



CONCOURS D'ADMISSION 2017

bachelor

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.

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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 :

- 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 police think the thief... a woman.**
 - A. might to be
 - B. might been
 - C. might have be
 - D. might have been
- 2. If the rain ... the children would have been able to play outside.**
 - A. stopped
 - B. had stopped
 - C. would have stopped
 - D. has stopped
- 3. I think you should wear blue shoes ... black boots; they will look better with your dress.**
 - A. unlike
 - B. unless
 - C. alike
 - D. instead of
- 4. Jack missed his train yesterday, ...**
 - A. doesn't he?
 - B. did he?
 - C. didn't he?
 - D. does he?
- 5. At 6pm yesterday, the manager ... his report when suddenly all the lights ...**
 - A. finished / gone out
 - B. was finishing / went out
 - C. was finishing / were going out
 - D. finished / were going out

6. *Today everybody can find ... name on Facebook, there's no privacy anymore.*
- A. his
 - B. her
 - C. their
 - D. there
7. *The president of the football club refused to pay ... for the British football player.*
- A. eight-hundreds thousands of dollars
 - B. eight-hundred thousand of dollars
 - C. eight-hundred thousands dollars
 - D. eight-hundred thousand dollars
8. *That chocolate cake was the most delicious cake I have ... eaten.*
- A. never
 - B. already
 - C. ever
 - D. yet
9. *Even though there was a lot of work the HR Director didn't want to recruit to help.*
- A. somebody other
 - B. anybody else
 - C. someone other
 - D. anybody other
10. *"How long ... glasses?" "For six months now."*
- A. has your daughter been wearing
 - B. was your daughter wearing
 - C. is your daughter wearing
 - D. does your daughter wear
11. *Mrs Allen always says she's ... woman in this office.*
- A. the more busy
 - B. the busier
 - C. the most busy
 - D. the busiest
12. *Have you met David, the new technician, father was a famous author ?*
- A. whom the
 - B. whose
 - C. of who the
 - D. whose the
13. *Everyday, the journalist articles for his newspaper.*
- A. wrote
 - B. writes
 - C. is writing
 - D. has been writing

14. *Once a year in October, we must ... the clocks.*
- A. put off
 - B. put through
 - C. put back
 - D. put down
15. *In his last will and testament Mr Dodds said he wanted... his fortune.*
- A. that his best friend inherited
 - B. his best friend inherit
 - C. that his best friend inherits
 - D. his best friend to inherit
16. *Just before the accident, John remembers ... the truck driving towards him.*
- A. seeing
 - B. to see
 - C. to have seen
 - D. he sees
17. *During the elections Trump spoke about...*
- A. terrible difficulties caused by foreigners immigrants.
 - B. difficulties causing by immigrants terrible foreign.
 - C. terrible difficulties caused by foreign immigrants.
 - D. foreign caused by terrible difficulties immigrants.
18. *Why did Peter ... so many mistakes in the French exam?*
- A. make
 - B. made
 - C. do
 - D. did
19. *I'm so sorry I didn't recognize you ... all those people.*
- A. among
 - B. around
 - C. surrounded
 - D. through
20. *Young women would like to have the same salary ... young men.*
- A. as
 - B. than
 - C. that
 - D. so

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 increase in the number of deaths in Asia have been linked to the rise in pollution.*

- A.** The increase
B. have
C. the rise
D. in

22. *Increasingly people in Netherlands are riding bicycles rather than driving their cars.*

- A.** Increasingly
B. Netherlands
C. rather than
D. driving

23. *The police have spent days looking at the photos of the suspects but they still don't know who are they.*

