

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*.

24. The employees were very interesting / in the new compensation plan, / which gave them more opportunity / to be rewarded for creativity and initiative.
A B C
D
25. There are a lot of questions being asked today, / not only about the origins of the crisis / but the extent to which we will be affected / and how much this will finally cost us.
A B
C D
26. Advertisement uses many different approaches / but companies are starting to realize / that endorsement by celebrities / and product placement are becoming more effective.
A B
C D
27. He called an hour before the meeting / to say that he was real sorry / but that he would arrive late. / He asked us to start without him.
A B C
D
28. If the wheel had never been invented / we would undoubtedly lived in a less polluted world / as cars would never have existed / and CO2 emissions would not have destroyed the planet.
A B
C D
29. In today's complex financial environment, / there is a need for worldwide communication / where countries discuss with themselves / and avoid beggar-my-neighbour politics.
A B
C D
30. Despite of the cost of interpreters / the European Union still uses 24 languages in Brussels. / If the member states were able to choose a single language / the costs would be reduced.
A B
C D
31. Although the books arrived on time / and the students worked harder as last year / the results were still disappointing / and we need to find a better solution for next year.
A B
C D
32. Market research indicates that / our new product corresponds to customer expectations / and particularly attract teenagers / because of its use of leading-edge technology.
A B
C D



33. Richard Branson, CEO of Virgin, / has demonstrated considerable talent in brand stretching. / He was regularly been hailed as the / stereotype of an entrepreneurial manager.
 A B
 C D
34. The decision to bail-out the banks / has been taken in September 2008 / in order to save the banks from bankruptcy / and protect the borrowers from foreclosure.
 A B C
 C D
35. Although the university has considerably / invested in a multi-media library / it is always difficult to find articles / as the selected databases are too limited.
 A B C
 C D

SECTION 3 – VOCABULARY 1

Choose the word/words which has/have the closest meaning to the word/words underlined.

36. I was surprised that they shunned my offer.
 a) turned b) spurned
 c) shined d) twisted
37. My colleagues are continually vying for the top jobs.
 a) seeing b) discussing
 c) competing d) calculating
38. Congress should not have dithered so much about the Paulson bail-out plan.
 a) discussed b) debated
 c) disagreed d) hesitated
39. The financial crisis and market volatility put us in a dodgy situation today.
 a) risky b) gloomy
 c) dire d) unacceptable
40. When we received the invoice we were shocked by the amount.
 a) bill b) call
 c) e-mail d) message
41. During the negotiations I was offered a bribe by the other company.
 a) information b) loan
 c) inducement d) indication

54. **predict**
 a) say first b) interrupt c) forecast d) dictate
55. **bid**
 a) wait b) push c) obesity d) offer
56. **flaw**
 a) ground b) defect c) default d) effect
57. **transpired**
 a) turned out b) sweated c) expired d) transited
58. **linger**
 a) hang on b) language c) underwear d) lengthen
59. **gullible**
 a) tedious b) bored c) naive d) stressed
60. **let down**
 a) drop b) slump c) decrease d) disappoint

SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1

The holy temple of eco-friendly food

Something like a schism has occurred in the church of fine dining in the last 12 months. On the one hand are the eco puritans who insist that all food served in restaurants should be locally sourced, seasonal and, if possible, organic; on the other are the epicureans who believe that a restaurateur’s first loyalty should be to the food and the way it tastes, with environmental considerations being secondary.

The eco puritans favour traditional recipes and are intensely suspicious of modernity, while the epicureans believe in constant experimentation and are pro science and technology.

At the moment, the greens are in the ascendant and the majority of fine-dining establishments in London now claim to be environmentally friendly – even if it rarely extends beyond serving wild salmon. However, the bar has recently been set at a new height with the opening of Acorn House, a restaurant that aims to be “carbon neutral”. That is to say, it intends to reduce its carbon emissions to such a low point that it is able to compensate for them by planting trees, cultivating flowers, recycling waste, and so forth.

To that end, the tap water they serve is purified on the premises; all the fresh produce is sustainable and locally sourced; any leftovers are thrown on the compost heap in the back garden; the tables and benches are made from reclaimed wood; the restaurant’s fleet of vans run on biodiesel. In the world of the eco puritans, this is a holy temple.

