

bachelor

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Test d'anglais

● **Durée : 1 heure**

*Candidats bénéficiant de la mesure « Tiers-temps » :
1h20*

Règles de l'épreuve en page 2

CONSIGNES

Aucun document n'est permis.

Conformément au règlement du concours, l'usage d'appareils communicants ou connectés est formellement interdit durant l'épreuve.

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CONSIGNES A LIRE ATTENTIVEMENT

Vous disposez d'un livret et d'une grille de réponse.

Ce livret est un questionnaire à choix multiple (Q.C.M.) comprenant quatre phases de 20 questions à résoudre approximativement en 15 minutes (durée précisée à titre indicatif, afin de gérer au mieux le temps de passation qui ne sera nullement chronométré) :

- 1^{re} phase : Structures
- 2^e phase : Expression écrite
- 3^e phase : Vocabulaire
- 4^e phase : Compréhension

Chaque phase est composée de questions de difficulté variable.
Chaque question est suivie de 4 propositions notées A, B, C, D.

Une de ces propositions, et une seule, est correcte.

- Vous devez utiliser un feutre ou un stylo bille noir pour cocher la case correspondante à votre réponse.
- Vous avez la possibilité de ne noircir aucune réponse.
- Le correcteur blanc est interdit.

Vous devez porter vos réponses sur la grille unique de réponses.

TRES IMPORTANT

Travaillez sans vous interrompre. Si vous ne savez pas répondre à une question, ne perdez pas de temps : passez à la suivante.

Attention, ne répondez pas au hasard :

- Une bonne réponse vous rapporte 3 points ;
- Une mauvaise réponse vous coûte 0 point ;
- L'absence de réponse est sans conséquence (ni retrait, ni attribution de point).

Section 1 – Structures

This section tests your ability to identify appropriate forms of standard written English.

Directions: each question contains a sentence that is incomplete in some way. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

Example: John Le Carré _____ for his novels on espionage.

- A. famous** **C. his fame**
B. is famous **D. who is famous**

The sentence should read, “John Le Carré is famous for his novels on espionage.”
Therefore B is the correct answer.

Now begin work on the questions.

1. The concert will begin when all of the spectators.....

- A.** will be arrived
B. will arrive
C. have arrived
D. will have arrived

2. We all remember Davie Bowie, voice was unforgettable.

- A.** what
B. whose
C. which
D. who's

3. You can't always trust all the that you find on the internet.

- A.** informations
B. piece of informations
C. pieces of informations
D. information

4. Janetbe really stupid to post photos like that on Facebook.

- A.** should
B. could
C. must
D. ought

5. The microphone isn't working, so you'd better speak.....

- A.** up
B. out
C. over
D. across

6. *Peter was really excited he said such a good job offer.*
- A. never he had had
 - B. he never had
 - C. he had never had
 - D. he never had had
7. *Everybody signed the visitors' book before leaving,.....?*
- A. hasn't he?
 - B. didn't he?
 - C. haven't they?
 - D. didn't they?
8. *Welcome to my presentation on the new security measures. I would like to determine the risks.*
- A. At first
 - B. In a first time
 - C. Firstly
 - D. In first
9. *The new pub will open Friday evening 8pm.*
- A. on/at
 - B. in/at
 - C. at/at
 - D. on/to
10. *The company has just been bought for*
- A. two hundred thousands euros
 - B. two hundred thousand euros
 - C. two hundred thousand of euros
 - D. two hundred thousands of euros
11. *I smoke so many cigarettes everyday, if I....., it's bad for your health.*
- A. didn't smoke/was you
 - B. shouldn't smoke/be you
 - C. don't smoke/am you
 - D. wouldn't smoke/were you
12. *..... lots of furniture that you want moved when you go to your new house?*
- A. There is
 - B. Is there
 - C. There are
 - D. Are there
13. *Many parents would like their studies at university after high school.*
- A. that their children continue
 - B. their children to continue
 - C. their children continue
 - D. that their children continued
14. *The management kept on making statements so the workers found it difficult to understand the situation.*
- A. contradiction
 - B. contradicted
 - C. contradictory
 - D. contradictary

