

tremplin

Test d'anglais

14

● Samedi 16 avril 2016 de 13h30 à 15h00

Durée : 1 heure 30

*Candidats bénéficiant de la mesure « Tiers-temps » :
13h30 – 15h30*

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 30 questions à résoudre approximativement en 20 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 1 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.

- The new manager called a meeting of his team and asked them how long_____on the sustainable development project.***
 - have they been working
 - they had been working
 - they were working
 - had they been working
- Mexico City is_____in the world.***
 - one of the most polluted city
 - the most polluted cities
 - the one most polluted city
 - one of the most polluted cities
- When the winner of the competition_____next week, we will know if we'll have a holiday in the USA or not.***
 - is announced
 - will be announced
 - will announce
 - announces
- _____they are most concerned about is the bank manager's forecast of rising interest rates.***
 - Who
 - Which
 - That
 - What
- The young couple invested in the start-up_____they were not sure of their return on investment.***
 - whereas
 - nevertheless
 - even though
 - in spite

6. **The CEO said he wanted the Marketing Department to create the _____ for the new product.**
- A. best ever possible advertising campaign
 - B. ever possible best advertising campaign
 - C. ever best possible advertising campaign
 - D. best possible advertising campaign ever
7. **The overall profit made by the company rose _____ 20% last year.**
- A. at
 - B. by
 - C. to
 - D. from
8. **Despite the rain, lots of spectators turned _____ to watch the rugby match.**
- A. up
 - B. in
 - C. back
 - D. round
9. **If the salary had been higher, Paul _____ the job.**
- A. wouldn't had turned down
 - B. won't have turned down
 - C. wouldn't have turned down
 - D. hadn't turned down
10. **Mr Smith, _____ in the accounts department, thinks that he will retire in June next year.**
- A. the oldest employee
 - B. is the oldest employee
 - C. the oldest employee is
 - D. he is the oldest employee
11. **When you see all the damage in the village, you can imagine how violent the storm _____.**
- A. must have be
 - B. must been
 - C. must be
 - D. must have been
12. **_____ has the vending machine broken down this week? It's not working again now.**
- A. How long time
 - B. How many times
 - C. How much time
 - D. How long
13. **I would like to thank you _____ all the members of the association for your very generous donation.**
- A. to behalf of
 - B. at behalf of
 - C. on behalf of
 - D. from behalf of
14. **The judge decided he was _____ that he gave him a life sentence.**
- A. so violent a criminal
 - B. a such violent criminal
 - C. a so violent criminal
 - D. such a violent criminal

15. *Environmentalists say that a lack of water will be the most serious problem _____ the world in the years to come.*
- A. in
 - B. of
 - C. over
 - D. through
16. *The professor explained that the students _____ essays had not been handed in before the deadline, would not be able to sit the exams.*
- A. who
 - B. which
 - C. that
 - D. whose
17. *This time next year, the new product _____ .*
- A. will be launched
 - B. will have been launched
 - C. will launch
 - D. will be launching
18. *It ___ we met our business partners for the first time.*
- A. is a long time since
 - B. was a long time since
 - C. had been a long time since
 - D. has been a long time since
19. *The new equipment cost _____*
- A. fifty-three millions pounds
 - B. fifty-three millions of pounds
 - C. fifty-three million pounds
 - D. fifty-three million of pounds
20. *We have a serious problem on the production line because the machines _____ the products that we need to deliver tomorrow before 10am.*
- A. have stopped to manufacture
 - B. have stopped manufacturing
 - C. have stopped the manufacturing
 - D. have stopped manufactured
21. *The smell in the restaurant was so bad that we were put ___ eating and decided to leave.*
- A. out
 - B. of
 - C. off
 - D. down
22. *Do you know if _____ has been decided concerning the major transformations that should take place soon?*
- A. anything
 - B. something
 - C. everything
 - D. nothing