- A.** have spent
B. the suspects
C. still
D. are they

24. *Janet thought that if she went on a diet she could lose at least 10 kilos.*

- A.** thought that
B. on a diet
C. lose
D. at least

25. **Be sure to have your passport readily when you go through customs.**
- A. Be sure
 - B. passport
 - C. readily
 - D. customs
26. **After having waited half an hour to her client, the sales representative decided to leave.**
- A. After having waited
 - B. to
 - C. sales
 - D. to leave
27. **Have you spoke to the doctor yet about the pain that comes and goes in your leg?**
- A. spoke
 - B. yet
 - C. comes and goes
 - D. your
28. **If we were asked to do a choice between the two advertisements, it would be difficult.**
- A. were
 - B. do
 - C. choice
 - D. advertisements
29. **The workers said the new laws would prevent their from working only 35 hours each week.**
- A. new laws
 - B. would
 - C. their
 - D. each
30. **How many confidential information did the spy pass on to the foreign ambassador?**
- A. many
 - B. information
 - C. pass on
 - D. foreign
31. **The outcome of the negotiation depends of the flexibility of both parties.**
- A. negotiation
 - B. of
 - C. both
 - D. parties
32. **The population had to admit that they were very surprising by the results of the elections in the USA.**
- A. The
 - B. had to admit
 - C. surprising
 - D. the USA

33. Within all the opera singers I have ever heard, Maria Callas must be the best.
- A. Within
 - B. have ever heard
 - C. must be
 - D. the best
34. Even though she had never liked him, Mary agreed he had coped well with all the different projects he had worked on.
- A. Even though
 - B. had never liked
 - C. agreed
 - D. different projects
35. It's obvious that in today's society children have need of their parents to finance their studies.
- A. obvious
 - B. today's
 - C. have need of
 - D. to
36. Peter is studying at the university in Paris since September 2015.
- A. is studying
 - B. at
 - C. in
 - D. since
37. The government decided to go on with the new policy on retirement despite of the opposition from the population.
- A. go on
 - B. policy
 - C. of
 - D. from
38. President Obama is still highly considered by a large majority of American people even if he hasn't been able to implement all his electoral promises.
- A. still
 - B. considered
 - C. hasn't been able
 - D. all his
39. If you want to go abroad to study in an international university you need to make an appliance before taking your exams.
- A. abroad
 - B. to study
 - C. appliance
 - D. taking
40. It is said that the Queen of England loved coming in France during her youth.
- A. It is said
 - B. coming
 - C. in
 - D. youth

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. The journalist decided to investigate the strange story.

- A.** search
B. publish
C. look for
D. look into

42. In addition to buying a new car, he bought a big boat.

- A.** On top of
B. Instead of
C. Furthermore
D. Nevertheless

43. The manager decided to sack his assistant because she was always absent.

- A.** reprimand
B. fire
C. help
D. change

44. The instructions for the machine seemed straightforward to understand.

- A.** difficult
B. easy
C. complicated
D. direct

45. Could you give me a rough idea of the price?

- A.** clear
B. exact
C. approximate
D. good

46. *Sigmund Freud is often regarded as the father of psychoanalysis.*
- A. looked for
 - B. kept
 - C. indicated
 - D. considered
47. *She can't stand people who tell bad jokes.*
- A. doesn't understand
 - B. hates
 - C. doesn't support
 - D. applauds
48. *The old woman declined my offer to help her with her suitcase.*
- A. turned down
 - B. turned on
 - C. turned off
 - D. turned out
49. *After working non-stop for 24 hours at the hospital, the doctor was exhausted.*
- A. tired out
 - B. used
 - C. broken
 - D. disabled
50. *It is mandatory to carry some form of identity in many countries.*
- A. optional
 - B. essential
 - C. important
 - D. compulsory
51. *The sudden interruption of the fire alarm upset the organisation of the meeting.*
- A. appointed
 - B. set out
 - C. disturbed
 - D. stopped
52. *Jonathan really is a trustworthy member of my team.*
- A. confident
 - B. hardworking
 - C. careful
 - D. reliable
53. *When I moved house my favourite piece of furniture was damaged.*
- A. ashamed
 - B. deteriorated
 - C. insured
 - D. lost

54. George urged his colleague to ask the boss for a higher salary.

- A. forbade
- B. emerged
- C. encouraged
- D. hurried

55. When he began to speak it was obvious that he was French because of his accent.

- A. evident
- B. visible
- C. surely
- D. possible

56. I heard on the TV last night that they predict snow for Christmas day.

- A. preview
- B. say early
- C. forbid
- D. forecast

57. The polls indicated that the Democrat candidate would win the election.

- A. politicians
- B. authorities
- C. surveys
- D. newspapers

58. Unemployment is a big issue for many young and old people.

- A. concern
- B. outlet
- C. opportunity
- D. exit

59. Many workers like to do overtime because they can earn more money.

- A. to work hard
- B. to work in their spare time
- C. to do extra hours
- D. to have time off