15. *Mr Smith is sorry he..... to your mail sooner.*
- A. hasn't replied
 - B. doesn't reply
 - C. hadn't reply
 - D. didn't replied
16. *The logistics department got the boxes by truck for quick delivery for the client.*
- A. send
 - B. to send
 - C. sending
 - D. sent
17. *We'd better delay the new model, we can't afford millions of dollars due to a small technical problem.*
- A. to launch/losing
 - B. launching/ to lose
 - C. launching /to loose
 - D. to launch/to lose
18. *Mr Black in charge of the accounting department many years now.*
- A. is/for
 - B. has been/for
 - C. is/since
 - D. has been/since
19. *Getting a part-time job would help you to pay your rentgiving you some useful experience.*
- A. moreover
 - B. therefore
 - C. besides
 - D. nevertheless
20. *Ms Downing' son, the Marketing Manager, lost wife last year in a terrible accident.*
- A. hers
 - B. her
 - C. his
 - D. he's

Section 2 – Written expression

Directions: The following sentences have four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

Example: Fresh, green vegetables are an excellent source vitamins.

- A. Fresh** **C. an**
B. vegetables **D. source**

The sentence should read, “Fresh, green vegetables are an excellent source of vitamins”. Therefore D is the correct answer.

Helen from marketing has had her baby ! He is born yesterday at 11pm.

- A. from** **C. is born**
B. has had **D. at 11pm**

The sentence should read, “Helen from marketing has had her baby! He was born yesterday at 11pm”. Therefore C is the correct answer.

Now begin work on the questions.

21. It's hard to think of anybody who has a busier diary at the moment than the President Obama.

- A. anybody**
B. busier
C. than
D. the

22. Even though they'll provide more and more efficiently petrol consumption in the future, I don't fancy buying a hybrid car.

- A. Even though**
B. efficiently
C. buying
D. a

23. The budgets were set to take in account of costly increases in labour due to wage rises.

- A. in**
B. costly
C. due to
D. rises

24. The much-awaited announcement will include a lot of changements over the first five-year period.

- A. announcement**
B. a lot of
C. changements
D. five-year

25. Previous plans to wide the highway were crushed after government spending was reduced.
- A. Previous
 - B. wide
 - C. were crushed
 - D. spending
26. Our primary school teacher said us we should never tell lies. Nothing good ever comes from lying.
- A. said
 - B. tell
 - C. Nothing
 - D. Ever
27. However some of his recommendations seem irrelevant to our current situation, he may be able to help us.
- A. However
 - B. some
 - C. current
 - D. be able
28. How about having a coffee? It'll have to be black because there doesn't seem to be no milk left.
- A. having
 - B. It'll have to be
 - C. no
 - D. left
29. The oldest church in the parish has need of lots of renovation, which could be very expensive.
- A. The oldest
 - B. has need of
 - C. lots of
 - D. which
30. Let me introduce you to one of our assistants, Miss Grey, who speaks English, French, German and many others languages, unlike the others who only speak English.
- A. to
 - B. others
 - C. unlike
 - D. the others
31. "How far do you think you can run in twenty-five minutes?"
"I'm not sure but I can certainly run farer than you can."
- A. How far
 - B. certainly
 - C. farer
 - D. can
32. The most of manufacturers of means of transport will be made to reduce their carbon emissions in the coming years.
- A. The most of
 - B. means
 - C. made
 - D. their

33. A very old friend of them turned up out of the blue a couple of days ago.
- A. them
 - B. up
 - C. out of the blue
 - D. couple
34. “Come along, we’re going to be late. What on earth is Tom doing?” shouted John.
“Don’t worry dear, he’s arriving, he won’t be a minute” answered his wife.
- A. along
 - B. is Tom doing
 - C. he’s arriving
 - D. he won’t be
35. Old people who are often the least well off due to their normally low income.
- A. who
 - B. the least
 - C. their
 - D. normally
36. Had she looked more carefully at the memo, she noticed that the Managing Director was expecting her for lunch and not after.
- A. carefully
 - B. noticed
 - C. was expecting
 - D. her
37. Writing an attractive CV is not such an easy thing to do. You should include all your job experience but not every details otherwise it will be too long.
- A. Writing
 - B. such an
 - C. experience
 - D. details
38. Once the musicians started playing, the audience found the music to be loud than usual at a concert.
- A. playing
 - B. audience
 - C. loud
 - D. usual
39. Recent studies show that despite their lack of speech, both in the wild and in captivity, gibbons understand themselves thanks to a wide range of sounds.
- A. despite
 - B. speech
 - C. both
 - D. themselves
40. As his father and his father’s father, Nicholas likes his work as a fisherman on the high seas.
- A. As
 - B. father’s father
 - C. likes
 - D. as a

Section 3 – Vocabulary

Directions: In this section, each question is a sentence with a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four choices and you should select the one that has the closest meaning to the underlined word or phrase.