23. *Nowadays, we _____ our smartphones all day long to stay connected.*
- A. are used to use
 - B. are used to using
 - C. used to use
 - D. used to using
24. *In order to avoid having to go to an old people's home, many senior citizens _____ everyday.*
- A. make their meals deliver
 - B. get their meals to deliver
 - C. have their meals delivered
 - D. make their meals delivered
25. *The event _____ cancelled due to the bad weather; the organisers are speaking to the weather forecasters at the moment before making their decision.*
- A. need be
 - B. might be
 - C. must be
 - D. can be
26. *The Prime Minister said that if he _____ re-elected he would make sure that taxes were reduced.*
- A. was
 - B. would be
 - C. is
 - D. were
27. *The policeman declared that it was _____ accident he had ever seen.*
- A. worst
 - B. the worst
 - C. worse
 - D. the worse
28. *Today, many companies prefer to install efficient accounting software _____ having lots of paperwork to store.*
- A. or
 - B. otherwise
 - C. rather than
 - D. instead
29. *Over a century ago, the association _____ by two brothers.*
- A. was found
 - B. was founded
 - C. funded
 - D. was founded
30. *The number of unemployed who are under 25 _____ considerably over the past few years.*
- A. has raised
 - B. has rose
 - C. has rised
 - D. has risen

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.

31. Under normal circumstances most of questions can be answered by our hotline.

- A. under**
B. most of
C. be answered
D. by

32. If you want to have promotion, you must work hardly in your job.

- A. to have**
B. must
C. hardly
D. in

33. Take advantage of the latest offers on this website, you should log in today!

- A. Take**
B. the
C. latest
D. should

34. Among the hardest task I was expected to do during my internship, I think that negotiating with clients over the phone in English was the most difficult.

- A. the hardest**
B. task
C. negotiating
D. over the phone

35. While I was chatting to Jane, we bumped into a very old friend of her whom she hadn't seen for some time.

- A. to**
B. into
C. her
D. whom

36. More the researchers studied the topic, the more likely they were to find a solution.
- A. More
 - B. the more
 - C. likely
 - D. to find
37. We have spent all week trying to find the relevant information; I should give it to the communication department yesterday.
- A. have spent
 - B. trying to
 - C. should
 - D. give
38. The sale of the property that had been on sale for several months satisfied the seller as it was sold for over a million pounds.
- A. The sale
 - B. on sale
 - C. the seller
 - D. was sold
39. The increase in taxes concerns every employees who are currently working in the private sector, doesn't it?
- A. in
 - B. every
 - C. are currently working
 - D. doesn't it?
40. If they wish to succeed in developing the new tool, they will have to work very fastly in order to meet the deadlines fixed by the clauses in the contract.
- A. wish to succeed
 - B. in developing
 - C. will have to work
 - D. very fastly
41. If the assurance company hasn't sent you your policy by the end of the week, you will have to call them back.
- A. the assurance company
 - B. hasn't sent
 - C. by the end of the week
 - D. to call them back
42. The students had their exams last week and now there is a two-week break while they wait for they're results.
- A. their
 - B. there
 - C. two-week
 - D. they're
43. Have you got any idea where my keys are? It's really annoying, I think I left it in the restaurant and now it's closed.
- A. any
 - B. It's
 - C. it
 - D. it's

44. **Migrants who are often cruelly rejected by local communities due to a lack of comprehension and fear of the unknown.**
- A. who
 - B. cruelly
 - C. due to
 - D. of
45. **On his world tour last year, he was dropping in on many old friends from his university days, who have left the country and live abroad.**
- A. On
 - B. was dropping in
 - C. on
 - D. live abroad
46. **Within all the people who work in the company, the key account manager is the most interesting to spend time chatting to because he has travelled to almost every country in the world.**
- A. Within
 - B. the most interesting to
 - C. he has travelled
 - D. almost every country
47. **Thanks to her hard work, her motivation and lots of support from her family, she feels that she has done considerable progress.**
- A. Thanks to
 - B. lots of
 - C. support
 - D. done
48. **It would be great if we could find a flat to rent near from yours so that we'll be able to spend the summer together.**
- A. It would be
 - B. near from
 - C. yours
 - D. we'll be able to spend
49. **I must admit I was very surprising when the marketing manager announced two days ago that he was going to hand in his resignation.**
- A. surprising
 - B. he was going
 - C. to hand in
 - D. his
50. **Before making his final decision as to which purchaser he would sell his property to, the vendor looked into all the buyer's offers carefully.**
- A. Before making
 - B. vendor
 - C. looked into
 - D. buyer's
51. **Wages in China are rising steadily contrary at the situation in Bangladesh, where many workers are still exploited by multi-nationals, which outsource their production.**
- A. are rising
 - B. contrary at
 - C. still
 - D. which

