

TEST D'ANGLAIS

Programme, conseils, bibliographie

PUBLIC CONCERNÉ

Tout candidat ayant suivi des cours d'anglais durant sa scolarité – collège, lycée et formation de type BTS, DUT et Licence 2.

NATURE DE L'ÉPREUVE

Pour l'épreuve écrite d'anglais : elle consiste en un test (QCM) comprenant grammaire, structures, usages et compréhension d'un texte écrit.

CONSEILS DE PRÉPARATION

Sont évaluées les capacités linguistiques fondamentales : il faut donc maîtriser les règles de grammaire courante, savoir choisir le mot juste sur proposition de plusieurs synonymes, avoir assimilé les tournures idiomatiques classiques, et avoir acquis de bons réflexes.

Pour cela, il faut s'entraîner à chercher la règle de grammaire ou la tournure idiomatique visée. N'hésitez pas à établir une liste des règles de grammaire et du vocabulaire qui vous font défaut.

Il faut raisonner très vite, donc faites appel à la logique chaque fois que cela est possible et méfiez-vous des tournures très proches du français.

Seront évaluées l'aptitude à l'expression et la capacité de structuration du message.

En ce qui concerne la compréhension écrite, c'est la capacité à appréhender un message écrit qui sera évaluée ; il faut donc savoir discerner les difficultés, faire appel au raisonnement tout en respectant les critères grammaticaux et lexicaux.

En résumé, l'essentiel est de travailler le vocabulaire de base nécessaire à l'expression, le mécanisme de la formation des mots, les faux amis, les verbes à particule adverbiale et à préposition, les règles de grammaire de base.

Lisez aussi de bons quotidiens ou hebdomadaires (*The Economist*, *The Independent*, *The International Herald Tribune*, etc.).

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

- J. Brossard et S. Chevalier, *Grammaire alphabétique de l'anglais*, éd. Bordas.
- J. M. Thomson, *Vocabulaire anglais*, éd. Dunod.
- Alain Le Ho, *QCM d'anglais*, éd. Ellipse.
- *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*.

ENGLISH TEST

Ce cas a été rédigé par l'ESC Montpellier.

Durée : 1 heure 30.

PRÉSENTATION

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1. This exam is divided into 4 sections:

Section 1	Grammar exercises	20 questions	(15 minutes)
Section 2	Find the error	15 questions	(20 minutes)
Section 3	Vocabulary exercises	25 questions	(15 minutes)
Section 4	Reading comprehension	20 questions	(40 minutes)
Total		80 questions	

2. Please use your answer sheet to record your answers. If you think you have made a mistake on the first line of your answer sheet, there is a second line provided and it is this answer which will be taken into account.

3. Each section has its own instructions.

There is only one right answer to each question

Each correct answer receives: 3 points

Each incorrect answer receives: -1 point

Each unanswered question receives: 0 point

4. At the end of the exam, you will give the supervisor your test paper and your answer sheet.

SUJET

SECTION 1 – GRAMMAR EXERCICES

Choose the correct answer.

- Students will succeed their exams as long as they _____ them correctly.
a) will prepare b) will have prepared
c) prepare d) prepared
- I got the feeling that the public _____ catch most of the play on words.
a) wasn't b) hasn't c) didn't d) haven't
- The new production manager _____ last week.
a) was appointed b) has been appointed
c) appointed d) has been appointing

- # ANGLAIS

- 14) I'm not sure that the students _____ aware of the amount of research work they need to do.
a) real
b) are really
c) really
d) be really
- 15) The A380 is _____ aeroplane in the world.
a) the bigger
b) biggest
c) the most biggest
d) the biggest
- 16) He asked _____ twice before taking such a foolish decision.
a) we think
b) to think
c) us to think
d) us thinking
- 17) Only after a new drug has been tested on animals _____ to human beings.
a) should it be administered
b) that it should be administered
c) it should be administered
d) should be administered
- 18) The students all knew that they _____ if they had worked harder.
a) would succeed
b) could succeed
c) would have succeeded
d) succeeded
- 19) Although the weather in Ramsgate isn't _____ to attract tourists all year round, it is still a very popular summer resort.
a) well enough
b) good enough
c) enough good
d) good or enough
- 20) If it _____ hotter in London, the pollution level would be even higher.
a) were
b) would be
c) is
d) will be

SECTION 2 – FIND THE ERROR: A, B, C, OR D.

