

ANGLAIS

DURÉE : 30 minutes

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.

Le barème utilisé est le suivant:

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

SUJET

Questions 1-20 test your knowledge of English grammar. Read the text and fill the gaps with the appropriate word or phrase.

Learning _____ (1) is also a way to discover a new culture.

- 1)
- a) foreign language
 - b) a foreign language
 - c) a language foreign
 - d) language foreign

If you learn Chinese, you discover _____ (2) the signs all have a concrete meaning and that the combinations of _____ (3) signs form sentences.

- 2)
- a) all
 - b) that
 - c) through
 - d) while

- 3)
- a) these
 - b) this
 - c) thus
 - d) though

This follows a _____ (4) logic than European languages with their alphabets.

- 4)
- a) different total
 - b) total different
 - c) differently total
 - d) totally different

But _____ (5) every language have a different logic? Yes and No.

- 5)
- a) do
 - b) does
 - c) what
 - d) when

Just _____ (6) a language is a product of its culture, our native language _____ (7) also influence the way we see the world.

- 6)
- a) as far
 - b) as much as
 - c) so much
 - d) how much

- 7)
- a) shan't
 - b) will have
 - c) may
 - d) would have

Every language has a different logic, because it “divides reality _____ (8) different lines” (Whorf) and puts it together differently.

- 8)
- a) along
 - b) abide
 - c) admission
 - d) apparently

A popular idea among language _____ (9) is that languages use unique grammars _____ (10) connect concepts, create relations, organize _____ (11), generate new thoughts, sequence events/ideas, etc. These differences _____ (12) lead to unique processes of analysis.

9)

- a) enthusiast
- b) enthusiasm
- c) enthusiasts
- d) enthusiastic

10)

- a) as
- b) for
- c) to
- d) who

11)

- a) information
- b) informations
- c) inform
- d) informing

12)

- a) than
- b) then
- c) so
- d) so what

But there is an _____ (13) fallacy to the idea that different languages have different logic.

13)

- a) understate
- b) understatement
- c) underlie
- d) underlying

To paraphrase John Mcwhorter _____ (14) the subject, all human languages can communicate the same information, they just do it in different ways. Some information _____ (15) in a grammar and others have to go out of the way to make sure the information is added; but _____ (16) how languages facilitate the logic, relationships, cause and effect, concepts, semantics, and other logical topics all exceed linguistic limitations and can be universally communicated among humans.

14)

- a) at
- b) for
- c) on
- d) with

15)

- a) is innately communicated
- b) communicated innately
- c) will innately communicate
- d) have been innately communicated

16)

- a) regarding
- b) regarded as
- c) with regard
- d) regardless of

Language is a _____ (17) of the human brain and mind and not vice versa. As Lev Vygotsky explained, the mind creates language and then language advances the mind, but language cannot supersede the mind. Language is subject to logic and the human capacity to reason.

17)

- a) tile
- b) tool
- c) toll
- d) tale

Multilingual speakers _____ (18) to experience languages and culture _____ (19) to the sensation and assumption that languages are more different _____ (20).

18)

- a) are tending
- b) have tendency
- c) tend
- d) tendency

19)

- a) in a way that leads
- b) how it will lead
- c) so that they have led
- d) led

20)

- a) than they really are
- b) than what it really is
- c) as they really are
- d) as what it really is

Based on a blog by James Tanner, linguist, on quora.com, February 2016

Questions 21 to 40 test your knowledge of English vocabulary. Please choose the most appropriate word to complete the text.

Living in the past, present or future

A quote by Lao Tzu says: "If you are depressed, you are living in the past. If you are anxious, you are living in the future. If you are at _____ (21), you are living in the present."

21)

- a) pierce
- b) price
- c) piece
- d) peace

The way you _____ (22) time can influence your happiness today and all your tomorrows.

22)

- a) prepare
- b) persist
- c) pretend
- d) perceive

When you think about love, do you rather think about someone you have loved in the past, the person you are _____ (23) right now, or the ideal partner you have not _____ (24) yet?