52. In most countries the retirement age is getting older and older, if it continues like this we won't be able to retire until 67 years at least.
- A. most
 - B. is getting
 - C. like
 - D. years
53. Over the past few years, the job market has become increasingly saturated and in certain sectors such as communication, there isn't lots of jobs to choose between.
- A. few
 - B. increasingly
 - C. such as
 - D. there isn't
54. Today, access at Internet has become essential for both individuals and companies who can no longer survive without it.
- A. at Internet
 - B. both
 - C. no longer
 - D. it
55. My assistant has been trying to call you for over two hours now but nobody has answered the phone. What did you do?
- A. has been trying
 - B. over
 - C. has answered
 - D. did you do?
56. Despite of the current crisis, luxury hotels continue to attract just as many clients as ever before.
- A. Despite of
 - B. current
 - C. just as many
 - D. as ever before
57. The latest figures published by the government show that public spending needs to be cut off by around 20%.
- A. latest
 - B. needs
 - C. off
 - D. by
58. The product manager informed the supplier that his contract would not be renewed since he was having problems to deliver his goods on time and nevertheless the supplier decided to sue the company.
- A. since
 - B. he was having
 - C. on time
 - D. nevertheless
59. If the profits were higher, the firm would have been able to invest more capital in R&D.
- A. the profits
 - B. were
 - C. higher
 - D. would have been able
60. After the meeting had finished, the human resources manager and the trade union representatives stayed on the premises discussing about new recruitment procedures.
- A. had finished
 - B. resources
 - C. premises
 - D. about

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.

61. How can the makers claim that this is the best product they have ever launched onto the market?
A. promise
B. demonstrate
C. predict
D. profess
62. Nowadays, with an increasing number of scandals concerning people in the government, the man in the street finds it hard to know who to vote for.
A. politicals
B. policies
C. politicians
D. politics
63. Even though his colleagues didn't really appreciate him, they came to his farewell cocktail party.
A. turned in for
B. turned up for
C. turned out to
D. turned in to
64. After stealing from the store, the employee was sacked by his manager.
A. fired
B. punished
C. hated
D. reprimanded
65. Real estate prices in the capital have gone down slightly due to new legislation.
A. significantly
B. dramatically
C. marginally
D. widely
66. To encourage consumers to buy new products in supermarkets, many companies organise demonstrations to distribute free samples.
A. give round
B. hand out
C. handle
D. pan out

67. *When they are setting up their company, young entrepreneurs must not forget the threats that their new firm could face.*
- A. underlook
 - B. look out
 - C. overlook
 - D. underestimate
68. *The manager knows that he can count on the finance department to prepare the financial statement in time for the meeting.*
- A. ask for
 - B. stake on
 - C. calculate with
 - D. rely on
69. *Although Peter was accustomed to working with the team, he was embarrassed about discussing his private life with them.*
- A. sheepish
 - B. confused
 - C. muddled
 - D. ashamed
70. *In cross-cultural advertising campaigns, many companies have made incredible blunders.*
- A. successes
 - B. mistakes
 - C. benefits
 - D. buzz
71. *Could you please give me the General Manager's extension? I need it urgently.*
- A. office hours
 - B. annex building number
 - C. additional information
 - D. private office telephone number
72. *The candidate asked if somebody could fetch him from the airport because it was the first time he had been to the city.*
- A. put him down at
 - B. take him up at
 - C. pick him up at
 - D. pick him off at
73. *The director withdrew from the Board of Directors, much to the surprise of all the other members.*
- A. gave a bad image of
 - B. resigned from
 - C. disagreed with
 - D. criticised
74. *The American company was on the brink of signing a new contract with a Japanese partner when rumours of bankruptcy began to spread.*
- A. close to
 - B. thinking about
 - C. far from
 - D. negotiating

