

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) In some cultures, a good relationship is the basis of _____ business.

- a) a lot of
- b) a lot
- c) many
- d) these

2) The word "Thai" means "free", so Thailand is _____ "the land of the free".

- a) literate
- b) literally
- c) literature
- d) literal

3) The holiday I _____ in Scotland was a wonderful experience.

- a) spent
- b) have spent
- c) spend
- d) spending

4) My father _____ wine, but he doesn't know much about it.

- a) collect
- b) collection
- c) collects
- d) collector

5) Even though he _____ say a few things about the subject, he still failed the exam.

- a) has been able to
- b) managed to
- c) could have
- d) should

6) You _____ smoke in here. We store inflammable material in this room.

- a) can
- b) used not
- c) do not have to
- d) must not

7) We seem _____ spending a lot more time communicating with others through media than talking to them face to face.

- a) that
- b) whether
- c) to have
- d) to be

8) He didn't say a single word _____ the whole meeting.

- a) throughout
- b) through out
- c) threw out
- d) thorough

9) The football match took place _____ the bad weather conditions.

- a) despite
- b) in spite
- c) although
- d) even though

10) This town _____ quite desperate and run down. Now it's one of the most prosperous places in the country.

- a) is used to being
- b) used to be
- c) is
- d) has had been

11) I _____ much more, but I didn't want to spend all my money.

- a) could have paid
- b) could pay
- c) would have paid
- d) would pay

12) _____ look after you cat while you're away?

- a) Are you ask me to
- b) Do you want I
- c) Would you like me to
- d) Will you I

13) I wouldn't mind _____ abroad for a year or two.

- a) study
- b) studies
- c) studying
- d) my studies

14) I hate my old car. I wish _____ something sportier.

- a) I could trade it in for
- b) I could trade for it in
- c) I could it trade in for
- d) it could trade for in

15) _____ long hours for a couple of months to save up for a motorbike.

- a) His work
- b) He must have
- c) He's used to
- d) He's been working

16) It's about time we _____. Time is running out.

- a) made headway
- b) get going
- c) finish
- d) progress

17) A _____ interested in the flat you want to share.

- a) a friend of me is
- b) friend of mine might be
- c) person whom I know could be
- d) guy I used to know may

18) Not only _____ terribly unlucky with the weather, but also picked a bad hotel to stay in.

- a) were they
- b) he was
- c) were he
- d) he were

19) I just don't want to put up with _____ lies all the time.

- a) his told
- b) telling his
- c) him telling
- d) that he tells

20) _____ he spent a bit more time revising, he would have certainly passed.

- a) Could
- b) If
- c) Had
- d) Shouldn't

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

21) An old Chinese proverb says that every journey begins with a single _____ .

- a) stool
- b) sleep
- c) step
- d) stop

22) The new high-speed link _____ the journey time in half.

- a) cuts
- b) drives
- c) gets
- d) has

- 23) A semi-marathon is the longest _____ I have ever run.
- a) instance
 - b) entrance
 - c) absence
 - d) distance
- 24) The _____ of this meeting is to discuss the various stages of the project.
- a) purpose
 - b) outcome
 - c) agenda
 - d) participation
- 25) Jenny's gone on a school _____. She'll be back on Saturday.
- a) trip
 - b) travel
 - c) spot
 - d) shot
- 26) Can you come _____ to my house one day to help me with the repair works?
- a) in
 - b) over
 - c) far
 - d) toward
- 27) My university's almost an hour's _____ from my home.
- a) away
 - b) go
 - c) length
 - d) ride
- 28) She's not a vegetarian, but she tries to _____ meat if she can.
- a) align
 - b) appraise
 - c) avoid
 - d) attract
- 29) This year the number of foreign students rose _____ due to new exchange programmes.
- a) easily
 - b) slightly
 - c) tightly
 - d) riskily

30) Picasso was _____ a great painter.

- a) acclaimed
- b) beware
- c) fostered
- d) granted

31) There are five chefs and seven other kitchen _____ working full time for the restaurant.

- a) aid
- b) personal
- c) power
- d) staff

32) This film is a _____ drama with elements of a burlesque comedy.