60. In some big cities accommodation is a serious problem.

- A. entente
- B. housing
- C. collocation
- D. cohabitation

Section 4 – Reading comprehension

Questions 61-70

The worm has turned: how British insect farms could spawn a food revolution

Thringill Farm seems an unlikely setting for a 21st-century food revolution, yet just past the 17th-century farmhouse, an incongruous sound offers a clue of unusual goings-on. From behind the large wooden door of a heavily insulated room in the corner of an outbuilding comes the distinctive rhythmic chirping of crickets. The mating call, more usually heard in the Mediterranean than in the Pennines, reveals the location of the UK's first edible-insect farm. Inside the room, the temperature jumps noticeably. Some 70 large plastic storage containers are lined up on wooden shelves, three high to the ceiling, each containing house crickets (*Acheta domesticus*). Dressed in black jeans, sweater and trainers, there is something bee-like about entomologist Howard Bell as he moves rapidly from box to box, checking on the progress of his half a million or so charges.

"I'm quite excited at the moment because the population is growing by about 60,000 a day," says Bell, whose family have owned Thringill, just south of the ancient market town of Kirkby Stephen, since 1963. "We'll be around a million in 10 days and by the summer we'll have a standing army of 2m." That might seem like a lot of bugs. And you might think that most people's squeamishness about the idea of eating them would be a disincentive to farming them. But with at least five other insect farms either in development or under consideration in England, these pioneering mini livestock could soon be joined by a great many more. Some believe this marks the birth of a new industry that not only offers struggling farmers a new income, but also could help make our diets healthier and more sustainable.

First, the bad news, of which there is plenty. By 2050, the number of human mouths to feed is predicted to rise above 9 billion, up from about 7.4 billion today, and demand for meat is expected to grow by 44% on 2014, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Inconveniently, the planet will stay the same size. The livestock sector already uses about a third of the Earth's croplands to grow feed and a third of all fish landed from the seas, while generating close to a fifth of our greenhouse gas emissions—more than the world's planes, cars and other forms of transport combined. Meat prices are predicted to rocket. Henning Steinfeld, of the FAO, has said beef will become "the caviar of the future". "When we consider the amount of land, water and feed being used, and the greenhouse gases produced, the way we are consuming meat at the moment is unsustainable," says Shami Radia, one of four joint partners in Entovista, the cricket farm at Thringill. However, Radia and others see some good news: they believe farming and eating insects could play a major role in solving the problems associated with traditional livestock farming.

Radia first became interested in entomophagy – or insect-eating – while working for WaterAid in Malawi in 2009. There, he saw children catching termites, which were later served to him with chilli, lime and a local beer. At his friend Neil Whippey's 30th birthday party in Camden three years later, the pair decided to launch an insect-food business. As a sufferer of Crohn's disease, Neil was especially interested in reports that insects are highly nutritious. The two friends started a popup restaurant in Hoxton Square, London, in 2014 serving up tempura grasshoppers and crispy citrus buffalo worm noodles. It was a sellout, and they went on to set up their company, Eat Grub, to source, package and sell insects online. One of the reasons they have long wanted to set up a farm is that importing their stocks from Holland and Canada, as they currently have to, undermines the environmental arguments for entomophagy. "It's difficult to talk about insects as a sustainable protein source while importing them from halfway around the world," says Radia. If they get the all-clear from lab-test results this week, they will sell their first crickets this month. They expect to produce about 30kg of dried crickets a month initially – about 250,000. The operation is designed to be rapidly scalable, and they hope to expand to 1,000 kg a month. Their cricket flour will sell for about £40 a kg wholesale, with higher prices for whole dried crickets and smaller quantities sold direct to consumers.

Edible insects are currently expensive. Precise prices are hard to come by, but current wholesale prices for freeze-dried Dutch mealworms, crickets and locusts are believed to be around £40, £90 and £160 a kg respectively. As long as steaks remain cheaper than the cheapest of bugs, the chances of edible insects breaking out of their foodie niche seem slim.

