle's studies showed that the human brain was _____ while daydreaming.
- a) overwhelmed
 - b) fairly inactive
 - c) particularly active
 - d) particularly lazy
53. When you daydream, the brain can _____ .
- a) switch off completely and relax
 - b) more easily come up with rational ideas
 - c) focus more clearly on important ideas
 - d) connect seemingly unrelated ideas
54. What is NOT said about Arthur Fry?
- a) He worked for the company 3M.
 - b) He invented some weak glue.
 - c) He sang in church.
 - d) He was an engineer.

55. Spencer Silver _____ .

- a) attended Arthur Fry's presentation.
- b) had invented an adhesive that was not very sticky.
- c) met Arthur Fry at the 3M company.
- d) worked in the paper division.

56. Arthur Fry _____ .

- a) immediately thought the new glue would be a break-through invention.
- b) could not see any use in the weak glue at first.
- c) told Silver that he didn't like his invention.
- d) never stopped thinking about the new glue.

57. Arthur Fry would use little scraps of paper _____ .

- a) as a reminder to go to church on Sunday
- b) to hold his partitions together.
- c) to scribble down ideas for songs.
- d) as bookmarks for his songbooks.

58. Arthur Fry's idea _____ the Post-it-note.

- a) later led to the development of
- b) was called
- c) was based on
- d) had nothing to do with

59. The story of the Post-it-note is used to illustrate that great ideas _____ .

- a) eventually come when you try hard enough
- b) may come up when you least expect them
- c) will come if you believe in your product
- d) need the cooperation of several engineers

60. Which of the following is NOT a difference between a Post-it-note and a normal bookmark?

- a) The Post-it-note can be a means of communication.
- b) You can write something on the Post-it-note.
- c) The Post-it-note sticks to the paper.
- d) The Post-it-note does not destroy the paper.