



CONCOURS D'ADMISSION 2017

bachelor

16

Test d'anglais

2^E SESSION

● Mercredi 26 avril 2017 de 9h00 à 10h00

Durée : 1 heure

*Candidats bénéficiant de la mesure « Tiers-temps » :
1h20 - de 9h00 à 10h20*

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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Tournez la page s.v.p.

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 :

- 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. *Peter arrived in New York*
 - A. there are two years.
 - B. there is two years.
 - C. two years ago.
 - D. since two years.
2. *If Jane had driven more slowly shethe pedestrian.*
 - A. can have avoided
 - B. could avoid
 - C. can avoid
 - D. could have avoided
3. *The manager stopped because he thought it was better for his health.*
 - A. smoking
 - B. to smoke
 - C. smoke
 - D. to smoking
4. *Would you mind me your pen please, I've forgotten mine?*
 - A. to lend
 - B. lend
 - C. lending
 - D. lended
5. *How do the secretaries spend reading their e-mails?*
 - A. many time
 - B. much time
 - C. many times
 - D. much times

6. *In the USA, everybody speaking about climate change right now.*
A. was
B. are
C. is
D. were
7. *What time does your flight take this evening?*
A. up
B. of
C. off
D. out
8. *The company had debts for more than*
A. six millions of dollars
B. six million of dollars
C. six millions dollars
D. six million dollars
9. *One of the in Africa today is the lack of water.*
A. bigger problem
B. biggest problems
C. bigger problems
D. biggest problem
10. *How long production in China?*
A. has the company been outsourcing
B. is the company outsourcing
C. the company has been outsourcing
D. the company is outsourcing
11. *Most people agree that you work, you will be in life.*
A. the hardest / the most successful
B. harder / more successful
C. the harder / the more successful
D. hardest / most successful
12. *When the IT system changed the employees found it difficult ... the new one.*
A. to getting used to
B. to get used to
C. got used to
D. to get used at
13. *I know Peter and Julie very well, I've been a good friend ... since we were children.*
A. of them
B. of they
C. of their
D. of theirs

14. it's a small company, it has quite a large market share.

- A.** In spite of
- B.** Even though
- C.** However
- D.** Whereas

15. It was a big mistake, you

- A.** should have never did that.
- B.** should have never do that.
- C.** should never have do that.
- D.** should never have done that.

16. What Susan ? She works in marketing.

- A.** does / do
- B.** do / do
- C.** does / does
- D.** do / does

17. The old car by the mechanic before he sold it.

- A.** is repairing
- B.** is repaired
- C.** was repaired
- D.** was repairing

18. There are some keys on the table.

- A.** Whose are the keys?
- B.** Whose keys they are?
- C.** Whose keys are they?
- D.** Whose the keys are they?

19. The flu epidemic broke in January last year.

- A.** in
- B.** out
- C.** down
- D.** over

20. Everybody understands the problem, ?

- A.** don't they?
- B.** doesn't he?
- C.** does he?
- D.** do they?

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. The new manager has been working in the company since a few months.

- A.** has been working
- B.** in
- C.** since
- D.** a few

22. The new president is one of the most charismatic man I have ever met.

- A.** The new president
- B.** one of the most
- C.** man
- D.** ever

23. The fact that very few people are agree with the CEO's new policy is obvious.

- A.** few
- B.** are agree
- C.** the CEO's
- D.** obvious

24. In the rules it is written that all students must to register for their courses before the deadline.

- A.** In the rules
- B.** it is written
- C.** all students
- D.** to register

25. *Mrs Brown, the new financial officer, began his job last month.*
- A. the new financial officer
 - B. began
 - C. his
 - D. last month
26. *After leaving his office every evening, my neighbour comes back to home at around 8pm.*
- A. After leaving
 - B. every evening
 - C. comes back
 - D. to home
27. *According to the latest polls, the result of the elections depends of the last minute votes.*
- A. According to
 - B. latest
 - C. of
 - D. the last
28. *The sales department have need of several salesmen to boost the sales figures.*
- A. The sales department
 - B. have need of
 - C. several salesmen
 - D. the sales figures
29. *When he was caught by the police, he was driving very fastly.*
- A. he was caught
 - B. by
 - C. he was driving
 - D. fastly
30. *John's grandparents bought a flat near from his house so that they could see him more often.*
- A. John's
 - B. near from
 - C. his
 - D. him
31. *Before to close down the factory, the management informed all the employees that they would be made redundant.*
- A. to close down
 - B. the management
 - C. all the
 - D. they would be made redundant
32. *When he was at school, in his childhood, James was interested in science but he wasn't good in languages.*
- A. at
 - B. in
 - C. in
 - D. in