75. *The latest quotation on the stock market has put the damper on the takeover bid.*
- A. encouraged
 - B. accelerated
 - C. stopped
 - D. discouraged
76. *The bad news of the actor's death hit his producer so hard that she stopped what she was saying and was suddenly dumb.*
- A. shell-shocked
 - B. stupefied
 - C. speechless
 - D. pale
77. *In view of the profits made by the company this year, the employees are bound to get a bonus at Christmas.*
- A. sure to have
 - B. hoping to have
 - C. doubtful about having
 - D. limited in getting
78. *The client had lost her receipt, hence the customer service department refused to give her a refund.*
- A. whereas
 - B. therefore
 - C. nevertheless
 - D. providing
79. *The damage caused by the floods during the hurricane was so huge that the authorities declared it would take several months to make the city safe again.*
- A. expensive
 - B. dangerous
 - C. enormous
 - D. extended
80. *In the USA, economists forecast a financial crisis in the coming years, due to the large amount of money owed in student loans.*
- A. foresee
 - B. announce
 - C. forward
 - D. preview
81. *During the Annual General Meeting, the shareholders gathered that the dividends for the new financial year would be down on the previous year.*
- A. heard
 - B. understood
 - C. expected
 - D. were told
82. *When the workplace tutor assessed the student's activities during his internship, he explained that he was satisfied because all the tasks had been done completely.*
- A. roughly
 - B. carefully
 - C. inexhaustively
 - D. thoroughly

83. *The article on neuromarketing in the International Journal of Market Research was tough to read and take in.*
- A. long
 - B. straightforward
 - C. difficult
 - D. depressing
84. *The barrister insisted on attending the interview with her client and the police officer in order to defend his legal rights.*
- A. waiting for
 - B. assisting
 - C. putting off
 - D. going along to
85. *The situation between the two rivals was so tense that a mediator was eventually called in to try to help them to see each other's point of view.*
- A. finally
 - B. maybe
 - C. possibly
 - D. surely
86. *In order to increase productivity on the production line, the management has decided to organise some drastic new measures, which will come into effect next month.*
- A. set back
 - B. set up
 - C. set down
 - D. set in
87. *In today's world, where protecting the environment is becoming a burning issue, countries all over the world need to swap innovative ideas so as to optimise the world's resources.*
- A. create
 - B. develop
 - C. exchange
 - D. suggest
88. *For many years, the worker made out that he had worked for a large multinational in the USA until his employer discovered that the company had never existed.*
- A. pretended
 - B. declared
 - C. asserted
 - D. contended
89. *Employers are becoming more and more aware that stress in the workplace is often the cause of burnout and sick leave.*
- A. warned
 - B. worried
 - C. wary
 - D. conscious
90. *Why has she always been regarded as a major asset for the department?*
- A. observed
 - B. kept
 - C. considered
 - D. protected

Section 4 – Reading comprehension

Questions 91-96

In Greenland the shortest day of the year can have little more than three hours of sunlight - but although the winter is long, cold and dark, it can also be a thing of beauty, writes Antonia Quirke. In the coastal town of Ilulissat, western Greenland, winter beckons. Soon much of Disko Bay will be frozen and the men will take to their husky-drawn sleds, cutting holes in the ice for fish and seal.

But while the sea is still slush, the gigantic icebergs move. They are the largest objects afloat in the northern hemisphere and moving in a boat among them, the view is as complex as a jungle. Some seem ash-flecked like fur, some like spilled cream in valleys. Some are as blue as a powerful detergent - ice this far north can be blue or white or black or diamond-sheer. It can be one year old or 250,000 years old, moulded like coral or mushrooms or apple crumble. There are icebergs like citadels, ramparts and sky-scraping spires - whole islands the texture of pearl or obsidian, many times bigger underneath the water, stretching deep into another dimension. When the great Norwegian explorer Fridtjof Nansen wrote about his pioneering crossing of Greenland in 1888, he noted that these wondrous, unorthodox creations made him think of fairyland and childhood - but also, death.

“Don’t you get depressed?” I ask people. My young friend Nikolena scoffs. “The sun is boring,” she says. She loves the winter, huddling with her teenage neighbours for 10-hour-long horror movie marathons or swapping stories about the *Qivitoq*, humans banished for one reason or another into the wilderness, where out of rage and desperation they have learned to shape-shift. Nikolena says she once saw a ragged old man standing among stampeding reindeer, and he suddenly leapt, but in the form of an arctic hare.