- 21) Nelson Mandela, who / many people consider the greatest South African politician
A **B**
 ever, / was born on the 18th of July 1918. / He was a political prisoner from 1962 to 1990.
C **D**
- 22) Cambridge operates across a broader spectrum / and emphasises the value / of learning
A **B** **C**
 from its own sake / as a way of training the mind.
D
- 23) There's also real enthusiasm and involvement / on the part of a growing number of
A **B**

- alumni, / not only in terms of what they give / but their willing to be our ambassadors
C D
and help us.
- 24) Sir Nicolas Serota is now tireless pushing ahead / with major plans to create what he
A B
calls / 'a new museum for 21st century Britain' / on the south side of the Tate Modern
C D
Gallery.
- 25) Newton published his ideas about light and colour in 1672, / stating that light must been /
A B
a stream of particles which differed / according to the colour of the beam.
C D
- 26) In the world of advertising there is a new breed afoot / known as a colour-trend manager. /
A B
This is people who manipulate the world we look at, / but so subtly we don't notice.
C D
- 27) Many investors avoid to put money into companies / with interests in tobacco, cheap
A B
labour, / or armament for ethical reasons, / even if their stock can be very high
C D
performing.
- 28) With competition now mounting in India, / companies tried to protect their profitability /
A B
by taking their activity abroad / knowing that continued economic growth in India will
C D
provide a strong base for years to come.
- 29) Indian companies this year have spent twice as much on overseas acquisitions /
A
than foreign companies have invested in India. / Every single CEO is looking outwards /
B C
to see how to expand into foreign markets.
D
- 30) Until recently, few investors are made / decisions based on environmental concerns. /
A B
Business risks posed by pollution were thought / to be well-managed and easy to
C D
predict.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 49) cope | a) cut | b) manage | c) cover | d) imitate |
| 50) assuredly | a) definitely | b) confidently | c) securely | d) successfully |
| 51) havoc | a) hazard | b) accident | c) disorder | d) delay |
| 52) thrive | a) strive | b) threefold | c) try | d) flourish |
| 53) stringent | a) striking | b) strict | c) strong | d) strategic |
| 54) terrible | a) appalling | b) terrific | c) marvellous | d) wonderful |
| 55) hardly | a) with difficulty | b) badly | c) almost not | d) not easily |
| 56) tedious | a) tense | b) challenging | c) testing | d) boring |
| 57) keen | a) kind | b) eager | c) tidy | d) lazy |
| 58) plant | a) office | b) warehouse | c) laboratory | d) factory |
| 59) endorse | a) support | b) display | c) invest | d) stock |
| 60) fire | a) recruit | b) dismiss | c) extinguish | d) enrol |

SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1

Less-than-perfect picture of giving

On show at the Museum of Modern Art in New York until the end of January is a retrospective of more than 100 paintings and drawings by the American minimalist artist Brice Marde. Some of the works are on loan from private collections and some are on loan from other museums and galleries, but several belong in part to MoMA and in part to a donor.

“Couplet IV”, for example, a striking 9ft-high oil on linen, painted in 1988-89, is a fractional and promised gift from Richard Fuld, Lehman Brothers’ chairman and chief executive, and his wife Kathy. “Lethykos (for Tonto)”, an earlier, four-panelled painting from 1976, is a fractional and promised gift from Marie-Josée and Henry Kravis.

Through fractional gifts, donors can support museums without having to give up their paintings or sculptures altogether. They give away a percentage of their work of art to a museum, usually with the understanding that the institution will take full possession at some point in the future, often after the death of the donor. In the meantime, the

museum is entitled to take the art for a part of the year equal to their percentage share. For the rest of the year, donors can continue to enjoy their treasures at home.

A big incentive to do this is that they can also deduct against US taxes the fair market value, and its appreciation, of the portion of the work that they have donated. This little-known practice has been crucial in the expansion of American museum collections.

The information cards next to art works displayed throughout MoMA reveal that many have come through fractional gifts. In fact, about 1,300 pieces in the collection either were fractional gifts that are now completely owned by MoMA or are ones that will be handed over at some point. The Guggenheim Museum, Boston's Museum of Fine Art and the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art are among other high-profile collections that have also come to use this technique.

The rapid price appreciation of fine art, demonstrated at Christie's \$491m sale of impressionist and modern art in New York this month, has made fractional gifts even more important. The most expensive pieces would never end up in museums unless they were donated, and fractional giving allows the donor to continue to enjoy their artwork while getting a tax benefit for assigning its long-term future to a permanent collection.