33. Most people enjoy travelling what is understandable when they have worked all year long.
- A. Most people
 - B. travelling
 - C. what
 - D. all year long
34. Despite it was raining, crowds of people turned out to watch the football match.
- A. Despite
 - B. crowds of people
 - C. turned out
 - D. to watch
35. When did this children finish their project on modern art which they began in September?
- A. this
 - B. their
 - C. which
 - D. in
36. How long time has this property been up for sale at the estate agent's?
- A. How long time
 - B. has this property been
 - C. up for sale
 - D. agent's
37. Bill Gates is said by many surveys to be the most richest man in the world.
- A. is said
 - B. to be
 - C. the most richest
 - D. in
38. Every week, the management are calling meetings with the employees so that they can discuss any problems the workers may have.
- A. are calling
 - B. so that
 - C. discuss any problems
 - D. may have
39. Next year, with my family we are going to go in China to visit many of the largest cities in the country.
- A. Next year
 - B. we are going to go
 - C. in
 - D. the largest cities in
40. The Director of Finance explained that for pay all of the bills the company needed to double the profits in the next six months.
- A. for pay
 - B. all of the bills
 - C. needed
 - D. in the next six months

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. Susan had an amazing time in Australia.

- A. wonderful**
- B. short**
- C. successful**
- D. difficult**

42. The board meeting was cancelled at the last minute.

- A. put out**
- B. put off**
- C. put down**
- D. put up**

43. Don't you think that Brad Pitt is good-looking?

- A. observant**
- B. handsome**
- C. well-dressed**
- D. smart**

44. The operator put the client through to the sales department.

- A. sent the client to**
- B. connected the client with**
- C. showed the client**
- D. made the client go to**

45. The most recent issue would seem to be the high unemployment figures.

- A. outcome**
- B. exit**
- C. event**
- D. problem**

46. *That's Mr Jones who runs the accounting department.*
A. works quickly in
B. leaves
C. manages
D. jogs
47. *Many students will find this exam quite difficult.*
A. very
B. relatively
C. little
D. slightly
48. *Over the last few years there has been a sharp increase in food prices.*
A. slow
B. gradual
C. considerable
D. moderate
49. *It's time that the firm implemented new, dynamic strategies.*
A. politics
B. policies
C. politicals
D. politicians
50. *The bank manager has been charged with stealing money from his clients' accounts.*
A. sent to prison for
B. caught
C. found guilty of
D. accused of
51. *In the 1960s the popular fad in fashion was the mini skirt.*
A. success
B. habit
C. trend
D. clothing
52. *Many of the historical buildings in the capital have been purchased by Chinese companies.*
A. bought
B. rented
C. restored
D. invested in
53. *Paul was raised in a small village in the country.*
A. brought up
B. brought off
C. brought out
D. brought through

54. The IT department has just recruited two new employees.
A. logistics
B. research
C. computing
D. international
55. Burnout is often caused by the pace of work in companies nowadays.
A. speed
B. stress
C. difficulty
D. type
56. Actually, when you know all the details, the situation is perfectly clear.
A. Presently,
B. Furthermore,
C. Currently,
D. In fact,
57. The scientist was awarded the Nobel prize for his experiments in physics.
A. experience
B. tests
C. exploits
D. discoveries
58. The new product to be launched next week sounds exciting.
A. looks
B. seems
C. hears
D. listens
59. The police were called in to settle the dispute between the two neighbours.
A. to understand
B. to finalise
C. to situate
D. to solve
60. The price of oil plummeted during the crisis.
A. went down slowly
B. went down slightly
C. went down rapidly
D. went down gradually

Section 4 – Reading comprehension

Questions 61-70

The Rise of the “Gig” Economy: Good for Workers and Consumers

In today's growing “gig” economy, workers and customers connect directly through computer programs or smartphone apps. Most people taking on these gigs work for themselves. They choose when and where to work, and when not to. While many Americans prefer jobs with regular hours, gig workers value flexibility and control over their schedules. Most gig workers say they prefer their gigs to working regular hours as an employee. The gig economy has also benefitted customers by making personal services more accessible. For example, the greater ease of ordering an Uber or Lyft than calling or hailing a taxi has measurably reduced deaths from drunk driving.

For centuries, customers have contracted directly with workers for specific jobs. Until recently, though, connecting customers and workers took time. This kept the size of the “gig” economy relatively small. The Internet and smartphones have changed this. Workers can now quickly connect with clients online, creating many new work arrangements.

Uber and Lyft are the largest gig-economy firms in the U.S. They both run smartphone apps that connect riders and drivers. Customers can typically order a ride in minutes through these apps. The apps handle all payment; riders do not need cash or a credit card on hand. By the end of 2015, nearly 500,000 drivers regularly used these apps—matching the number of taxi drivers in the U.S.