- a) misty
- b) misery
- c) missionary
- d) mystery

33) Your responsibilities will include managing new contracts and _____ orders.

- a) claiming
- b) proclaiming
- c) proceeding
- d) processing

34) How can I get a new computer without _____ the bank?

- a) breaking
- b) driving
- c) launching
- d) plugging

35) I can _____ you off at the airport. It would be too expensive to go there by taxi.

- a) take
- b) ride
- c) drop
- d) pick

36) We are way behind schedule due to a _____ of workforce.

- a) shortlist
- b) shortwave
- c) shortage
- d) shorten

37) It's not very _____ that she finds her way around town without your help. She doesn't speak the language.

- a) alike
- b) likely
- c) likewise
- d) likable

38) This is supposed to be a _____ case, but all my clothes have got soaked.

- a) tearproof
- b) idiotproof
- c) waterproof
- d) shockproof

39) It will be compulsory to wear name _____ on the premises at all times.

- a) tags
- b) tugs
- c) ticks
- d) taps

40) The government has _____ the much-needed project due to a lack of funding.

- a) stalled
- b) shelled
- c) spelled
- d) scaled

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.

Have you ever held a question in mind for so long that it becomes part of how you think? Maybe even part of who you are as a person? Well I've had a question in my mind for many, many years and that is : how can you speed up learning? Now, this is an interesting question because if you speed up learning you can spend less time at school. And if you learn really fast, you probably wouldn't have to go to school at all.

Now, when I was young, school was sort of okay but I found quite often that school got in the way of learning, so I had this question in mind: how do you learn faster? And this began when I was very young, when I was about eleven years old I wrote a letter to researchers in the Soviet Union, asking about hypnopaedia, this is sleep learning, where you get a tape recorder, you put it beside your bed and it turns on in the middle of the night when you're sleeping, and you're supposed to be learning from this. A good idea, unfortunately it doesn't work. But, hypnopaedia did open the doors to research in other areas and we've had incredible discoveries about learning that began with that first question.

I went on from there to become passionate about psychology and I have been involved in psychology in many ways for the rest of my life up until this point. In 1981 I took myself to China and I decided that I was going to be native level in Chinese inside two years. Now, you need to understand that in 1981, everybody thought Chinese was really, really difficult and that a westerner could study for ten years or more and never really get very good at it.

And I also went in with a different idea, which was: taking all of the conclusions from psychological research up to that point and applying them to the learning process. What was really cool was that in six months I was fluent in Mandarin Chinese and took a little bit longer to get up to native. But I looked around and I saw all of these people from different countries struggling terribly with Chinese, I saw Chinese people struggling terribly to learn English and other languages, and so my question got refined down to: how can you help a normal adult learn a new language quickly, easily and effectively?

Well, it's actually really easy. You look around for people who can already do it, you look for situations where it's already working and then you identify the principles and apply them. It's called modelling and I've been looking at language learning and modelling language learning for about fifteen to twenty years now.

The first principle for learning a language is focus on language content that is relevant to you.

The second principle for learning a language is to use your language as a tool to communicate right from day one. When I first arrived in China I didn't speak a word of Chinese, and on my second week I got to take a train ride overnight. I spent eight hours sitting in the dining car talking to one of the guards on the train, he took an interest in me for some reason, and we just chatted all night in Chinese and he was drawing pictures and making movements with his hands and facial expressions and piece by piece by piece I understood more and more. But what was really cool, was two weeks later, when people were talking Chinese around me, I was understanding some of this and I hadn't even made any effort to learn that. What had happened, I'd absorbed it that night on the train, which brings us to the third principle.

When you first understand the message, then you will acquire the language unconsciously. And this is really, really well documented now, it's something called comprehensible input and there's twenty or thirty years of research on this, Stephen Krashen, a leader in the field has published all sorts of these different studies.