The temptation, on first setting foot in Acorn House, is to try and find exceptions to the low-carbon rule. I immediately homed in on the wine list and ran my eye down the page until I found an Australian white. What about the “food miles” involved in air-freighting that? “*All our importe produce comes by ship or rail*, says Jamie Granger-Smith, *the manager. We really are committed to minimising our carbon footprint.*”

Granger-Smith was the manager of Monte’s when Jamie Oliver was head chef and he helped set up Fifteen in 2000. Like that restaurant, Acorn House is owned by a charitable trust and is planning to introduce a training scheme whereby it employs ten unemployed youngsters each year and initiates them into the catering trade. In other words, Granger-Smith is such an eco puritan that his commitment to recycling isn’t limited to food. He intends to recycle human beings, too.

I say, I was desperately trying to find fault with Acorn House, but it was a losing battle. Take the bill of fare. Instead of the usual selection of starters and mains, the menu enables you to specify the size of each dish, choosing a selection of ingredients from an extensive list on the right-hand side.

For instance, if you choose a salad as your main course, you can either choose three ingredients from the list or five, depending on your appetite. Obviously, the point of this is to minimise waste by discouraging you from ordering more than you eat.

My companion and I decided to start with a selection of cured meats – five, not three – and then worked our way through a number of dishes, including beetroot soup, wild venison tagliatelle, roast shoulder of mutton and sirloin steak. I have to say that, in spite of the limitations imposed on the kitchen by the restaurant’s commitment to carbon neutrality, it was all pretty good.

The cured meats in particular were accompanied by a mouth-watering mozzarella. How Acorn House manages to keep it this fresh, given the ban on air freight, is a mystery. Do they use gliders? All in all, then, a major victory on behalf of the eco puritans. I await the epicurean response with bated breath. *Toby Young, ES Magazine, 29 January 2007 (edited).*

Text 1: Questions

61. The overall theme of this article could be best described as
 - a) the debate between eco puritans and epicureans
 - b) an example of an eco-friendly restaurant
 - c) epicurean eating habits
 - d) traditional British food

62. Eco puritans believe in
 - a) a scientific approach to food innovation
 - b) the use of technology and experimentation
 - c) giving priority to the way food tastes
 - d) traditional recipes

63. Epicureans favour
 - a) a modern approach to develop new flavours
 - b) environmental considerations

- c) using locally sourced products
 d) using products that are in season
64. What does the reference to a schism in the church of fine dining mean?
 a) people eat out on Sunday after attending a religious ceremony
 b) some restaurants are being created in disused churches and temples
 c) differences in eating philosophy have become more marked
 d) fine dining is becoming popular in London
65. Jamie Granger-Smith is?
 a) a famous British chef
 b) the manager of Acorn House
 c) a Greenpeace activist
 d) a food critic and journalist
66. Which of the following is not used in the text to describe CO2 reduction efforts?
 a) low-carbon rule
 b) carbon regulation
 c) carbon footprint
 d) carbon neutrality
67. The food that customers do not eat is
 a) recycled in the kitchen
 b) fed to animals
 c) used to make bio-fuels
 d) composted
68. A meat not mentioned in the text is
 a) pheasant
 b) deer
 c) lamb
 d) beef
69. The Acorn House restaurant also
 a) helps young people in difficulty
 b) gives money to charity
 c) produces its own food
 d) cures its own meat
70. Why does the journalist “await the epicurean response with bated breath”?
 a) he believes the epicureans will respond fast to challenge
 b) epicurean innovation will take his breath away
 c) he is holding his breath with the excitement of what is to come
 d) he too wants to reduce his carbon footprint



Europe's 10bn-euro space vision

Member states of the European space agency (ESA) have agreed a 10bn-euro budget at their meeting in The Hague. The figure, which covers the next three to five years, represents a substantial increase in funding. Ministers said the investment in space would help European industry pull through the current economic downturn. The new money will help build new Earth observation satellites, maintain ESA's participation in the space station, and fund probes to the planets.

It took the science ministers from ESA's 18 member states two days of intense discussions to arrive at the budget figure. Agency officials had drawn up a "wish list" valued at 10.4bn-euros and hoped to get at least 90% of that figure. In the end, their expectations were exceeded, with the meeting approving a budget line of 9.9bn – over a billion more than the commitments made the last time the ministers met in Berlin in 2005.