Most workers in the gig economy are independent contractors—they work for themselves. While they find clients using a company's app or website, they do not work for that company. They take jobs, or not, when they choose. As independent contractors they set their own hours and use their own equipment (cars, in the case of Uber and Lyft drivers). They can find work using multiple applications; drivers often seek clients through both Uber and Lyft simultaneously. Independent contractor status gives gig workers considerable control over when and how they work.

Overall, the gig economy currently appears relatively small, but it is growing quickly. A RAND survey conducted in 2015 found that 0.5 per cent of Americans earned labour income through the gig economy. Analysts at JPMorgan Chase examining financial transaction data came to the same conclusion. The JPMorgan analysts also found that the number of Americans working in the gig economy grew by more than a factor of 50 between 2012 and 2015. Prominent gig-economy companies have clearly grown rapidly. Alan Krueger, the former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Seth Harris, former acting Secretary of Labor, estimate that Uber expanded from 160,000 active driver-partners in December 2014 to 400,000 in December 2015.

Krueger and Hall found that Uber drivers value this flexibility for many reasons. Most have another job and drive with Uber to supplement their regular incomes. Some are students. A small number are stay-at-home parents. Ridesharing allows them to schedule work around their regular obligations. Often this involves a small number of part-time hours. Over half (51 percent) of Uber's driver-partners work between 1 hour and 15 hours a week. Most Uber drivers do not want a regular 9-to-5 job. Almost three-quarters (73 percent) of Uber drivers preferred being their own boss. Similarly, Uber's driver-partners appear quite happy with their work. Large majorities say that working with Uber has increased their incomes, their financial security, and their quality of life.

Adapted from “The Heritage Foundation” 2016

61. A “gig” is :

- A.** a computer program
- B.** a smartphone app
- C.** a little job for independent workers
- D.** a job with regular hours

62. According to the text, the gig economy :

- A.** benefits both customers and workers
- B.** benefits workers more than customers
- C.** benefits customers more than workers
- D.** benefits many American employees

63. Which of the following is not given as one of the advantages for gig workers?

- A.** Flexibility
- B.** Accessibility
- C.** Control over schedule
- D.** Independent status

64. In the past the “gig” economy was small because:

- A.** customers contacted workers on smartphones
- B.** contact between workers and customers was slow
- C.** customers contacted workers online
- D.** customers and clients created new arrangements

65. Apps are not used:

- A.** to put drivers and clients into contact
- B.** by clients to pay
- C.** by clients to get cash
- D.** by clients to order a ride

66. Most workers in the “gig” economy:

- A.** work for one fixed company
- B.** work set hours
- C.** work independently
- D.** work with company equipment

67. In 2015 :

- A.** the “gig” economy grew slowly
- B.** there were as many taxi drivers as Uber drivers in the US
- C.** 0,5 per cent of Americans wanted to work in the “gig” economy
- D.** the number of Americans working in the “gig” economy had been multiplied by 50 in just three years

68. The member of the government who analysed the “gig” economy was:

- A.** Seth Harris
- B.** JP Morgan
- C.** Rand
- D.** Alan Kreuger

69. The majority of Uber drivers:

- A.** are students
- B.** have more than one job
- C.** are parents who don't work because of their children
- D.** are bosses

70. What is not mentioned as one of the reasons why Uber drivers are happy?

- A.** Part-time work
- B.** Feeling financially safe
- C.** More money
- D.** Improved standard of living

Questions 71-80

Developing world invests more in renewable energy than rich countries for first time, new study says

Last year broke records for investment in renewable energy with countries like China, India and even Mauritania in the forefront. Investment in renewable energy was higher in the world's poorest countries than the richest ones for the first time last year, according to a major new report. A total of about £196.5bn was spent on renewable power and fuels globally in what was a record year for investment in the sector, according to the Renewables 2016 report by the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (Ren21). But more than £107bn of that total took place in developing countries such as China, India and Brazil. Friends of the Earth said it was "shameful" that the UK was being outspent by "much poorer countries" and attacked the Government for failing to create the right environment for investors in renewables.

By the end of 2015, there was enough renewable capacity to supply an estimated 23.7 per cent of the world's electricity - a figure the UK Renewable Energy Association (REA) said showed that there was a "strong business case" for the industry. However the REA also lamented "political decisions" by the British Government that it said were holding back the sector's growth and favouring "more expensive technologies instead".