I wonder if the fishermen, out solo on their sleds, ever fear the *Qivitoq*? Twenty-nine-year-old Fari shakes his head, gesturing to his favourite dog Malesornia, lupine and half wild, snarlingly protective of his master. Last year, when Fari’s sled fell right through the ice far from home, Malesornia pulled him out, dragging him to safety... and then, soaked and numb for eight hours in the dark, Fari still laid out his lines for halibut. The tenacity. Greenlanders think Europeans flap too much. So much talk, they reprimand me, so much noise! Even the Greenlandic language doesn’t hold with fuss or exaggeration. Numbers only go up to 12. After that it’s just a pragmatic and untheatrical “many”. “What’s the strangest thing you have ever seen through a hole you’ve cut in the ice?” I ask, hoping Fari might say a Narwhal, with a spiral tusk protruding from its upper jaw that the Vikings once believed came from a unicorn trapped in its stomach. Fari thinks for a while, “A man,” he nods after a while. “A frozen man. He must have fallen from a fishing boat,” Fari just shrugs. To the sagacious Greenlander, that’s fair balance. You hunt, you take life, and one day you might very well give your own. So, Fari left the man in his ice grave without a second glance, and took his sled elsewhere, north of the great glacier.

*Adapted from BBC News Magazine “Where winter is cold, dark and beautiful”
8th November 2015*

91. The expression “winter beckons” in paragraph 1 means:

- A. winter is here
- B. winter is coming
- C. winter is long
- D. winter is cold and dark

92. What are icebergs not compared to?

- A. mushrooms
- B. citadels
- C. whole islands
- D. cream in valleys

93. In the text, which comparison does not refer to ice:

- A. diamond-sheer
- B. like apple crumble
- C. as old as 1 or 250,000 years
- D. as blue as a powerful detergent

94. *In Greenlandic language Qivitoq refers to:*

- A. horror stories told by local people during the winter
- B. people who can change shape from humans to animals, for example
- C. the wilderness where humans are banished to for various reasons
- D. something fishermen fear

95. *When the fisherman Fari fell through the ice, he was saved by:*

- A. his sled
- B. his tenacity
- C. his lines for halibut
- D. a lupine and half-wild animal

96. *For the author of this text, which quality of a Greenlander's character is best illustrated by Fari's story about the body he found and left after cutting a hole in the ice?*

- A. fairness
- B. exaggeration
- C. wisdom
- D. pragmatism

Questions 97-104

Researchers working on the US space agency's Maven satellite have reported their first big set of results in a clutch of scholarly papers. These detail how Martian air today is being removed at high altitudes through its interactions with the Sun. They calculate the rates at which gases escape, and suggest why these rates may have been even higher in the past. All the observations by previous satellites and landers at the Red Planet indicate that it was once shrouded in a thick blanket of gases, which supported the presence of liquid water at its surface. This is evident in the many landscape features that resemble the remains of river channels, deltas and lakes.

But the air pressure on Mars today is less than 1% of what it is on Earth, meaning any free water would instantly boil away or freeze solid. Some of the air has probably reacted with, and been incorporated into, minerals at the surface. However, the most likely explanation for the atmosphere's loss - and the one that Maven began testing last year - is that the Sun has simply stripped it away, turning Mars from a warm and wet world into a cold and dry one. The satellite has been making a series of deep dives into the atmosphere as it orbits the planet. These dips take it to under 200km from the surface - enabling it to sample the gases that are present and to record how they are behaving when excited by our star. The Sun emits a constant stream of charged particles called the solar wind. This wind carries magnetic fields and when these hit the planet they generate electric fields that are then able to accelerate atmospheric ions, hurling them either directly off into space or slamming them into other atmospheric constituents so that they are removed. The loss rates may appear on the face of it to be quite small, but they are significant when applied over the 4.5 billion years of Mars' history.

Maven scientist Jasper Halekas from the University of Iowa explained: "We find that there are roughly 100 grams of atmosphere escaping every second, a quarter pound escaping every second. "I can't help but imagine hamburgers flying out of the Martian atmosphere - one per second. But fortunately it's instead oxygen and carbon dioxide that are leaving the planet which are important both for water and for the climate of the planet overall."

Had Mars retained a global magnetic field, it might have been able to deflect and resist this persistent, abrasive assault from our star. Scientists think however that the internal dynamo generating such a field probably collapsed just a few hundred million years after the planet formed. Thankfully for Earth, its global magnetic field continues to operate and afford protection. Otherwise, our climate system could have been altered in a very similar way.