Example: It was not until the nineteenth century that a bridge was built over the river at Bordeaux.

- A. created** **C. constructed**
B. prepared **D. linked**

Here the word “constructed” is closest in meaning to “built”, so C is the best answer.

Now begin work on the questions.

41. *We do not know with any statistical accuracy when the modifications will take place.*
- A. assurance
 - B. precision
 - C. occurrence
 - D. accounting
42. *How long ago did you pass your examination to become a lawyer?*
- A. sit
 - B. succeed in
 - C. finish
 - D. prepare
43. *The management have decided to proceed with the redundancies in spite of the strike.*
- A. go down
 - B. go on
 - C. go out
 - D. go into
44. *“When did Mr Hunter start running the club?”*
“He came to the sports club 10 years ago.”
- A. racing
 - B. performing
 - C. managing
 - D. jogging
45. *After his successful performance on TV, the actor was flooded by requests for interviews.*
- A. inundated
 - B. troubled
 - C. overfed
 - D. flabbergasted

46. *Astronomy is a field where there are still many things to discover.*
- A. science
 - B. profession
 - C. domain
 - D. study
47. *We have received quotes from different manufacturing companies.*
- A. variful
 - B. variable
 - C. varies
 - D. various
48. *If your suitcase is too heavy, you will have to pay overweight baggage charges when you check in at the airport.*
- A. excelled
 - B. excepted
 - C. excessive
 - D. excess
49. *The printer has exhausted its supply of paper.*
- A. run out of
 - B. run into
 - C. run without
 - D. run over
50. *Estate agents are not very optimistic about the real estate market today.*
- A. homing
 - B. homes
 - C. housed
 - D. housing
51. *We were just a few metres away when the building collapsed.*
- A. exploded
 - B. broke down
 - C. fell down
 - D. backfired
52. *After he had made several serious mistakes in the accounts, the young man was fired from his job in the finance department.*
- A. departed
 - B. retreated
 - C. dismissed
 - D. changed
53. *The manager addressed the problem between the two employees very quickly.*
- A. cast aside
 - B. dealt with
 - C. assessed
 - D. understood
54. *Mary has seldom seen her cousins since their grandmother died.*
- A. sometimes
 - B. rarely
 - C. frequently
 - D. often

55. *Just after he had bought some shares in the company, they skyrocketed.*
- A. went up slowly
 - B. went up sharply
 - C. went up gradually
 - D. went up marginally
56. *A mediator's job is to settle arguments between opposing parties.*
- A. to calm
 - B. to understand
 - C. to clear up
 - D. to adjust
57. *The likelihood of meeting our neighbours on our trip to China was very small.*
- A. opportunity
 - B. tendency
 - C. possibility
 - D. certainty
58. *Please stay in the lobby until someone from the communication team comes to fetch you.*
- A. resit
 - B. remiss
 - C. remand
 - D. remain
59. *The architect plans to make some very large renovations to that old house he bought in the country.*
- A. extent
 - B. extensive
 - C. extending
 - D. extend
60. *I don't know about you, but I think his behaviour was pretty charming.*
- A. quite
 - B. absolutely
 - C. perfectly
 - D. beautifully

Section 4 – Reading comprehension

Questions 61-70

In late September, Sheng Zuxing and her fiancé Zhang Ping married in front of about 60 guests in Tianjin, a port city southeast of Beijing. Like many Western weddings, Sheng wore a flowing white gown, had a ring bearer and a bridesmaid, and hired a wedding planner — traditions that a decade ago, were mostly unseen in the Middle Kingdom. The couple also incorporated traditional Chinese elements, such as receiving hongbao (red envelopes filled with money) from guests, setting off firecrackers as they arrived at the wedding venue. Sheng and Zhang represent a new era for China's wedding industry as many younger individuals in the rising middle and wealthy classes opt for these fusion weddings. The most popular option is to mix traditional Chinese elements with Western trends, complete with fat budgets, choreographed photo sessions and lavish banquet dinners.

According to analysis from China Wedding Industry Development Report, couples now spend an average of 76,141 yuan (\$12,000) per wedding in China. Putting that into perspective, the national average annual wage for urban employees was 56,339 yuan (\$8,900) in 2014, according to China's National Bureau of Statistics. Experts estimate the wedding industry brings in annual revenues of \$80bn, up from \$57bn in 2011 a staggering 40% increase over four years. Research firm IBIS World estimates that half of couples who marry in China now use some kind of wedding service.