In 2015, renewables worldwide had the capacity to generate 1,849 gigawatts of power, compared to 1,701 gigawatts in 2014, after the largest ever annual rise, the Ren21 report said. Christine Lins, REN21's executive secretary, pointed out, "What is truly remarkable about these results is that they were achieved at a time when fossil fuel prices were at historic lows, and renewables remained at a significant disadvantage in terms of government subsidies. For every dollar spent boosting renewables, nearly four dollars were spent to maintain our dependence on fossil fuels."

She said poorer countries were increasingly turning to renewable energy partly because it was now so "cost-effective". "Countries are opting for renewables because they are not only the most environmentally sound, but also the cheapest option," Ms Lins said. "It's a clear signal of its economic viability." While developing nations were creating new electricity supplies, richer nations had to phase out existing fossil-fuel power stations, she added. But what this means is poor countries are more than pulling their weight in terms of moving towards a fossil fuel-free world to limit the effects of global warming.

"For the first time in history, total investment in renewable power and fuels in developing countries in 2015 exceeded that in developed economies," the REN21 report said. China, often portrayed as a polluted, coal-powered villain in debates on climate change, topped a league table for investment in renewable power and fuels apart from large-scale hydro, followed by the US, Japan, the UK and India. And Mauritania came first in a league based on investment in proportion to GDP, followed by Honduras, Uruguay, Morocco and Jamaica. The report added: "Bangladesh is the world's largest market for solar home systems, and other developing countries (e.g. Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania in Africa; China, India and Nepal in Asia; Brazil

and Guyana in Latin America) are seeing rapid expansion of small-scale renewable systems.” China, it said, had played a “dominant role” in the industry, increasing its investment by 17 per cent. This accounted for a staggering 36 per cent of the total global investment. “Renewable energy investment also increased significantly in India, South Africa, Mexico and Chile. Other developing countries investing more than \$500m (about £345m) in renewables in 2015 included Morocco, Uruguay, the Philippines, Pakistan and Honduras,” the REN21 report said.

“By contrast, renewable energy investment in developed countries as a group declined by eight per cent in 2015, to \$130bn (about £90bn). “The most significant decrease was seen in Europe (down 21 per cent to \$48.8bn), despite the region’s record year of financing for offshore wind power (\$17 billion, up 11 per cent from 2014). “In the United States, renewable energy investment (dominated largely by solar power) increased by 19 per cent to \$44.1bn, the country’s largest increase in dollar terms since 2011.”

James Court, head of policy at the Renewable Energy Association, said the REN21 report “clearly shows that globally there is a strong business case for renewables. Wind, solar and marine technologies will dominate energy markets. Whichever country emerges the most innovative and ambitious will doubtless be positioned for economic domination with all of the job creation that that implies”.

Adapted from “The Independent” Tuesday May 16th 2016

71. The new study on renewable energy was published by:

- A.** The Renewable Energy Association
- B.** Friends of the Earth
- C.** Renewables 2016
- D.** Ren21

72. What is not true about 2015?

- A.** £196.5bn was the most money ever spent by countries around the world on renewable energies
- B.** £107bn was spent by developed countries on renewable energies
- C.** Approximately 1,850 gigawatts could be produced by renewable energies around the world
- D.** Almost 24% of global electricity could be provided by renewable energies.

73. Friends of the Earth said :

- A.** The UK was ashamed about what it spent on renewables
- B.** The UK spent more than developing countries on renewables
- C.** The UK spent less than developing countries on renewables
- D.** The UK did the right thing to help investors to invest in renewables

74. Ms Lin says the results are remarkable because:

- A.** they show the largest annual increase in capacity
- B.** there were large government subsidies for renewables
- C.** fossil-fuel prices were low
- D.** fossil-fuels were historic

75. What is not given as one of the reasons why poorer countries are investing in renewable energies?

- A.** Cost-effectiveness
- B.** The environment
- C.** A cheap option
- D.** To phase out fossil-fuel power stations

76. The REN21 report said that China:

- A.** was polluted
- B.** was villain
- C.** was number one for investment in renewable energies
- D.** was debating on climate change

77. Mauritania is mentioned because:

- A.** of its investment in renewable energies compared to its GDP
- B.** of its investment in the solar market
- C.** of its investment in renewable energies, excluding hydro energies
- D.** it's compared to Honduras, Uruguay, Morocco and Jamaica.

78. Investment in renewable energies went down in:

- A.** China
- B.** Europe
- C.** The USA
- D.** Morocco

79. Which figure does not represent a decrease in renewable energy investment?

- A.** \$130bn
- B.** \$48.8bn
- C.** £90bn
- D.** \$44.1bn

80. In James Court's opinion there's a strong business case for renewable energies:

- A.** because he's in charge of policy at the REA
- B.** because emerging countries will be economically dominated
- C.** because energy markets will be dominated by wind, solar and marine technologies
- D.** because developing countries are innovative