*Adapted from BBC News "Mars atmosphere eroded by Sun activity" By Jonathan Amos BBC Science Correspondent
5th November 2015*

97. **Maven satellite researchers have published papers which show:**
- A. that Mars is covered by lots of gases
 - B. how to calculate the rates at which gases escape
 - C. air is leaving Mars because of the sun
 - D. that Mars is the Red Planet
98. **In the text, river channels, deltas and lakes are important because:**
- A. they are landscape features
 - B. they are features that resemble remains
 - C. they are proof that there was once water on the surface
 - D. they are proof that there is now water on the surface
99. **The air pressure on Mars compared to the air pressure on the Earth is:**
- A. less than 1% on Mars and on the Earth
 - B. 1% less on Mars than on the Earth
 - C. 1% less on the Earth than on Mars
 - D. not even 1% on Mars of that on the Earth
100. **What is not a result that has been found by the researchers:**
- A. Mars has lost its atmosphere
 - B. Mars was a warm and wet world
 - C. Mars is a cold and dry world
 - D. the air has most likely joined minerals
101. **The Maven satellite:**
- A. has been orbiting Mars at 200km from its surface
 - B. has been moving down closer than 200km to the surface of Mars
 - C. has been exciting the gases 200km from the planet's surface
 - D. has been testing the gases 200km above the planet's surface
102. **Which of the following is not a feature of Solar Wind?**
- A. flow of particles
 - B. magnetic fields
 - C. emitted by the Sun
 - D. small loss rates
103. **Jasper Halekas can't help but imagine hamburgers flying out of the atmosphere because:**
- A. this is what the oxygen and carbon dioxide look like
 - B. hamburgers are about the same weight as the amount of atmosphere that is lost
 - C. they leave the planet at a rate of one every second
 - D. hamburgers also affect water and the climate
104. **According to the text, which of the following statements is not true:**
- A. Mars has retained a global magnetic field
 - B. Mars has not been able to resist the assault from the Sun
 - C. Mars had an internal dynamo
 - D. Mars was not formed a hundred million years ago

Questions 105-112

"Progressive beer duty" does not sound like legislation to thrill the heart. But it's a big part of the reason the average British pint has markedly improved over the past decade. The 2002 regulation, introduced by Gordon Brown, offered tax incentives for breweries making fewer than 3m litres of beer per year. In giving smaller providers a financial leg-up against the commercial giants, the regulation cleared the way for small independent brewers to thrive.

They have taken full advantage. Britain now has 1,300 breweries, more per capita than any country in the world, increasing by 10% per year. The list grows daily: Beavertown, Burning Sky, Hardknott, Thornbridge, Blackjack, Atom, Buxton. Last year craft beer was added to the “basket of goods” used to calculate inflation, even though what exactly constitutes a craft beer remains debatable. After all, any rural enthusiast will be able to tell you that Britain has always had wonderful local beers. While the domestic market grows more crowded, the most dynamic firms are looking to take their beer abroad. Exports are at record levels.

King of these new brewers is BrewDog. It was founded in Fraserburgh, Scotland, in 2007 by James Watt and Martin Dickie and quickly became Britain’s fastest-growing food and drink company. Its signature Punk IPA reflects the firm’s provocative, sometimes controversial approach to PR. BrewDog has brewed the world’s strongest beer, and brewed beer at the bottom of the Atlantic. This summer it parachuted beers out of a helicopter over London.

The approach seems to have worked. Brewdog exports to more than 50 countries and has just begun work on a new brewery in Columbus, Ohio. It’s all the more impressive given that there was already an established craft beer market in America, and much of BrewDog’s style is drawn from successful US firms, in particular the Stone Brewing Co in California. But Watt says it’s simply that the punk spirit translates internationally. “We’re always thinking up new ways to get a response out of people,” Watt says, sitting in the BrewDog bar in London’s Camden. Their aggressive PR approach is not the only way BrewDog has eschewed convention. Frustrated by the banks’ stinginess after the recession, they raised money by selling shares to the public, a scheme called Equity for Punks, now in its fourth iteration.

