

17

C

Test d'anglais

3^E SESSION

● le mardi 2 juillet 2019

de 9h00 à 10h00

Durée : 1 heure

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

Consignes 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 15 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 correspondant 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. *It depends the weather.*
 - a. of
 - b. on
 - c. off
 - d. ø
2. *It is difficult to be different the others.*
 - a. from
 - b. of
 - c. than
 - d. as
3. *I bought the same dress you.*
 - a. than
 - b. of
 - c. as
 - d. that
4. *..... is exactly what I am telling you!*
 - a. What
 - b. That
 - c. These
 - d. How
5. *..... too.....people.*
 - a. There is/much
 - b. There were/much
 - c. There was/many
 - d. There are/many
6. *I don't know..... to understand what he says.*
 - a. how do you manage
 - b. what do you manage
 - c. what you manage
 - d. how you manage

7. *I am not politics.*
- a. interesting by
 - b. interesting in
 - c. interested by
 - d. interested in
8. *I working late.*
- a. am used to
 - b. used to
 - c. will use to
 - d. was use to
9. *She for his letter her birthday.*
- a. waited/during
 - b. have waited/at
 - c. has been waiting/since
 - d. waits/since
10. *Theyin Tokyo..... 10 years. Then they moved to Mumba.*
- a. have been living/since
 - b. had lived/since
 - c. lived/for
 - d. have lived/for
11. *What if heback?*
- a. will you do/don't come
 - b. would you do/doesn't come
 - c. would you do/didn't come
 - d. you would do/comes
12. *He*
- a. says never nothing
 - b. never says nothing
 - c. says never anything
 - d. never says anything
13. *We have about the murderer.*
- a. many informations
 - b. few informations
 - c. little information
 - d. a few information
14. *She two years ago.*
- a. is died
 - b. is dead
 - c. has died
 - d. died
15. *..... attended the meeting.*
- a. Eight hundreds peoples
 - b. Eight hundreds of people
 - c. Eight hundred of people
 - d. Eight hundred people

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.

16. In spite of her sore throat she succeeded to do a convincing oral presentation.

- a. of
- b. sore throat
- c. to do
- d. convincing

17. The five first years of their marriage were cloudless, then they started arguing almost every day.

- a. five first years
- b. marriage
- c. cloudless
- d. arguing

18. He is so selfless and kind-hearted, that they all shamelessly profit of him.

- a. selfless
- b. kind-hearted
- c. shamelessly
- d. profit of

19. My eldest son has just turned 18. I wish he were less irresponsible!

- a. eldest
- b. turned
- c. were
- d. irresponsible

20. That is the most beautiful opera I have heard in my whole life!

- a. That
- b. the most beautiful
- c. have heard
- d. whole

21. The new car I bought is really economic. I hardly ever need to fill it up.

- a. bought
- b. economic
- c. hardly ever
- d. fill it up

22. I am dreadfully sorry, but this is all what I can do for the moment.

- a. dreadfully
- b. this
- c. all
- d. what

23. If you want to succeed, here is some advices you should really follow.

- a. succeed
- b. here is
- c. some advices
- d. follow

24. I still remember the lesson our teacher learnt us about the Second World War, three years ago.

- a. still
- b. lesson
- c. learnt us
- d. three years ago.

25. I know her for ten years now. Actually, we met when we were in high school.

- a. know
- b. for
- c. now
- d. met

26. It was been sold for an outrageously high price.

- a. was
- b. been sold
- c. for
- d. outrageously

27. Kendrick Lamar is the only rap singer who has been awarded the Pulitzer Price.

- a. only
- b. rap singer
- c. has been awarded
- d. Price

28. Stranger Things ranks among the most popular serie in the United States.

- a. ranks
- b. the most
- c. serie
- d. the

29. The concept of virtual reality emerged in the Sixties, until a headset capable of displaying basic images was created.

- a. emerged
- b. until
- c. displaying
- d. was created

30. When I am eighteen, I will can drive a car. I can't wait!

- a. am
- b. will
- c. can
- d. 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.