Adapted from The Guardian Friday 8th April 2016

61. Thringill Farm:

- A. was built in the 21st century
- B. was built in the 17th century
- C. is in the Mediterranean
- D. is a wooden farmhouse

62. If you go to Thringill Farm you can:

- A. hear an unusual noise for a farm
- B. eat insects
- C. play cricket
- D. see bee-like insects

63. An entomologist:

- A. works on a farm
- B. studies the population
- C. studies the evolution of food
- D. studies and works with insects

64. What is not true about Howard Bell?

- A. He looks like a bee because of his clothes and movement.
- B. He comes from a family of farmers
- C. He will join the army in the summer.
- D. He lives and works on a farm in the Pennines.

65. Howard is excited when he speaks to the journalist because the number of insects he has:

- A. is 60,000
- B. is 2 million
- C. is nearly 1 million
- D. has been increasing everyday since 1963

66. What is not given as an advantage of insect farms?

- A. To give farmers more money
- B. To help sustainable development
- C. To allow people to eat food that is better for them
- D. To help industry

67. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. In 2050 the population of Earth will probably be more than 9 billion.
- B. In 2050 the population will have increased by 7.4 million.
- C. 44% of the population demanded meat to eat in 2014.
- D. One third of all the fish from the seas is caught to feed the population.

68. Shami Radia:

- A. went to Malawi in 2009 to eat insects
- B. thinks meat production is sustainable
- C. started working with insects when he was 30 years old
- D. has developed Thringill insect farm with three other people.

69. Shami Radia and Neil Whippey:

- A. are happy to import insects from Holland and Canada for their business.
- B. are both interested in insects because they have a disease.
- C. are waiting for lab-test results to sell their first crickets from the farm.
- D. have a company selling insects from Thringill Farm online.

70. According to the journalist:

- A. insects and steak are the same price.
- B. insects that we can eat are more expensive than steak.
- C. it's easy to have the exact prices of insects.
- D. edible insects live in niches.

Questions 71-80

After 'Brexit,' Finding a New London for the Financial World to Call Home

The race is on to be the new London. Unless Britain finds a way to undo its decision to leave the European Union, London's days as the pre-eminent global financial capital, ranked even ahead of New York, may be numbered. I spoke this week to several high-ranking executives at major financial institutions that collectively employ tens of thousands in London. While none of them have any immediate plans to move their European headquarters from Britain's capital, all agreed they would eventually shift a significant number of highly paid employees to cities that remain in the European Union.

One executive in charge of relocation (who like the others, spoke only on condition of anonymity because of the political sensitivity of the issue) said the percentage of employees in his firm who might be required to move ranged from 10 percent to 40 percent. "Multiply that throughout the industry and it's tens of thousands of people and their families," he said. "And bear in mind that most of these people are millionaires." Others said it would take 5 to 10 years, but a new London would almost certainly emerge in one of the other prominent cities of the European Union. "When I moved to London years ago, it wasn't exactly cosmopolitan," said another executive. "It wasn't a place for great restaurants. The infrastructure has improved dramatically. It will take time, but eventually one big hub will develop."

Who might win this high-stakes financial race?

I asked relocation experts at major firms to describe what they are looking for in a replacement for London. I also spoke to Mark Yeandle, a director of the Z/Yen Group in London and lead author of the Global Financial Centers Index, which ranks cities based on their attractiveness to financial services businesses. (Before last week's vote, London was far and away the winner.) Here are the criteria most frequently mentioned: English-language facility, which is essential for attracting a global work force; a favorable regulatory environment, especially regarding employment; excellent transportation and communications infrastructure; availability of prime office space and luxury housing; good schools; good restaurants and cultural offerings; and finally, an intangible quality that includes a certain energy level and openness to an influx of highly paid, competitive City of London-Wall Street types.

Numerous cities in the European Union were scored on a 60-point scale. Here, in ascending order, are the top nine, including the winner:

Barcelona, Spain (23 points) with its excellent restaurants, cafe scene, nightlife and proximity to Mediterranean beaches is great for a holiday but not a great place to do business.