BrewDog is not the only UK beer firm taking lessons from across the Atlantic; The Camden Town Brewery was started by Australian Jasper Cuppaidge in 2010. Camden is starting to make its own tentative steps into the export market, starting with Sweden. “You have to take more than a beer to a different market. You have to know exactly who you are,” says Cuppaidge. “With Camden we’re trying to project a young-at-mind attitude.” He says there are also lessons from big brewers. “In the US rather than emulate, they’ve engaged. They’ve realised that you can’t teach your dad to dance.” Anheuser-Busch InBev, which owns Budweiser and supplies 50% of the US beer market, has spent more than \$200m acquiring craft breweries. Brewers in the UK have taken a more top-down approach: see Fuller’s Frontier brand, or the Whitstable Bay range brewed by Shepherd Neame under its revived Faversham Steam Brewery marque.

The explosion of innovative breweries in the US has had a push-back effect on the UK. There’s huge interest. The humble British drinking session: an export for the 21st century.

*Adapted from The Guardian “UK craft beer: taking over the world one pint at a time”
by Ed Cummings 8th November 2015*

105. Beer in Britain has improved in recent years but not because of:

- A.** small independent brewers
- B.** commercial giants
- C.** tax incentives
- D.** legislation introduced by Gordon Brown

106. Craft beer

- A.** constitutes goods now sold in baskets
- B.** is used to assess the rate of inflation
- C.** was created last year
- D.** is debatable for rural enthusiasts

107. According to the text, today British beers

- A.** are produced by the most dynamic firms
- B.** are more and more popular with rural enthusiasts
- C.** are saturating the UK market
- D.** have never been exported so much

108. BrewDog has done all of the following except:

- A. brewed beer in the US
- B. brewed beer in the Atlantic ocean
- C. dropped beers from the air above London
- D. exported beer to countries around the world

109. James Watt and Martin Dickie

- A. are punks
- B. brew beer called Punk IPA
- C. use the signature Punk IPA
- D. give money to punks through the "Equity for Punks" scheme

110. According to the text, BrewDog

- A. has already opened a new brewery in Columbus Ohio
- B. has copied Stone Brewing Co in California
- C. has developed some successful US firms
- D. has established the beer craft market in the US

111. The sentence, "Their aggressive PR approach is not the only way BrewDog has eschewed convention" means:

- A. BrewDog keeps with normal standards of procedure in its Public Relations
- B. BrewDog keeps into normal standards of procedure in its Public Relations
- C. BrewDog keeps of normal standards of procedure in its Public Relations
- D. BrewDog keeps away from normal standards of procedure in its Public Relations

112. In the text, which of the following is not a craft beer brewed in the UK?

- A. Beavertown
- B. Shepherd Neame
- C. Camden
- D. Buxton

Questions 113-120

When China introduced its one-child policy in 1979, it cut a few air-holes in the blanket of coercion. Four towns were quietly allowed to experiment with different approaches, allowing couples to have two children. On October 29th the Communist Party extended that kind permission to everyone. If it had been paying closer attention to its two-child enclaves, it might have done so sooner.

So sensitive was the notion of allowing anyone to have two children that it was not until 2010 that mainland media drew attention to these towns' policies. One of them, Yicheng in Shanxi province, lies in the basin of the Yellow River. At first sight, it seems like any other small town in China, though a little poorer than the national average. Before long, however, a visitor may notice it is full of sights that are rare elsewhere. A young woman, six months pregnant, holds her five-year-old daughter's hand. Families race around on mopeds, as everywhere, but in Yicheng, two young children are clinging to the handlebars, not one. When the Zhi Cai primary school breaks for lunch, siblings race towards their waiting mothers. "It's better to have two children," says Zhu Chengwen, an apple-seller. He has two himself.

These oddities are thanks to the efforts of Liang Zhongtang of the Shanxi Academy of Social Sciences. In 1984 he argued that the best way to control the population would be to encourage later marriages and longer gaps between births. So Yicheng's rules say that if a woman marries at 23 or later (three years after the legal age of marriage), and has a child, she may have a second after the age of 28. The policy has been in force for 30 years. It shows what might be possible under the country's new two-child policy.

In 2000, Yicheng had a fertility rate about 0.3 points above the national average, implying it was about 1.8 (the fertility rate is the number of children a woman is likely to have in her lifetime). Both the national and local rates were

below what they had been in 1985, and well below 2.1, at which level the population remains stable. But fertility had fallen more slowly in Yicheng, implying that some parents in other parts of China, given the chance, would have had more than one child.