Yet acquisitions in this manner could soon be a thing of the past. Museum directors fear the surprise inclusion of section 1218 in the Pension Reform Act will make fractional giving so unappealing that it will be wiped out altogether. The law addresses a concern the system was open to abuse because donors could get a tax break for a donated artwork that, in practice, might never leave their home before they died. Now museums must demonstrate substantial physical possession of the property within the period of part ownership, to avoid tax dodging by donors.

Yet the main sticking point of the new law is that donors now must completely hand over their property to the museum within 10 years of the first donation, something private bankers say will put off many younger donors. Clark says the new rule governing possession of the art work could present problems for museums, too, because there are reasons why they sometimes choose not to exercise their right to possession of a fractional gift for short periods because the cost of transporting, insuring and exhibiting an important artwork can make it impractical. But while in some instances artworks remain with the donor until the complete work is given over, this is rare and there are as many cases in which MoMA has a fractional interest in a work, such as Picasso's "Bather With Beach Ball" donated by Ronald Lauder in 1980, that hardly ever leave the museum.

To date, the evidence of donors shying away from making fractional gifts has been anecdotal but the impact could be dramatic if previous tax changes concerning art donation, such as the Tax Reform Act of 1986, are any indication.

Financial Times, 24/11/2006 (edited).

Text 1: Questions

- 61) The overall theme of this article could be best described as
- a) art exhibitions
 - b) the Museum of Modern Art in New York
 - c) a new system for donating to museums
 - d) modern art

- 62) A fractional gift is
- a) a donation of a percentage of a work of art
 - b) a loan
 - c) a sum of money given by a donor
 - d) a donation of some, but not all, artworks in a collection
- 63) What do Richard Fuld and Ronald Lauder have in common?
- a) they both contributed to the Brice Marde retrospective
 - b) they both collect Picasso's work
 - c) they are museum curators
 - d) they are fractional donors
- 64) What is "Couplet IV"?
- a) a drawing
 - b) a painting
 - c) a sculpture
 - d) an art exhibition
- 65) What does the article relate about the year 1976?
- a) there was an impressionist exhibition in New York
 - b) Marie-Josée and Henry Kravis donated their collection to MoMA
 - c) MoMa acquired Brice Marde's collection
 - d) Brice Marde painted "Lethykos (for Tonto)"
- 66) What did the Christie's auction this month demonstrate?
- a) many collectors appreciate fine art
 - b) impressionist and modern art are in high demand
 - c) the price of fine art is increasing
 - d) museums have a lot of money to spend on acquiring artworks
- 67) During the period when the fractional donation is not exhibited in the museum
- a) it is conserved in the museum's vaults
 - b) the donor can enjoy it at home
 - c) it is on display for visitors in the donor's home
 - d) it is loaned to other museums
- 68) Which is not a reason given for fractional donations being attractive?
- a) the most expensive pieces never end up in museums
 - b) donors do not have to totally relinquish their artwork
 - c) American museum collections are growing
 - d) donors can obtain tax breaks
- 69) What normally happens to a fractional donation when the donor dies?
- a) the artwork is returned to the family
 - b) the museum pays the remaining percentage
 - c) the artwork is put up for auction

- d) the artwork becomes the full property of the museum
- 70) Why does section 1218 in the Pension Reform Act make fractional donations less attractive for younger donors?
- a) tax dodging will no longer be possible
- b) their artwork will hardly ever leave the museum
- c) donors must completely hand over their artwork 10 years after the 1st donation
- d) insurance will become much more expensive

TEXT 2

Food industry launches challenge to traffic light labelling scheme

The food industry began a campaign yesterday aimed at derailing the Food Standards Agency's proposed "traffic light" labelling system, designed to help shoppers choose healthy options.

The Food and Drink Federation announced that 21 leading food manufacturers, and the supermarket chains Tesco, Morrisons and Somerfield, were to promote a rival scheme based on “guideline daily amounts” (GDAs) of their products' fat, salt and sugar content to be printed on the front of food packs. The campaign will include TV, print and web marketing. The Food Standards Agency has concluded that consumers find the system of labelling frequently used by the industry difficult to understand, preferring red, yellow and green traffic light labels to distinguish “good and bad” foods.

Nevertheless, the industry said yesterday that agreement had been reached by manufacturers and some retailers to put guideline daily amounts on 10,000 foods by early next year. It has also committed substantial sums to marketing the labels, although it declined to say how much. Speaking at a press briefing in London, the chief executives of Unilever, Nestlé and Kraft Foods suggested the FSA traffic light scheme was “unscientific”. They said it would unfairly demonise many of their brands, and admitted that much in their food ranges would get red or amber warning lights under the scheme.