The purple bars show the scores on different tests for language. The purple people were people who had learned by grammar and formal study, the green ones are the ones who learned by

comprehensible input. So, comprehension works. Comprehension is key and language learning is not about accumulating lots of knowledge. In many, many ways it's about physiological training. A woman I know from Taiwan did great at English at school, she got A grades all the way through, went through college, A grades, went to the US and found she couldn't understand what people were saying. And people started asking her: 'Are you deaf?' And she was. English deaf. Because we have filters in our brain that filter in the sounds that we are familiar with and they filter out the sounds of languages we're not. And if you can't hear it, you won't understand it and if you can't understand it, you're not going to learn it. So you actually have to be able to hear these sounds. And there are ways to do that but it's physiological training. Speaking takes muscle. You've got forty-three muscles in your face, you have to coordinate those in a way that you make sounds that other people will understand. If you've ever done a new sport for a couple of days, and you know how your body feels? It hurts. If your face is hurting you're doing it right.

And the final principle is state. Psycho-physiological state. If you're sad, angry, worried, upset, you're not going to learn. Period. If you're happy, relaxed, in an Alpha brain state, curious, you're going to learn really quickly, and very specifically you need to be tolerant of ambiguity. If you're one of those people who needs to understand 100% every word you're hearing, you will go nuts, because you'll be incredibly upset all the time, because you're not perfect. If you're comfortable with getting some, not getting some, just paying attention to what you do understand, you're going to be fine, you'll be relaxed and you'll be learning quickly. So based on those five principles, what are the seven actions that you need to take?

SOURCE: Chris Lonsdale, transcript of TED talk in Hong Kong, published by THIRD EAR PUBLISHING, 2010

41) The author wanted to find out how to _____ learning.

- a) access
- b) accept
- c) accuse
- d) accelerate

42) When he was a child, he _____ the Soviet Union.

- a) left
- b) listened to tapes from
- c) lived in
- d) contacted someone in

43) Hypnopaedia is _____ .

- a) an efficient way to learn a language
- b) a method to learn Russian
- c) sleep learning
- d) today forbidden

44) In 1981, Chinese _____ .

- a) was not taught in schools
- b) was considered extremely difficult to learn
- c) was only spoken by native speakers
- d) was the language of psychology

45) The author used _____ to learn Chinese.

- a) a new learning process
- b) a book
- c) a Chinese psychologist
- d) native speakers

46) The author _____ research.

- a) drew on
- b) carried out
- c) came from
- d) works in

47) Language learners should focus on language that _____ to them.

- a) appeals
- b) floats
- c) matters
- d) sounds true

48) The author believes that you can communicate in a new language _____ .

- a) after a few weeks
- b) as of the second month
- c) right from the start
- d) if you have had previous training

49) The Chinese person on the train _____ .

- a) spoke good English
- b) used body language to make himself understood
- c) was the train manager
- d) became a friend and is still in contact with the author

50) The first step to learning is _____ .

- a) acting
- b) believing
- c) experimenting
- d) understanding

51) Stephen Krashen _____ .

- a) is a leading scientist
- b) collaborates with the author
- c) is a linguist
- d) has published one study

52) Language learning is in many ways _____.

- a) accumulating knowledge
- b) learning grammar and rules
- c) living in the country
- d) physiological training

53) The author illustrates that good marks in school _____ your ability to communicate in a language.

- a) exclude
- b) do not guarantee
- c) guarantee
- d) show

54) During the talk, the author seems to be showing _____ .

- a) results from his research
- b) signs of fatigue
- c) a bar chart
- d) a Chinese book

55) We tend not to hear certain sounds in a foreign language because _____ .

- a) our ears are not capable of hearing them
- b) our brain filters them out
- c) we need to see things written down
- d) of different native accents

56) The author compares speaking a foreign language with _____ .

- a) driving a car
- b) being on holiday
- c) being an Alpha male
- d) learning a new sport

57) The need to understand 100% of the meaning _____ learning.

- a) impedes
- b) improves
- c) implies
- d) elicits

58) The author's ideas can be applied to _____ .

- a) Chinese only
- b) any foreign language
- c) non-Western languages
- d) difficult languages

59) Being curious is a _____ to efficient learning.

- a) stumbling block
- b) prerequisite
- c) barrier
- d) disturbing factor

60) After the extract printed in the text, the author is going to talk about _____ .

- a) seven actions
- b) five principles
- c) seven principles
- d) five actions