31. *This room can accommodate 4 people.*
- satisfy
 - please
 - show
 - hold
32. *He is really alluring.*
- attractive
 - repellant
 - ugly
 - fast
33. *The manager submitted the proposal to a ballot.*
- an idiot
 - a debate
 - a vote
 - an expert
34. *It is quite comforting to know she will always be there.*
- worrying
 - upsetting
 - reassuring
 - distressing
35. *We had a very congenial evening with our new neighbours.*
- warm
 - awkward
 - disturbing
 - mean
36. *His father has always been standoffish.*
- fond of fishing
 - distant
 - kind
 - supportive

37. That was a stupid thing to do.

- a. moody
- b. unpleasant
- c. brainless
- d. touchy

38. Their story is really moving.

- a. motionless
- b. touching
- c. static
- d. settled

39. You should widen your views.

- a. defend
- b. broaden
- c. narrow
- d. tighten

40. The hotel staff treats all the customers with the same regard.

- a. look
- b. appearance
- c. demeanour
- d. respect

41. He despises his colleagues.

- a. looks down upon
- b. admires
- c. likes
- d. helps

42. This legal process is cumbersome.

- a. complicated
- b. admirable
- c. manageable
- d. efficient

43. I hope he won't back out.

- a. give up
- b. continue
- c. carry on
- d. insist

44. The outlook seems quite gloomy.

- a. positive
- b. dismal
- c. reassuring
- d. optimistic

45. Has anyone shown up so far?

- a. left
- b. climbed
- c. arrived
- d. demonstrated

Section 4 – Reading comprehension

Questions 46-60

China Expands Research Funding, Luring U.S. Scientists And Students

In 2003, Jay Siegel was up for a new challenge. Siegel was a tenured professor of chemistry at the University of California, San Diego, but he took a job at the University of Zurich.

“When I first moved, people said, ‘Oh, you’re crazy to leave San Diego; it’s a paradise. Why would you go to Europe? Blah, blah blah,’ “recalls Siegel. “And after 10 years people were saying, ‘Oh, man, that was the smartest thing you ever did. Zurich is wonderful.’ “

Then he told his friends he was moving to China. “And again, people said ‘What? Are you crazy?’ “ Siegel says. But he thinks they’ll soon realize he again made the smart choice.

In the past decade or so, China has been expanding its commitment to scientific research, and it shows. Chinese researchers now produce more scientific publications than U.S. scientists do, and the global ratings of Chinese universities are rising.

Five years ago Siegel became dean of the school of pharmaceutical science and technology at Tianjin University. He says the university president recruited him to build an undergraduate program that would attract students from all over — not just China. Siegel says the program is taught entirely in English.

“They get a bachelor’s degree that is every bit recognized around the world” says Siegel. “Our graduates go on to do master’s and Ph.D. degrees at Harvard, Princeton — at any of the universities around the world.”

There’s another aspect of getting a pharmaceutical science degree at Tianjin that Siegel expects students from throughout the world to find particularly attractive: The Chinese government plans to offer scholarships to cover the cost for students who enroll.

“They’ll walk out debt-free. This is all part of China’s efforts to attract international scientists. We’ve hired from Brazil; Mexico; the United States,” he says. “We have people from Germany; from the U.K. From Korea — from all over.”

One of those people is chemist Mark Olson. Though he had a faculty job at Texas A&M, Olson was ready for a new challenge.

“I’m actually born and raised in South Texas” he says. “I come from a Hispanic family.” Being in China has been good for his science, but there’s another reason he’s happy he made the move.

“It’s good for the kids. To show them that, ‘Hey, on the other side of the planet, this is what life is like.’ And it’s been very fulfilling.” he says. He’s got three now — and a fourth on the way.

Another colleague in the chemistry department, Jon Antilla, was at the University of South Florida when he first came to Tianjin University as a visiting faculty member.

“Now I’ve become full-time here,” Antilla says, “giving up my position with tenure in U.S. just to come here.”

There were several reasons he made the move. One, he has a Chinese wife who was enthusiastic about the idea.

And, Antilla says, he was attracted by the research climate.

“You really have a lot of freedom here, actually, to pursue your science,” Antilla says. “The grant funding is easier to get, and that frees you up to think more.”

There’s no question that the amount of money available for research in China is going up. The country has made it clear it plans to be a global leader in high-tech manufacturing. China created the Thousand Talents Plan to attract top researchers from around the world.

China’s ambitions have prompted great concern in the Trump Administration. The worry is that China might be eroding America’s technology advantage — not just by support for research, but also by theft of scientific ideas and corporate espionage. For instance, China has the largest radio telescope in the world, and is planning to build several new telescopes.