Milan (24 points) has excellent restaurants and arguably the best shopping in the world. It's already Italy's financial center. But its two main airports are badly in need of refurbishing.

Warsaw (24 points) Poland's appeal is primarily its flexible labor laws, favorable business climate, a hard-working, well-educated populace and a low cost of living. But it ranks very low on the quality of life index, and luxury housing is limited.

Luxembourg (40 points) Residents of Luxembourg are the most affluent and multilingual in Europe (56 percent speak English, and 84 percent speak at least two foreign languages). Known in part as a tax haven, it is already a sophisticated financial services center. But London has more than 360,000 employees in its financial services and it's hard to imagine how Luxembourg could absorb even a small percentage of them.

Paris (43 points) is the most culturally appealing city in the European Union. But only 39 percent of the French are fluent in English, and despite big improvements in recent years, they maintain a reputation of being inhospitable. France has strict limits on the ability to fire people.

Dublin (50 points) gets top scores for English-language facility and also for excellent schools. Dublin is charming, with good restaurants, theater and nightlife. Ireland is distant from the European Union's other countries and lacks a direct rail link to the Continent.

Vienna (51 points) emerged as a surprisingly viable contender. Seventy three percent of Austria's population is fluent in English. Vienna has an excellent airport and it is the top-ranked city in the world for quality of life.

Frankfurt (54 points) is the obvious choice, because it is already home to the European Central Bank. It's the financial capital of Germany. It ranks high on the ease of doing business index and after London, it has the second-ranked European airport.

And the winner is:

Amsterdam (55 points) 90 percent of the Dutch speak English and its schools are ranked the best in Europe. The city has beautiful architecture and housing options, picturesque canals, excellent restaurants, music and theatre and lively nightlife. It has one of Europe's best airports and an excellent rail network connecting major European capitals. Amsterdam is already a center of international commerce.

Out of curiosity, I examined the same criteria and scored London itself. The result? London earns a near-perfect 58 points. "London has so many advantages," Mr. Yeandle said. "I think that will remain true even if it's outside the E.U. But if the Brexit vote costs London its pre-eminence, that will be a self-inflicted tragedy."

Adapted from The New York Times, June 30th 2106

71. We understand from the text that "the race to be the new London":

- A. means London is changing because of Brexit
- B. means there is competition between London and New York
- C. means cities want to become the new financial centre of the world instead of London
- D. means major financial institutions have new plans for London

72. What is not true about major financial institutions?

- A. They give jobs to tens of thousands of people.
- B. They have their European headquarters in London at the moment.
- C. They may send their best-paid workers to cities in the European Union.
- D. They are going to act immediately with their plans to move out of London.

- 73. One executive only agreed to speak anonymously because:**
- A. he's like all the others
 - B. he's in politics
 - C. he's a sensitive person
 - D. he's speaking about a sensitive subject
- 74. Relocation will concern:**
- A. only industry
 - B. all the millionaires
 - C. tens of thousands of people and their families
 - D. 10% to 40% of people working in London
- 75. According to an executive, in the past London:**
- A. was a big hub
 - B. didn't really attract people from all over the world
 - C. had some excellent, big restaurants
 - D. had modern infrastructures
- 76. As part of his professional activity, Mark Yeandle:**
- A. classifies towns that are well adapted to companies in the finance sector
 - B. works with young people from the Z & Y generations
 - C. writes books about finance
 - D. is a relocation expert
- 77. Which of the following criteria was not said to be important by relocation experts?**
- A. good laws to recruit workers
 - B. luxury hotels
 - C. good quality accommodation
 - D. ability to speak English
- 78. "highly paid, competitive City of London-Wall Street types" refers to:**
- A. people who work in the financial sector and are rich
 - B. people who live in the cities of London and New York
 - C. people who like competitions
 - D. people who like cities
- 79. Which of the following countries did not get points because of English language skills?**
- A. Austria
 - B. Holland
 - C. Ireland
 - D. France
- 80. Which country is at a disadvantage because of its size?**
- A. Austria
 - B. Luxembourg
 - C. Ireland
 - D. Poland