Gavin Neath, chief executive of Unilever UK and president of the FDF, said: "It's not about which scheme consumers like best, it's about what will drive their behaviour." Asked why consumers should trust the food industry over the FSA, he added: "There is no reason why anyone should believe us at this stage, which makes it an uphill battle. I would have loved to have worked collaboratively with the FSA on food labelling but it didn't turn out that way." The industry has, however, agreed to work with the FSA next year to gauge whether the new labels it is adopting alter shopping habits.

The GDA scheme was devised by the Institute of Grocery Distribution. It calculates how much fat, salt and sugar a portion of a specific product supplies against a notional maximum daily amount which it is healthy to eat.

Health campaigners have accused the industry of using small portion sizes to make its products look healthier and of setting a daily allowance for sugar higher than official recommendations. The watchdog “Which?” questioned the industry’s motives in going ahead with a scheme the FSA’s research had found to be not widely understood. “There

is clear research that traffic lights work best. If industry is going to ignore that it is because they don't want to be completely transparent about what is in their products," said Sue Davies, a food policy adviser.

Health campaigners were also dismayed. "The GDA systems are not fit for purpose. The FSA research clearly shows that GDAs failed to help those most at risk of diet-related disease. One must question why the industry disregards this and champions a system which will clearly contribute to the widening of health inequalities," said Paul Lincoln, chief executive of the National Heart Forum.

The FSA said yesterday: "It is the use of traffic light colours that is the key to helping people use front-of-pack labelling schemes to make healthier choices."

The prime minister backed the FSA proposals in a speech in Nottingham in July, saying the government was "encouraging the food industry to adopt the FSA's clear system for food labelling". Tony Blair also said he would act if the industry did not agree to the scheme voluntarily.

The agency is, however, bracing itself for a battle with the industry over junk food. The decision by Ofcom to adopt the FSA model for deciding which foods can be advertised to children has thrown the focus back on to the agency's work. Industry experts fear that if the agency's nutrient profiling is adopted for labelling or advertising rules, it could be extended to hospital, school and prison food.

The Guardian, 30/11/2006.

Text 2: Questions

- 71) The colour scheme food labelling system was proposed by the
 - a) Institute of Grocery Distribution
 - b) Food and Drink Federation
 - c) Food Standards Agency
 - d) UK Government

- 72) Why does the FSA criticise the food industry's system of labelling?
 - a) it is unscientific
 - b) it is difficult to understand
 - c) it is inaccurate
 - d) it only covers fat, salt and sugar content

- 73) The food industry has agreed to put GDA information on food packaging

a) by the end of 2006	b) early 2007
c) mid 2007	d) early 2008

- 74) Why does the FDF fight against the traffic light labelling scheme?
 - a) few of their products would get a green light
 - b) customers would find it difficult to understand
 - c) it doesn't take into consideration the portion size
 - d) a survey has shown that customers prefer a more scientific approach

- 75) Which of the following media will not be used by the FDF?
- a) Internet
 - b) press
 - c) TV
 - d) radio
- 76) What do Paul Lincoln and Gavin Neath have in common?
- a) they both are members of the FDF
 - b) they both are CEO's of food manufacturing companies
 - c) they are both chief executives of their respective organisations
 - d) they both support the same food labelling system
- 77) What have the FDF and the FSA agreed to collaborate on in 2007?
- a) a measurement of customers' buying habits
 - b) a common labelling system
 - c) a reduction in unhealthy food content
 - d) the elimination of junk food in schools
- 78) What is going to be an uphill battle for the FDF?
- a) to reach agreement with the FSA
 - b) to implement the traffic light labelling scheme
 - c) to get government support for their proposal
 - d) to convince consumers that they can trust the food industry more than the FSA
- 79) Tony Blair stated in a speech in Nottingham in July 2006 that
- a) the food industry's proposal was a good solution for the consumers
 - b) that he would put pressure on the FSA to accept the GDA scheme
 - c) the government would clamp down on sales of unhealthy food
 - d) he would react if the industry didn't accept the FSA proposal
- 80) Why is the decision taken by The Office of Communications (Ofcom) worrying the industry?
- a) nutrient profiling for labelling or advertising rules could be extended to hospital, school and prison food
 - b) advertising to children could be banned
 - c) companies could be fined for selling red-labelled products
 - d) the sale of junk food could be banned