The two biggest contributors were Germany, at 2.7bn, and France at 2.3bn. The Italians contributed just over a billion; the UK just under a billion. The new budget will allow ESA to grow its basic science programme, at 3.5% a year, whilst at the same time starting a number of new programmes.

Europe's Ariane 5 rocket, which has come to dominate the commercial launcher market, will now be upgraded to allow it to carry heavier payloads than its current nine-tonne limit. Ministers agreed to put almost 1.4bn-euros into its ongoing activities at the International Space Station.

The second phase was approved of the world's most ambitious environmental monitoring project, known as GMES, which requires a series of new Earth observation satellites to be launched.

A project to build the next generation of meteorological satellites was also funded. This project actually received more money than was requested such was the interest from France and Germany.

In addition, Europe will now take the first step in a plan that could eventually lead to a manned spaceship based on its highly successful unmanned space-station cargo-vessel, known as the ATV. A feasibility study will be undertaken to work out how a re-entry capsule could be added to the freighter, first to bring materials safely back from the space station but eventually, also, humans. Once the first step with the cargo version is completed in, say 2017, ESA can move quickly towards the manned capsule because the configuration will be the right one from the beginning. Agency officials cautioned, however, that a crew ship was a long-term goal and depended on the money being available in the future to build it, and on the need for such a spacecraft. In any case, an ATV will not fly before the end of the next decade.

One of the key decisions for the UK at this meeting centred on ExoMars, the robotic rover ESA intends to send to the Red Planet in 2016 to search for microbial life. Not all the money was promised in The Hague, but most observers here thought the funding would be made up in time. The UK science minister Lord Drayson said the important point was that ExoMars had been accepted by member states as an important mission for ESA.

“This is a really exciting project, he told BBC News. It builds again on the UK expertise in robotics. We expect to have a key part of the technology which enables the mission to take place, and it will be fascinating to see whether we do find evidence of life on Mars.”

In another significant move, Britain pledged €121m to the Advanced Research in Telecommunication Systems (Artes) programme. This will go into the development of ever more sophisticated satellite payloads – a particular strength of the UK.

BBC News, Jonathan Amos, 26 November 2008 (edited).



Text 2: Questions

71. The general theme of this text is
 - a) the Eurozone’s space programme budget
 - b) the cooperation between the ESA and the NASA
 - c) the recently voted European space agency budget
 - d) the ESA plans to increase membership to 18

72. The science ministers believe that the space programme
 - a) will help to resolve the economic slump
 - b) will make ESA competitive with the NASA
 - c) will provide Europe with greater military protection
 - d) will lead to landmark scientific discoveries

73. The word “wish list” (line 7) means
 - a) project details
 - b) expected outcomes
 - c) order book
 - d) hoped-for funding

74. Compared to previous budget commitments
 - a) the The Hague decision is 20% higher than that taken in Berlin
 - b) there is a €1bn increase in the latest budget
 - c) the recent budget is 10% lower
 - d) the 2008 budget represents a 3.5% increase

75. The 4 major contributors represent roughly what percentage of the overall budget?
 - a) 50
 - b) 55
 - c) 60
 - d) 70

76. What is a “payload” (line 15)?
 - a) the cost of astronauts’ salaries
 - b) the cargo carried by transporters

- c) the budget necessary for space programmes
- d) the maximum weight of a satellite

77. The “ATV” (line 22) is
- a) a space vessel used to transport cargo to space-stations
 - b) a military satellite
 - c) an observation satellite
 - d) an Advanced Telecommunications Vehicle
78. A crew ship transporter will not be operational before
- a) 2016
 - b) 2017
 - c) 2020
 - d) 2030
79. 2 particular strengths of the UK are
- a) GMES and observation satellites
 - b) robotics and increasingly sophisticated satellite payloads
 - c) telecommunication and military satellite
 - d) improved satellite payloads and GPS
80. The project to send a robot to Mars is
- a) of particular interest to the United Kingdom
 - b) fully funded in the 2008 budget
 - c) the next step in manned capsules
 - d) sure to prove that life exists on Mars