What's more, China has put its own mark on some Western traditions, such as the photo shoot. Unlike Western weddings, where brides and grooms take pictures on the day of the wedding, it's popular for couples in China to pay for day-long photo sessions — sometimes in different countries — prior to the ceremony. While some opt for studio sessions with rented outfits, where backdrops range from the Eiffel Tower in Paris to yachts, others prefer outdoor locales, such as Temple of Heaven, a park with traditional Chinese architecture in Beijing, or Thames Town, a mock English town filled with Tudor architecture outside Shanghai.

About two months before their wedding, Sheng and Zhang spent 5,000 yuan (\$790), taking photos in five different outfits with backdrops of a yacht, the beach and outdoors in parks. They then used several of the photos to send their wedding invitation via WeChat, a popular social media app, set to romantic music.

The wedding planning industry has mushroomed, with more than 1,000 wedding planning companies registered in Beijing alone, according to China's Committee of Wedding Service Industries. Weddings Beautiful China, which started in 2011, now has 350 wedding planners in its network across 39 cities in China, and the average wedding budget for their clients is 200,000 yuan (\$31,600). Their clients are typically in their twenties, wealthy couples who are white collar workers and often based in major cities such as Beijing and Shanghai. Its Chinese partner, boutique wedding planning company Weddings by Ling, which started in 2009, has planned lavish affairs for Chinese celebrities and its average budget totals 350,000 to 400,000 yuan (about \$55,000 to \$63,000).

While Western wedding traditions are working their way into Chinese ceremonies, there are still traditions that remain decidedly Chinese. Chinese couples will still choose an auspicious date — often by enlisting the help of a fortune-teller — regardless of if the day is a Monday or a Saturday. The time of a wedding also differs; in northern China, most weddings are morning affairs that are done by noon, while south of Shanghai weddings tend to take place in the afternoon and evening. Sheng and Zhang's wedding started at 10:58, a time that was good luck, and was done by 15:00. As Sheng left the restaurant at her wedding she said, "I'm very happy. It was so beautiful."

61 Which would be the best title for this text?

- A. Sheng and Zhang's wedding
- B. China prefers western style weddings
- C. Wedding planning industry transforms Chinese weddings
- D. The cost of Chinese weddings

62. **What is not true about Sheng and Zhangs' wedding?**
- A. It was a fusion wedding
 - B. It took place near the coast
 - C. It was only a western style wedding
 - D. The guests were invited using social media
63. **In the first paragraph a wedding venue is**
- A. a wedding ceremony
 - B. a wedding reception
 - C. a wedding banquet
 - D. a place where a wedding takes place
64. **How many wedding planning companies are named in the text?**
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Four
65. **What is not true about weddings in general in China?**
- A. Ten years ago they were not influenced by the west.
 - B. Photos are taken on the wedding day
 - C. People who are invited give money
 - D. They can take place on any day
66. **According to the text Chinese wedding photos can be taken:**
- A. in a real English town with Tudor architecture
 - B. in a mock Eiffel Tower in Paris
 - C. on a yacht outside Shanghai
 - D. in a park in Beijing
67. **In paragraph 4, outfits refers to :**
- A. the places outside where Sheng and Zhang took photos
 - B. the décor that was used for the photos
 - C. the clothes that the young couple wore
 - D. the positions that they chose for the photos
68. **Which of these statistics is correct?**
- A. A wedding organised by Weddings Beautiful China costs around 200,000 yuan
 - B. There are 350 wedding planners with networks in 39 cities in China
 - C. More than 1,000 weddings are planned by companies in Beijing
 - D. The wedding industry spends 80 billion dollars per year
69. **The wedding planning industry has mushroomed means that :**
- A. it has changed a lot
 - B. it has shrunk considerably
 - C. it has expanded quickly
 - D. it has become more expensive
70. **Based on information from the text we can say that Sheng and Zhang's wedding began at 10:58 essentially because:**
- A. they had the help of a fortune-teller
 - B. they thought it was unlucky to have a wedding in the morning
 - C. they wanted an auspicious date and time
 - D. they were married in the north of China

Questions 71-80

In the collective imagination, there are two Europes: the industrious north, with relatively low unemployment and dynamic economies, and the sluggish south, where people would just as soon kick back, sip an espresso and watch the world go by. Many people would lump France, the land of the 35-hour workweek, long lunches and even longer vacations, with the south. But anyone who has worked as a professional in the country knows otherwise.