23)

- a) by
- b) with
- c) through
- d) for

24) thought

- a)
- b) given
- c) met
- d) run

How do you _____ (25) about change? Do you believe things change too much, not enough or just the right _____ (26)?

25)

- a) feel
- b) make
- c) need
- d) react

26)

- a) acclaim
- b) amount
- c) aspect
- d) attire

How would you describe your _____ (27)? Do you easily _____ (28) new friends? Are your closest friends fairly _____ (29) or people you have been with for a long time?

27)

- a) friendliness
- b) friendships
- c) friendliest
- d) befriended

28)

- a) do
- b) go
- c) make
- d) play

29)

- a) ranking
- b) rapid
- c) receding
- d) recent

Do you believe that the best times of your life have _____ (30) happened, are they happening right now or are you _____ (31) waiting for them to happen?

30)

- a) already
- b) almost
- c) always
- d) Altogether

31)

- a) always
- b) still
- c) more
- d) furthermore

When it _____ (32) to fashion and technology, do you _____ (33) very outdated items or what is popular right now? Or are you the first to try something new to _____ (34) a trend?

32)

- a) weighs
- b) does
- c) comes
- d) thinks

33)

- a) own
- b) owe
- c) owner
- d) ownership

34)

- a) set
- b) sit
- c) shake
- d) shift

To what _____ (35) do your past actions influence your life? Is the success of your project often _____ (36) by past regrets and worries? Or do your _____ (37) give you the self-confidence you need to _____ (38) your goals?

35)

- a) experiment
- b) exchange
- c) expiration
- d) extent

36)

- a) jetlagged
- b) juvenile
- c) jeopardised
- d) joined

37)

- a) accounts
- b) accomplishments
- c) accruals
- d) acclaims

38)

- a) aspect
- b) assist
- c) attend
- d) achieve

Your relationship to time may depend on your personality, your age and previous experience, your economic or social _____ (39), your education and _____ (40), and also your culture.

39)

- a) standing
- b) standpoint
- c) standard
- d) stand

40)

- a) upmarket
- b) upstart
- c) upbringing
- d) upheaval

Based on: www.blogthings.com/doyouliveinthepastpresentorfuturequiz.

Questions 41 to 60 will test your ability to understand a text in English. Please read the text and the questions and choose the most appropriate answer.

University burnout: It's a thing for stressed-out students

Fran Molloy

Sydney Morning Herald, Australia, January 18th 2016

You've done it: been accepted into the degree you want to study and you're ready for the next steps towards your brilliant career. But if you felt being a high-school high achiever was hard work, university could well stretch you to breaking point. More than 250,000 students start a bachelor's degree this year, over half of whom come straight from completing year 12. One in five, however, are likely to quit by the end of first year.

Some drop out because the reality didn't meet their expectations or they find paid work. Some students just burn out, victims of their own stress-performance mindset.

University students may also live away from home and feel socially isolated despite being surrounded by people on campus.

A 2012 University of Queensland study of about 6500 students from three universities found that more than 80 per cent of those surveyed reported higher-than-normal levels of stress. A separate survey conducted in 2013 by the Australian Medical Students' Association found students under financial stress have double the rate of reported mental illness compared with students who report no financial stress. The AMSA report also found that about one-third of all university students reported suffering from either anxiety, harmful drinking or eating disorders.

High-school high-performers can also bring a 'perfectionist thinking' to uni, however – and can come undone.

A researcher with the uni's Centre for Emotional Health, Wuthrich teaches students to manage stress, timetable "chill time" in their diaries and undergo an attitude change. "The key is being aware of when you're reaching your own limits and then doing something about it," Wuthrich says. "We know body-life balance is critically important, nobody can be all 'go, go, go,' doing stressful tasks with no let-up, there has to be some downtime."