But that does not necessarily mean that they will have more now that the one-child policy has changed. Yicheng is unusual because it has not experienced so-called “ultra-low fertility”—usually defined as a fertility rate below 1.5. At this point, experience elsewhere suggests, expectations change; demand for just one child becomes ingrained. When China relaxed its policy in 2013, allowing people who were only children to have a second child, only 12% of those eligible applied.

Even if such attitudes shift, it will not make a large difference. Kristin Bietsch of the Population Reference Bureau, a think-tank in America, calculated the demographic path under the new two-child policy, assuming the fertility rate rises to two by 2050. She found that even in that unlikely event the impact would be modest. The peak population would be only 23m people greater—about 2%—under the two-child policy. Meanwhile the number of people over 65 would still double. In short, the Yicheng example suggests that while a two-child policy would have slowed the decline in fertility in the past, its effect in future is likely to be very modest.

There are two areas, however, where the new policy could have a bigger impact: on the sex ratio and on the unpopularity of the family-planning system. In 2010 there were 116 boys born for every 100 girls; the natural ratio is about 105. Other countries such as India and South Korea have distorted ratios, too. But the one-child policy has aggravated the problem. China’s ratio is worse and has persisted longer.

Yicheng’s experience also suggests a two-child policy may be less unpopular. The one-child policy has long been bitterly contested. Fines raised from those who break the rules exceed \$3 billion a year by one estimate. Yicheng’s policy still requires policing. Officials keep track of when people marry and try to prevent a second conception before 28. Fines in Yicheng soared from 144,000 yuan in 1985 (\$49,000) to 4.7m yuan in 1995. But people have come to accept the restrictions. Fines are now below 90,000 yuan annually. The national two-child limit may make the worst forms of coercion, such as forced abortions, less common.

When the two-child policy was adopted in Yicheng in 1985, Mr Liang said he hoped it would become national by 2000. If it had, it would not have solved China’s demographic problems. But it might have made its fertility decline less abrupt, improved its distorted sex ratio and given the country more time to prepare for the burden of ageing.

*Adapted from The Economist “A small town offers a glimpse of what a two-child China might look like”
November 7th 2015*

113. According to the text, two-child enclaves:

- A. were allowed on 29th October by the Communist Party
- B. were allowed in 2010 in mainland China
- C. were allowed as an alternative to the 1979 one-child policy in some places
- D. were all allowed to have the same two-child policies

114. Which of the following descriptions of Yicheng is not true?

- A. It is just like any other town in China.
- B. The town is not as rich as the majority of towns in China.
- C. It shows what two-child policy could be like in China.
- D. It is a town with oddities.

115. According to the text, what can be seen in Yicheng and in the rest of China?

- A. A pregnant woman holding her five-year old daughter’s hand
- B. Siblings hurrying to meet their mother outside school
- C. Two children holding the handlebars of the family moped
- D. Families driving on a moped

116. From this text we learn that in Yicheng:

- A.** the law allows young people to get married when they are 20 years old
- B.** rules say that young women must marry at 23
- C.** women must legally have their first child three years after their marriage
- D.** if a woman gets married at 20 she can have two children when she is 28

117. The text informs the reader that the fertility rate:

- A.** reached 2.1 in 1985 after the efforts of Liang Zhongtang
- B.** was 2.1 in Yicheng in 2000, i.e. 0,3 points higher than the average rate
- C.** was higher than the national average at around 1.8 points in 2000 in Yicheng
- D.** is now at the ultra-low fertility rate of 1.5 in China and not 2.1 which is necessary

118. One of the future impacts of the introduction of a two-child policy could be:

- A.** a significant slowdown in the falling of the fertility rate
- B.** that the population will reach a 23m peak
- C.** the population will double at the age of 65
- D.** only a slight change in the demographic path

119. Why are India and South Korea compared to China?

- A.** Because of the unpopularity of the family-planning systems.
- B.** Because the one-child policy has aggravated the problem in these countries.
- C.** Because of the difference in the sex-ratio at birth.
- D.** Because the natural ratio of boys born to girls is 105.

120. Concerning China's policies on the number of children allowed in a family, we can conclude from information given in the text that:

- A.** China makes a lot of money from people who do not respect the family-planning policies
- B.** Two-child policy will be popular now it has been introduced
- C.** Chinese authorities nation-wide will try to stop couples having their second child before the age of 28
- D.** Abortion will continue to be forced on women just the same with the two-child policy as it was with the one-child policy