But, for now, those concerns are not preventing scientists who are interested in moving to China from doing so.

Working in China does have some drawbacks. There are restrictions on the Internet, making it difficult to reach certain websites. And though English is spoken on university campuses, it’s not spoken throughout most of the country, posing a problem for many foreign visitors.

What’s more, free speech in China isn’t the same concept as it is in the United States.

“We’ve had no political restrictions,” says Siegel. “I know that people talk about them being out there, and I’ve heard rumors of things. But, for us personally, I would have to say no, I’ve not had that experience.”

Siegel thinks he knows why he and his American colleagues have been left alone to do their research :

“The Chinese have this interesting phrase that says, ‘The foreign monk speaks more easily to God,’ “ Siegel says. “So when you are a foreigner here, you may get away with things that other people don’t get away with. Although, in contrast, they also have the phrase that, ‘The foreign dragon can never defeat the local snake.’ And I think these are two good pieces of advice wherever you go in the world. That, indeed, when you are a guest there are certain things that will be allowed you that aren’t allowed to everyone else.”

On the other hand, the influence of guests may be modest when their opinions don’t fit with a country’s intentions.

The flow of researchers abandoning labs in the United States for academic positions in China is still more trickle than flood. But China is working hard to make itself an attractive destination for top international scientists.

Adapted from *NPR News*, November 27, 2018

46. The article deals with:

- a. the brain-drain to China.
- b. the brain-drain from China.
- c. American students and teachers.
- d. the success of Chinese students abroad.

47. In 2003 Jay Siegel:

- a. started his job as a chemistry teacher in California.
- b. moved to San Diego.
- c. moved to Zurich.
- d. moved to China.

48. His friends:

- a. have always approved of his decisions.
- b. have always disagreed with his decisions.
- c. first disapproved but then changed their minds.
- d. advised him to go to China, as it was the best thing to do.

49. China’s interest in scientific research:

- a. is new.
- b. started 20 years ago.
- c. started about 10 years ago.
- d. is about to start.

50. China’s involvement in science can be assessed by:

- a. the obvious mistakes made by Chinese scientists.
- b. the general failure of Chinese universities.
- c. the growing number of publications by American scientists on China.
- d. the growing number of scientific essays published every year by Chinese scientists.

51. Siegel:

- a. was appointed administrator at Tianjin University.
- b. teaches technology at Tianjin University.
- c. comes from Harvard.
- d. does not speak Chinese.

52. The program at Tianjin University:

- a. is for students who come from Princeton and Harvard.
- b. is meant for students from all parts of China.
- c. is meant for students from all over the world.
- d. aims at teaching English to Chinese students.

53. What is not true about this program?

- a. The degree is accepted globally.
- b. Students will not have to borrow money to pay for their studies.
- c. It allows students to enter any university afterwards.
- d. They refused students from Brazil.

54. Mark Olson:

- a. wants his children to grow up in South Texas.
- b. finds living in China a mind-opening experience for his children.
- c. has got 3 children, one of whom will turn 4 soon.
- d. went to China as he wrongly believed he had a job at the university in Texas.

55. The first time Jon Antilla went to Tianjin:

- a. he intended to stay.
- b. it was just a working trip.
- c. he was there on holiday.
- d. he met his Chinese wife.

56. What does Antilla not say?

- a. China worries about global warming and climate.
- b. Money is bestowed more easily in China.
- c. Scientists are freer in China.
- d. Scientists can devote themselves to research only.

57. What is not China's intention?

- a. Rank first in high tech.
- b. Spend more and more money on research.
- c. Question the amount of money they spend on research.
- d. Entice the best scientists from all over the world.

58. The American government:

- a. talks American scientists out of going to China.
- b. fears another space race with China.
- c. is afraid of being technologically overtaken by China.
- d. will prevent American scientists from leaving their home country.

59. On the whole, what may people not face when working in China?

- a. Problems of censorship.
- b. Problems of internet connection.
- c. Problems of language.
- d. Problems of individual freedom.

60. Siegel and his American colleagues:

- a. do not suffer from any restriction and enjoy great freedom as they are foreigners.
- b. were isolated from the rest of the team.
- c. know that if they disagree with the government they will be expelled.
- d. know that soon the number of scientists moving to China will be impressively high.