So what about the infamous 35-hour workweek, which is the envy of much of the rest of the professional world? Is it merely a myth? Contrary to many stereotypes, 35-hours is “simply a threshold above which overtime or rest days start to kick in”, according to French economist Jean-Marie Perbost. Blue-collar workers are expected to work precisely 35 hours, but the hours white-collar workers amass each week are not clocked. Like professionals in, say, the United States, most white-collar workers work until the tasks at hand are done. But unlike in the US, French professionals are compensated for the hours they work beyond 35 with rest days, which are negotiated on a company-by-company basis. There were nine rest days a year, on average, given by companies in 2013. Even blue-collar workers work more than 35 hours. According to French government statistics, 50% of full-time workers put in paid overtime. Of course, compared to the hours certain professions tally on a weekly basis, the average worker in Europe doesn’t have it so bad.

It’s not just France where the laid-back workweek is more myth than reality. Professional hours in Spain also contrast with the country’s popular image. Pablo Martinez, a senior sales and engineering manager at a German multinational in Madrid, said he starts at 08:00 and rarely leaves before 18:30. “Things have changed in Spain to keep pace with international markets,” he said. “It’s not uncommon for people to grab some lunch and eat it in front of their computers, which was rare 20 years ago when I started working. ”

In fact, the number of full-time working hours per week across Europe is strikingly similar. It’s really the 35 hours that have created this false idea that the French don’t work a lot. Another factor that may have fed the short workweek legend: most people only consider full-time staff when they take a look at the average work week, but in much of Europe, more people are working part time. This has been a growing trend for at least 15 years and it was exacerbated by the global financial crisis that began in 2008.

“What countries with low unemployment like the Netherlands, the UK, Denmark, Sweden and Germany have done is, in effect, put one worker out of four in a part-time job,” said Perbost. Northern European countries, where part-time jobs are much more common, have the lowest hours per week worked, for all workers, both full-time and part-time: the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, the UK and Germany all average around 35 hours per week, according to Eurostat’s 2012 figures. Meanwhile, Greece’s workers logged an average of 38 hours, followed closely by Spain, Portugal and Italy. French workers, collectively, clocked in at about 35 hours on average. Take a close look at part-time working hours across Europe and a startling trend emerges. The French even work longer part-time hours than their peers. The part-time workweek in France averages 23.3 hours, compared with 20.1 for most of the other European Union countries.

71. According to the text, when people imagine Europe, which of the following is not what they imagine?

- A. Europe is divided
- B. People don’t work in industry in the north
- C. there is less unemployment in the north
- D. people in the south like drinking coffee

72. In the first paragraph kick back means:

- A. to protest
- B. to fight
- C. to take it easy
- D. to take off their shoes

73. According to the text, professionals know:

- A. that French people take a long time to eat their lunch
- B. that French workers spend lots of time on holiday
- C. how to work differently in France
- D. that France doesn’t fit into the southern category

74. In the first paragraph sluggish south refers to the fact that:

- A.** people in the south like to sleep a lot
- B.** there is not a lot of industry in the south
- C.** people in the south lack energy
- D.** people in the south look like slugs

75. What is not said in the text about the 35-hour workweek ?

- A.** France is the land of the 35-hour week
- B.** Blue-collar workers should work 35 hours per week
- C.** Professionals all over the world are jealous of the 35-hour workweek
- D.** The 35-hour workweek is a stereotype

76. The expression infamous 35-hour workweek indicates that:

- A.** the 35-hour week is well known
- B.** the 35-hour week has a bad reputation
- C.** the 35-hour week is coveted by other countries
- D.** the 35-hour week is not famous in other countries

77. Generally white collar workers:

- A.** must record their working hours everyday
- B.** work according to the job that needs doing rather than looking at the time it takes to do this job
- C.** have days off to make up for the extra hours they work in the US and in France
- D.** have the same working conditions in the US and in France

78. In Spain which of the following is not true:

- A.** 20 years ago, employees didn't work with computers
- B.** today, many people have a working lunch
- C.** international markets have modified the way people work
- D.** the short and easy working week is now a myth

79. Which of the following is the best synonym for laid-back:

- A.** not busy
- B.** easy-going
- C.** short
- D.** popular

80. According to the text which of the following do not go together:

- A.** low employment and lots of part time jobs
- B.** the 2008 financial crisis and an increase in full time jobs
- C.** Southern European countries and longer average working hours
- D.** an average 35-hour workweek in France and several other Northern European countries