"Emotive stress comes from what we say to ourselves. Students see messages that marks are critically important and without a certain mark you can't proceed in your studies – but they need to be able to step back a little bit from that and recognise that there's more to life than doing brilliantly at uni."

In most university courses, the average grade is a pass or credit. "It comes as a shock if you are used to being an A-grade student, performing at the top of your year, then suddenly you are in the mix of all the other students who performed at the top of their year and you're receiving a credit."

Students more likely to succeed tend to take a more relaxed approach.

"These students put in as much of an effort as they think they can do in the time they decide to give it," says Dr Philomena Renner, who heads the student counselling service at the University of Sydney.

.../...

"If [an assignment] comes back with a pass rather than a credit, they're more solution-focused, they might think, 'maybe I should look at other peoples' papers, and see how they went about it to get a higher mark than I did', but they do it almost unemotionally, with a problem-solving approach."

A small amount of stress is energising and sparks students to focus and work harder, Renner says.

"Optimal performance involves slight feelings of stress, but when the stress moves towards fatigue and exhaustion and feeling you're not being rewarded, stress can interfere with your capacity to function."

"Most students go through it, but those with really high expectations of themselves can experience more depressed feelings when they don't achieve those expectations," Renner says.

The real university achievers are those that realise failing can be part of the journey

"Being a high-achiever can actually get in the way of learning to fail," Renner says. "Sometimes, failing isn't the worst thing in the world. Having unremitting high standards is a recipe for crucifying yourself for the rest of your life."

41) The article is mainly about _____ .

- a) university admission
- b) stress
- c) marks
- d) university standards

42) According to the article, students feel a difference between _____ and university.

- a) bachelor's courses
- b) college
- c) graduate school
- d) high school

43) _____ million young Australians become bachelor's students this year.

- a) Twenty-five
- b) Two
- c) Half a
- d) A quarter

44) _____ of Australian Freshmen (1st year students) give up in the first year.

- a) 10%
- b) 20%
- c) 25%
- d) 30%

45) Students who live away from home may feel _____ .

- a) isolated
- b) important
- c) surrounded
- d) sociable

46) _____ drop-outs suffer from burnout.

- a) All
- b) Most
- c) Some
- d) None of the

47) According to the article, students often burn out _____ their own stress-performance mindset.

- a) without
- b) by
- c) because of
- d) despite

48) Which of the following stress factors is not mentioned in the article?

- a) high expectations
- b) the break-up of a relationship
- c) marks
- d) money issues

49) Which of the following is mentioned as a result of stress?

- a) financial problems
- b) higher achievement
- c) transition
- d) alcohol abuse

50) According to experts, everybody needs _____ to cope with stress.

- a) downtime
- b) a hard time
- c) timetables
- d) less time

51) Students should learn to _____ their own limits.

- a) ignore
- b) know
- c) stretch
- d) push

52) Wuthrich believes that emotive stress _____ .

- a) is self-inflicted
- b) cannot be avoided
- c) is energising
- d) is caused by pressure from outside

53) At university, average grades tend to be _____ than at high school.

- a) less important
- b) more important
- c) lower
- d) higher

54) Students with a relaxed approach have _____ chances to succeed.

- a) no
- b) more
- c) fewer
- d) limited

55) What should be the reaction to a disappointing pass grade?

- a) having a drink and a nice meal
- b) forgetting all about it
- c) punishing yourself for the failure
- d) finding ways to perform better next time

56) The word "breaking point" comes closest in meaning to _____.

- a) breakthrough
- b) failure
- c) success
- d) break-even

57) The term “chill time” in the text comes closest in meaning to _____.

- a) cold season
- b) depression
- c) spare time
- d) workout

58) When stress leads to fatigue and exhaustion, it becomes

- a) harmful
- b) harmless
- c) useful
- d) useless

59) The word “sparks” is closest in meaning to _____ .

- a) incites
- b) involves
- c) implies
- d) increases

60) The term “unremitting” comes closest in meaning to _____.

- a) never achieving
- b) never ready
- c) never motivated
- d) never relaxing